"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain today; clearing later; Tuesday, fair, colder; fresh northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,248 NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1918—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 600 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

TELLS OF THE CZAR'S LAST DAYS AFTER DEATH SENTENCE AT TRIAL; WIFE AND SON WEPT WITH HIM

FIRST EYEWITNESS STORY

Czar's Plotting for Restoration of Monarchy Discovered by Soviet.

MILITARY CHIEFS INVOLVED

Deposed Autocrat Was Then Tried in Secret at Midnight by Red Tribunal.

WIFE BEGGED FOR HIS LIFE

Pathetic Picture of an Interview of His Sick Son with Him.

By CARL W. ACKERMAN.

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EKATERINBURG, via Vladivostok, Dec. 22.—I have obtained the first eye-witness account of the Czar's last days under the Bolsheviki and of his trial and brief farewell to his family, which shows that until his very last hour Nicholas Romanoff was intriguing with his military leaders for the restoration of the monarchy, and that it was the discovery of this plot by the Ural District Soviet which caused the order to be given for his execution; but whether he was actually shot is a mooted question in Ekaterinburg which will never be definitely solved until the Czar or his body is found.

Meanwhile, he is considered dead, although probably all the members of his family are still alive.

For twenty-two years Parfen Alexeievitch Dominin served the Czar as major domo, accompanying him into exile and remained with his Imperial master until the early hours of the morning of July 17, when the Czar was led away by Bolshevist soldiers. In his manuscript report, in simple Russian, filled with the devotion of a lifelong servant, which presents as far as I am able to learn the only single, complete, and authentic accounts of the Czar's life at Ekaterinburg, Dominin describes the Romanoff's family life, tells of the illness of the Czarevitch, of the Empress's tragic pleas for mercy on her knees before the Soviet guard, and gives details of the evidence presented at the secret midnight trial, where the Czar appeared undefended and alone dressed in his soldier's garb.

Dominin states that the indictment presented against Nicholas charged him with being a party to the counter-revolutionary plot to overthrow the Bolsheviki and with secretly corresponding with Generals Denikine, Dutoff, and Dogert, who were endeavoring to liberate him and who had sent him word to be prepared to be freed.

When the Czar was taken away his family was removed, according to Dominin, which corroborates the testimony of Sister Maria, from the Ekaterinburg famous old monastery, founded by the Czar's ancestors. Maria, who brought milk and eggs for the Czarevitch, told me when I saw her in a little room of the monastery that word had been received from the interior of Russia by a reliable courier stating: "Dear friends, all is well." She believes this refers only to the family.

Dominin's manuscript, in Russian, which is here given in verbatim translation, contains a supplement with the Czar's abdication manifesto written in October, 1905, during the Russo-Japanese war, which was printed but never promulgated.

Parfen Dominin, who is 60 years of age, now lives in seclusion. He was born in a village in the Costroma government and began serving the Czar in 1896. His manuscript reads:

"Beginning with the first days of July aeroplanes began to appear nearly every day over Ekaterinburg, flying very low and dropping bombs, but little damage was done. Rumors spread about the city that the Czechoslovaks were making reconnoissances and would shortly occupy the city.

"One day the former Czar returned to the house from his walk in the garden. He was unusually excited, and after fervent prayers before an ikon of holy Nicholas the Thaumaturgist he lay down on a little bed without undressing. This he never did before.

[During the Czar's imprisonment here the house was surrounded by a twenty-foot board fence. Part of the garden around the house was in this inclosure, where the imperial family was permitted to exercise, seeing nothing outside.]

"'Please allow me to undress you and make the bed,' I said to the Czar.

"'Don't trouble, old man,' the Czar said, 'I feel in my heart I shall live only a short time. Perhaps today—already'—But the Czar did not end the sentence.

"'God bless you, what are you saying?' I asked and the Czar began to explain that during his evening walk he had received news that a special council of the Ural District Soviet of Workingmen, Cossacks and Red Army Deputies was being held which was to decide the Czar's fate.

"It was said that the Czar was suspected of planning to escape to the Czech Army, which was advancing toward Ekaterinburg and had promised to tear him away from the Soviet power. He ended his story by saying resignedly:

"'I don't know anything.'

"The Czar's daily life was very strict. He was not permitted to buy newspapers, and was not allowed to walk beyond a limited time.

"All the servants were thoroughly searched before leaving and upon returning. Once I was forced to take off all my clothing because the commissary of the guard thought I was transmitting letters from the Czar.

"Food was very scarce. Generally only herring, potatoes, and bread were given, at the rate of half a pound daily to each person.

"The former heir to the Imperial throne, Alexis Nikolaievich, was ill all the time. Once he was coughing and spitting blood.

"One evening Alexis came running into the room of the Czar, breathless, and, crying loudly and falling into the arms of his father, said with tears in his eyes: 'Dear papa, they want to shoot you.'

"The Czar whispered, 'It's the will of God in everything. Be quiet, my sufferer, my son, be quiet. Where is mamma?'

"'Mamma weeps,' said the boy.

"'Ask mamma to appease herself; one cannot help by weeping.' It is God's will in everything,' the Czar replied.

"With ardor Alexis pleaded: 'Papa, dear papa, you have suffered enough already. Why do they want to kill you? That is not just.'

"The Czar replied:

"'Alexis, I ask you for only one thing. Go and appease mamma.'

"Alexis left. The Czar knelt before the Ikon of Holy Nicholas, praying for a long time.

"During these days Nicholas became very devout. Often he would awaken during the night because of some nightmare. He would not sleep any more, but spent the rest of the night in prayers.

"From time to time the Czar was permitted to meet his wife, Alexandra, or, as he called her, Alice, but his son he could meet whenever he desired. Once Alexandra Feodorovna came weeping into the Czar's room, saying, 'It is necessary in any case that you should put all your papers and documents in order.'

"After this Nicholas wrote all night.

"The Czar wrote many letters, among them those to all his daughters, to his brother Michael, to his uncle Nicholas Nicholaievitch, General Dogert, Duke Gendrikoff, Count Olssufieff, the Prince of Oldenburg, Count Shumarokoff Elston, and many others. He did not seal his letters, as all his correspondence was controlled by the Soviet censors. Often it happened that his letters were returned by the Commissary of the Guard with the penciled remark 'are not to be forwarded.'

"For many days Nicholas Alexandrovitch would not eat. He would fall down and only pray. Even for a man who had not the gift of observation it was evident that the former Czar was greatly troubled and feeling heartsick.

"On July 15, late in the evening, there appeared suddenly in the Czar's room the Commissary of the Guard, who announced:

"'Citizen Nicholas Alexandrovitch Romanoff, you will follow me to the Ural District Soviet of Workmen, Cossacks, and Red Army Deputies.'

"The Czar asked in a pleading tone:

"'Tell me frankly, are you leading me to be shot?'

"'You must not be afraid, nothing will happen until your death. You are wanted at a meeting,' the Commissary said smiling.

"Nicholas Alexandrovitch got up from his bed, put on his gray soldier blouse and his boots, fastened his belt, and went away with the Commissary. Outside the door were standing two soldiers, Letts, with rifles. All three surrounded him, and for some reason began to search him all over. Then one of the Letts went ahead. The Czar was forced to go behind him, next to the Commissary, and the second soldier followed.

"Nicholas did not return for a very long while, about two hours and a half at least. He was quite pale, his chin trembling.

"'Old man, give me some water,' he said.

"I brought him water at once. He emptied a large cup.

"'What happened?' I asked.

"'They have informed me that I shall be shot within three hours.'

"During the meeting of the Ural district Soviet a minute of the trial was read in presence of the Czar. It was prepared by a secret organization named the Association for the Defense of Our Native Country and Freedom. It stated that a counter-revolutionary plot had been discovered with the object of suppressing the workmen's and peasants' revolution by inciting the masses against the Soviet by accusing it of all the hard consequences resulting from imperialism all over the world—war and slaughter, famine, lack of work, the collapse of transportation, the advance of the Germans, &c.

"The indictment further stated that to attain this the counter-revolutionists were attempting to join all the non-Soviet political parties, Socialists as well as imperial parties. The evidence presented at the trial showed that the staff of this organization could not carry out its intentions fully because of a divergency of views regarding the tactics between the Left and Right Parties. The evidence presented showed that at the head of the plot stood the Czar's personal friend, General Dogert.

"The evidence presented against the Czar shows that in this organization were working also such representatives as the Duke Krapotkine, Colonel of the General Staff Ekhart, Engineer Llinsky, and others. There are reasons for believing that Shavenkoff was also in direct connection with this organization and that he was supposed to be the head of the new Government as a military dictator."

Russian War Casualties Total 9,150,000; Austria's Exceeded 4,000,000 Last May

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 22, (Associated Press.)—Russia's war casualties totaled 9,150,000 men, according to a telegram from Petrograd. Of these 1,700,000 were killed.

The disabled men numbered 1,450,000, while 3,500,000 other soldiers were wounded. The Russians taken prisoner totaled 2,500,000.

GENEVA, Dec. 22, (Associated Press.)—The casualties of the Austro-Hungarian armies from the beginning of the war up to the end of May, 1918, were slightly above 4,000,000 men, according to official statistics received today. Eighteen Generals out of 310 were killed.

Russia Wavers Between Anarchy And the New Siberian Autocracy

By CARL W. ACKERMAN.

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ON THE WAY TO VLADIVOSTOK, Dec. 16.—Divided between East and West, as America was between North and South during the civil war, Russia is today making a new start toward reorganization.

Russia's civil war has reached a period where decisive battles are in preparation between the Bolsheviki in the east and the militarist and monarchist party in the west. While Lenine has announced plans for a Red army of 3,000,000 men by Spring, General Kolchak, co-operating with General Denikin near Kieff, General Butoff in the Urals and the Siberian forces loyal to the Omsk dictatorship, plans another army to fight the Bolsheviki next year.

As the plans of the two Russian factions appear to an observer who has been traveling three months from Vladivostok to the present Czechoslovak front and back again, that is a general survey of what is taking place behind the scenes in Russia, but whether these preparations will succeed, as each side now believes, and whether next Spring will bring a crisis in this bitter and murderous conflict is doubtful.

Russia is a nation divided against itself, an empire of chaos, financially bankrupt, economically starved, and

Continued on Page Three.

ZIEGFELD 9 O'CLOCK REVUE and Midnight Frolic Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Two entirely different entertainments. "A Night of Beauty such as even Paris has never seen." Two shows so far superior to anything ever seen in New York that no one can afford to miss them.—Advt.

Winter days best for the highly perfect "Cure" at The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. —Advt.

Christmas Tree for Wilson Is the Third Army's Secret

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Dec. 21, (Associated Press.)—Here is a guarded army secret concerning President Wilson for publication in the United States, but not in France. The story has been passed by the army censor and concerns the welcome that is being prepared for the President at Christmastide.

The army is arranging for President and Mrs. Wilson a Christmas tree as a surprise and also the most elaborate collection of German souvenirs yet gathered by the American Army of Occupation. The souvenirs include officers' gold and steel helmets, antitank gun shells, swords, iron crosses, and the like.

Passes, good throughout the Third Army area for President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, were issued Saturday by Lieut. Col. Julian Dodge, Provost Marshal of the occupied district. President Wilson's pass is numbered 500 and that of Mrs. Wilson 506.

PEARY TO DIRECT POLAR AIR FLIGHT

Will Supervise from Etah the Plan for a New Arctic Expedition.

MAY MAKE START IN JUNE

Large Airplane or Seaplane to be Used for Flight Across the Pole.

The long-predicted exploration tour of the north polar regions by airplane may be made next Summer by Captain Robert A. Bartlett, commander of the Roosevelt in the expeditions of Robert E. Peary, according to an announcement made last night by the Aero Club of America in making public the report of a committee appointed to consider the feasibility of using airplanes on a polar expedition. Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Chairman of the committee composed of eleven other men who have taken a great interest in aviation and exploration, reported back to the Aero Club that the plan was entirely feasible and practicable and advised that the Aero Club undertake immediately to raise a fund of $250,000 to carry it out.

One of the aims of the expedition, as proposed, would be to explore the depths of the Polar basin, and to survey regions that have remained unvisited by all the Peary expeditions, as well as by all other north polar expeditions. In the six weeks of camparatively good weather in the polar regions during the Summer it is predicted by the committee formulating the report that ten times the work of any ordinary land expedition can be accomplished.

A large airplane or seaplane would be used for the final flight across the top of the earth, the announcement said, although many other smaller planes would be taken for short reconnoissance tours. It was said last night at the Aero Club that the exact type of planes to be used had not been determined by the committee, nor had other details of the expedition been arranged. Many army and navy aviators who had become expert fliers at the front with the American armies probably would be invited to become members of the expedition, it was said, and one of these probably would be Major Cushman A. Rice, an explorer and aviator, who is also a member of the committee of the Aero Club.

Admiral Peary as Chairman of the committee probably will have charge of all the preliminary details of the expedition, and it is expected that he will go north at least as far as Etah. Associated with him in the work of arranging for the exploration trip are: Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Rear Admiral William N. Little, John Hays Hammond, Jr., Professor Charles L. Poor, the astronomer; Colonel E. Lester Jones and Major Cushman A. Rice of the United States Army; Alan R. Hawley, Augustus Post, Henry A. Wise Wood, and Henry Woodhouse of the Board of Governors of the Aero Club, and Charles J. Edwards.

"It is most amazing to find that for a period of the year in the arctic regions the weather is not so cold as in New York during the months of October and November and that the plan to fly across the top of the earth would be comparatively easy," said a statement given out by Mr. Hawley for the committee. "There are six weeks of fair weather in July and August, when, even in the polar regions, it is seldom lower than 60 degrees above zero. The plans are to have a ship go to Etah, about 600 miles from the North Pole, in June, when the ice is sufficiently broken to permit the ship to cross Melville Bay. The ship would carry a large seaplane or land airplane for the final flight across the top of the earth and for exploration of the unexplored Polar regions, as well as smaller planes for the scouting flights.

Establish Base at Etah.

"Immediately upon arrival at Etah a base would be established, and while waiting for the ice to break up further north, to permit the ship to go as far as Cape Columbia, the small seaplanes would fly to Cape Columbia and establish a base there for the large plane which is to be used for the flight across the top of the world, from Cape Columbia, on the American side, over the pole to Cape Chelyuskin, on the Siberian side, and for exploration over longer distances.

"For the six weeks after the middle of July, when the weather conditions are

Continued on Page Five.

SIX BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

PINEHURST, N. C.—Bracing climate. Golf and all sports in perfection. Three delightful hotels.—Advt.

WILSON VISITS 1,200 OF OUR WOUNDED AND PAYS TRIBUTE TO THEIR SERVICE; GAINING GROUND WITH THE ALLIES

FOUR HOURS IN HOSPITAL

Many Affecting Scenes as President Chats with Soldiers.

FINDS THEM ALL CHEERFUL

One Who Lost Two Legs Glad It Wasn't an Arm—Policeman Knew Wilson Well.

SHAKES HANDS WITH MANY

Finds a Namesake and Tells Him He Is Proud of What the Soldier Has Done.

PARIS, Dec. 22, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson today visited the Red Cross hospital at Neuilly, where he shook hands and talked with 1,200 badly wounded Americans, for the most part survivors of the Chateau-Thierry action. He spent more than four hours in the hospital, entering every ward and stopping at every bedside.

Later he visited the French hospital at Val de Grace.

Speaking of his experiences at the American hospital, the President said:

"I went through the American hospital at Neuilly with the greatest interest and the greatest gratification. I found the men admirably taken care of and almost without exception in excellent spirits.

"Only a very few of them looked really ill, and I think that their mothers and their friends would have been entirely pleased by their surroundings and by the alert look in their eyes and the keen interest they took in everything about them.

"I am sure that they will go back to their loved ones at home with a new feeling of joy alike in their recovery and in the fine service they have been able to render."

Going to the American hospital with the expectation of remaining an hour, the President found four hours too short, as he felt that he could not leave without speaking with every man, and he expressed regret only at his inability to clasp the hand of every American soldier in France.

Many Affecting Cases.

The President looked tired and worn when the ordeal was finished; for, notwithstanding the cheerfulness of the men and the care which they were receiving, there were many affecting cases in the wards.

When he came to one man who was very badly wounded the President sat on the edge of the cot for a moment and asked where he came from and how he had been wounded. He admired his war crosses and other decorations. Noticing that many of his wounds were in the leg, the President asked:

"Why have we here no men wounded in the upper part of the body?"

"Men who are wounded above the waist are not here; they have gone on," answered the soldier simply.

One of the men the President came to stood proudly erect, with medals on his blouse and one arm outstretched in an appliance for restoring its usefulness. He looked suggestively like a traffic policeman on duty.

"I'm glad to see you looking so cheerful," said the President.

"You have seen me many times before, Mr. President," responded the soldier. "I used to be a traffic policeman at the Central Station. Don't you think I look natural?"

The President laughed quietly. It was probably the only merry moment he had in the hospital.

Proud of His Namesake.

Another strapping fellow gave his name as "Private Wilson."

"I am proud to know I have a namesake like you," said the President.

"It is a very honorable name. I only tried to do it proud," responded the soldier.

One soldier had lost both legs by a shell. "I am thankful they didn't get an arm," he said cheerfully.

More than 6,500 wounded Americans from the battles around Chateau-Thierry have passed through Neuilly Hospital. The 1,200 remaining are the most serious cases, whom miracles of modern surgery are rebuilding to resume their places in civil

Continued on Page Two.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA! Use Mck. & R. CIN-O-FORM LOZENGES. All drug stores. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., 91 Fulton St., N. Y. C.—Advt.

SIX BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

500,000 Tons of Austrian Shipping to Operate As Supply Fleet Under Allied Council's Flag

PARIS, Dec. 22, (Associated Press.)—Italy will act as trustee of 500,000 tons of Austrian shipping, now in Italian ports, and distribute it for use exclusively for war supply and transportation, none to be used for commercial traffic. This agreement was reached today at a meeting of the Allied Maritime Council.

The Italian flag will be flown on the ships, which will be manned by Italians. The flag of the Allied Maritime Council will also make its first appearance on the seas.

Four Admirals, representing the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy, whose flagships are in Italian waters, will take charge of the shipping, under direction of the council.

Dr. Silvio Crespi, Italian Minister of Food, discussing the action, said:

"The new flag of the Maritime Council consists of three horizontal stripes, with top and bottom white and centre blue. This tonnage in the Adriatic will be used chiefly for relief work. There are also 100,000 tons of Austrian merchant ships in Spanish ports, which will be treated like those in the Adriatic. Half will probably be intrusted to Spain and half to Italy provisionally. Thirty thousand more tons of Austrian merchantmen in the Black Sea will be taken over by Italy. An additional 30,000 tons in Northern European ports will be divided between England and France.

"The same rule is to be applied to 2,500,000 tons of German merchantmen spread throughout the world. All these merchantmen will ultimately be divided between the allied powers and the United States in a ratio which will be decided by the Peace Conference."

In allied circles the decision of the Council is thought of the greatest importance as the first step toward international control of shipping and freights. In some circles it is regarded as the beginning of the foundation of a League of Nations, as it gives the world a new flag of the Maritime Council to be flown beside that of the allied countries.

GERMAN VOTERS BEAT BOLSHEVIKI

Early Elections for National Assembly Show Big Majority Against Radicals.

CALMER TREND IN NATION

Berlin Conference Outlines Plan of Government, Largely on American Lines.

LONDON, Dec. 22, (Associated Press.)—According to deductions drawn in a Berne dispatch to the Paris Journal, the first elections to the new German National Assembly are symptomatic of what the final results will be.

In the Duchy of Brunswick, where the minority Socialist Party had assumed power, the defeat of the Bolsheviki was crushing. In Mecklenburg and Anhalt, where the majority party was in control, the bourgeoisie also came out victorious.

Die Freiheit of Berlin, which steadily drifted toward the left up to the final day of the congress in Berlin of Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils, today took a long-step backward in the direction of the right in discussing editorially the results of the congress. The newspaper declares that, while the wishes of the simon-pure Socialists were not fulfilled, the work accomplished, nevertheless, has great value. It accepts loyally the decision of the congress to set forward the date for the National Assembly, merely remarking that the time for propaganda is short.

"It is undeniable the situation is not especially favorable for the independents," Die Freiheit says.

The entire tone of the editorial, says a dispatch from Berlin, has served to strengthen the impression in well-informed circles that the more sober elements of the independents gradually are drifting back into the majority fold. It is thought that the movement may not be completed for months, but it is already obvious, according to the dispatch, that Georg Ledebour and his radical followers steadily are becoming isolated and will eventually be obliged to choose between the less radical leaders or going over to the Spartacans.

The Dusseldorf Nachrichten says that the conference held at Berlin to discuss the new Constitution of Germany, agreed upon the following fundamentals:

An elected President, to be head of the Government, with powers midway between those of the President of the United States and the King of England.

Parliamentary principles to govern the President in forming a Cabinet, which will be assisted by delegates of the Federal republics, to the so-called Statenhaus, which corresponds to the American Senate. The Statenhaus, however, must not interfere with the independence of the individual Federal republics, which will number fourteen or fifteen.

The participants in the conference included Hugo Preuss, State Secretary of the Interior; Professor Peters, Professor Max Weber of the University of Heidelberg, and the Austrian Minister Hartman, all well known authorities on constitutional law.

A Rhenish official, says a dispatch from Dresden, advances the suggestion of a future Germany composed of seven republics constructed along the lines of the United States, as follows:

First—Upper Saxony, composed of the former Kingdom of Saxony, with Thuringia, Erfurt, Magdeburg, Anhalt, and German Bohemia; capital, Dresden.

Second—Lower Saxony, with Hanover, Lippe, Brunswick, Oldenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Lubeck, and Schleswig-Holstein; capital, Hanover.

Third—Rhineland, with Baden, Alsace, Pfalz, Rhenish Hesse, the Rhine Province, Hesse-Nassau and Westphalia; capital, Coblenz.

Fourth—Swabia, with Württemberg and Hohenzollern; capital, Stuttgart.

Fifth—Bavaria.

Sixth—German Austria, with Styria, Carinthia, and the Tyrol.

Seventh—Brandenburg and Prussia, with Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Posen, and Silesia; capital, Berlin.

Marburg's "League of Nations," Vol. II. Its Principles Examined. Macmillan. 6pc.—Advt.

HARTSHORNE & PEABIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 7 Wall St.—Advt.

RHINELAND WANTS PRUSSIANS CURBED

Hope to be a Separate State, But Not Divorced from the German Federation.

CONSERVATIVE SPIRIT RULES

Appeal to National Assembly, Not Councils, Is Favored—Third Army to Move?

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, Dec. 22.—The American Third Army is mildly excited over a rumor that it is to be relieved by the Second Army as the occupation force about Feb. 1.

According to rumors, the Third Army is to be taken home by way of the Rhine River.

The United States has a fleet on the Rhine. Nine river steamers which have been taken over by the American Army of Occupation will be armed and used as a patrol on a stretch of the Rhine along the Coblenz bridgehead.

The Stars and Stripes were hoisted over these ships yesterday. General Dickman's private boat will be the flagship of the fleet.

In German territory occupied by Americans interest in the Berlin convention of Workmen's Councils is almost nil, the only concern being in the fixing of the date for a meeting of the National Assembly, to which the greatest importance is attached. As for other decisions of the Workmen's Councils, the Rhineland appears not to care.

The Rhineland has differences with Prussia, which controlled the old Government, and perhaps desires to present these diferences to the National Assembly, but not to the Workmen's Councils. In conservative Rhineland the Workmen's Councils did not make much headway, and they do not amount to a great deal. The Bolshevist element is negligible.

The rôle of the Workmen's Councils may be illustrated by the cases of Coblenz and Treves, two cities in the American area. When news of the formation of Workmen's Councils reached the Rhine Valley, Burgomaster Clostermann of Coblenz called the heads of the trades unions to his office and said that, as every other city seemed to be forming Workmen's Councils, Coblenz might as well have one. The union leaders agreed with him and asked him to help form one, which he did, refusing the chairmanship, but retaining, by political means, a good hold on the body, which now does about as he wishes.

But to say that the Rhineland is anti-Prussian does not mean that it is anti-German. Far from it. To say that the Rhineland wants to form an independent republic does not mean that it is anti-German. It wants to be an independent State, independent of Prussia, but a State belonging to a union of German States, as each American State belongs to the federation. Interviews with perhaps a hundred citizens convince me that the Rhineland does not wish to be independent of Germany, nor does it want to belong to France.

Many differences between the Rhineland and Prussia antedate the war. The Rhineland holds that taxes were not proportionately distributed and political offices were not fairly apportioned, and then there is the old religious question, the Rhineland being intensely Catholic and opposing Protestant Prussia's aim of divorcing religious from civil affairs, and especially secularizing the schools.

These matters the Rhineland seeks to bring before the National Assembly, but not before a convention of Workmen's Councils.

SOLDIERS—Where will you settle? Get information — Western Canadian Farms. Canadian Pacific Railway, 1,270 Broadway. —Advt.

SEEK PRESIDENT'S VIEWS

Increased Interest at Paris in His Probable Course at Conference.

INSISTENT ON INDEMNITY

Our Envoys for Substantial Reparation, but Not for Ruining Germany's Future.

PLAN FOR A POLISH PORT

Scheme to Have the Dutch Administer Danzig and Swiss Control the Dardanelles.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—All the preliminary peace negotiations appear to be centring around President Wilson. His disposition toward the principles of settlement seems to be the basis of most of the comment, and his views are eagerly sought.

That he will occupy an advantageous position in the interallied councils has been apparent ever since his arrival in Paris, but the increased interest, expressed in all quarters, in his probable course shows the paramount importance attached to what he has in mind.

While nervousness over his ultimate views has not entirely disappeared, the feeling that he came to France in a temper to attempt to dominate the conference is being dissipated.

Although he is credited with being chary of disclosing his ideas in concrete form, his general attitude is taken to mean that he is earnestly endeavoring to bring about an amicable understanding between the allied nations that will make the world a safer place in which to live.

Everybody cannot be satisfied—that is clear—but at least the President has shown no uncompromising spirit that will exclude consideration of aspirations in conflict with his own ideas.

His conversations with Clemenceau, it is felt, have led the way to a better understanding, which at one time was thought remote by some of those who believed they were acquainted with the general attitude of the French and American Governments; and, although he and Lloyd George have had no discussion, they are said to be nearer together than had been supposed on some questions which were expected to cause dissension. Certainly they have common grounds of interest in the desire for the formation of a League of Nations, which, the President is convinced, is fundamentally involved in the peace settlement.

"Reparation for Damages Done."

Another much-discussed point of difference between England and the United States lies in the British demand for the indemnification of the allied Governments by the Central Powers.

But the explanation advanced by some of those having knowledge of the American position in this connection makes the problem simpler than the discussion would have it.

So many events of great importance occur nowadays in rapid succession that some which in other less hectic times would cause constant, widespread discussion, pas almost widespread discussion, pass almost making incidents.

One of the most notable provisions of the armistice which has a marked bearing on the payment of indemnities attracts little attention. Human memory is faulty, and only those who, like the American Peace Commissioners, are obliged to make a constant study of all the questions involved in the peace settlement, have these questions actively in mind.

The particular case in point concerns the first paragraph of Clause 19 of the armistice, which reads:

"The following financial conditions are required: Reparation for damage done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can

serve as a pledge to the Allies for the recovery or reparation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposits in the National Bank of Belgium, and in general immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money, together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Rumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the Allies until the signature of peace.

"Reparation for damage done," is an expression having an importance that cannot be overestimated, in the opinions of those best informed. It certainly is emphasized in American official circles here, where it is said that it must not be overlooked that it pledges Germany and her partners to indemnify all the Allies for the injuries inflicted on their citizens and interests. This will be a big bill, including compensation for the reconstruction of Northern France and Belgium and the destruction of shipping, which the Allies hold embraces neutral vessels sunk by U-boats.

It is understood here that the American delegation is disinclined to favor measures of a punitive character which would abjectly impoverish the Central Powers for a long term of years, but that its interpretation of the armistice provision is not inconsistent with estimating liberally the damages the enemy must pay.

While apparently lacking sympathy with the position of Lloyd George, who in the recent British electoral campaign intimated that the Central Powers must indemnify the Allies for the cost of the war, which he estimated at $120,000,000,000, the American delegates are believed to feel that a compromise with the British position is not excluded.

Although the most important questions that will come before the conference are yet far from settlement, ideas are already taking shape concerning some of the problems affecting an amicable agreement on the peace terms.

A proposal is understood to be under consideration that Switzerland be designated as trustee for the allied control of Constantinople and the Dardanelles.

Another proposal, likewise apparently attractive, is that Holland administer Danzig, the German port which Senator Lodge said in his speech in the Senate it was necessary to give to Poland to afford her free access to the sea.

The proposal which has been advanced in American official circles that Germany's surrendered fleet be sunk or scrapped is being discussed among the American delegates, although with what progress toward decision is unknown. The adoption of this suggestion by the American delegation may mean a change of attitude by the Washington Government since Mr. Wilson came to France; for prior to the President's departure the idea prevailing in Administration quarters was that the German warships should be pooled without division as the nucleus for an international police fleet.

There is great opposition to the police fleet scheme in American quarters, where it is regarded as impracticable and compelling the organization of a world-government which is inconsistent with the understood conclusion of the American delegation that the league be loosely formed, leaving to the future whether it is advisable to adopt a closer organization.

Some concrete suggestions to give the League of Nations a practical instead of a merely sentimental status are being advanced in circumstances leading to the belief that they are not rejected by Wilson and some of the allied statesmen; although, so far as Wilson is concerned, nobody assumes to say that he has committed himself in any degree.

These suggestions apply to international shipping and economic control and military co-operation. They would involve, perhaps, the continuance of the Supreme War Council, which has been organized at Versailles, and might provide for the pooling of allied shipping and economic activities for a term of years, say five, during which France and other countries devastated by the war would seek to rehabilitate themselves to a degree to enable them to compete with the rest of the world on a pre-war basis.

Some of those close to the American Commission put faith in these suggestions, which perhaps emanated from American sources. They feel that the League of Nations will not be feasible, except theoretically, unless held together by practical interests, such as those indicated.

It is realized among Americans here that the feeling against the Government control of industry is very widespread in America, but they take the view that the league cannot be made a going concern unless the control of raw materials and shipping and price-fixing remain in operation while the world is readjusting itself, thus serving as an incentive for the maintenance of international combination to maintain peace.

REPORT ROOSEVELT IS GOING ABROAD SOON

Likely to Wait Until After President Wilson Starts for Home, It Is Said.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Reports reaching Paris, which are attributed to friends of ex-President Roosevelt here, mention an intention to visit France soon.

It is not known whether his visit is for purposes connected with the Peace Conference or to see his son's grave. The understanding is that he will not come until President Wilson leaves Europe.

President Wilson has indicated to several of those with whom he has conferred that he will return to France when the conference is finishing its labors in order to participate in the final determinations.

When the conference will adjourn causes little speculation. The disposition is to assume that it is to be of long duration, lasting possibly into June.

HOPE FOR A SOLUTION OF THE ITALIAN TANGLE

But Army Officer Insists Italy Must Have as Victor More Than She Asked.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, left Paris last night by a special train, which was expected to connect at the Italian frontier with that of the King, on his way home from the west front, so that they might travel with him to Rome.

They will return to Paris in January in ample time for the beginning of the peace parleys of the American, British, French, and Italian delegates. They will be accompanied by other members of the Italian delegation not yet announced, but speculation names Diaz, Marconi, and Nitti.

In the course of their three days in Paris, ending last night, Orlando and Sonnino followed their King in having a talk with President Wilson, and they had several conferences with Premier Clemenceau, as they had with Premier Lloyd George a week or so ago in London.

The differences growing out of the Italian demands are still far from adjustment, and Sonnino is absolutely determined to yield nothing; but the best opinion is that the Adriatic question will be settled without war between the Italians and Jugoslavs.

The Italian psychology of victory, as explained to me today by an Italian Army officer attached to the peace work in Paris, is like this:

"We have won a great victory, and insist upon all the fruits of it. We have crushed Austria more completely than we had dared to hope. So, as our victory is far greater than we or our allies expected, we want more than we first asked when we entered the war. It is a natural human feeling to expect an added reward when achievement exceeds expectations.

"Of course, we insist upon everything promised us by the London Treaty of 1915, but we now ask more. In short, the whole Adriatic—the east coast as well as the west—should be Italian, save for the ports which we are perfectly willing to grant to the Jugoslavs. We want that, and also an improved position with reference to Abyssinia.

"Many of these Jugoslavs who would now take to themselves what Italy rightly won by her part in the war are really Austrians. They are our ancient enemies, now trying to disguise themselves as the people of an oppressed nation to gain the sympathy of our allies and make territorial capital of it against us.

"Italy, too, has been an oppressed nation for many years, but now she has crushed her oppressor and is in no mood to yield what she has gained."

LONDON WILL KEEP WILSON VERY BUSY

Time Allotted for His Visit Is Already Crowded with Events.

INVITATIONS ARE POURING IN

Dover Will Make His Landing There on Thursday a Great Occasion.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—President Wilson's arrival here on a public holiday makes it certain that there will be a great gathering of Londoners to welcome him. The only handicap to would-be observers is the fact that the distance from the station to the Palace is so short that it is likely that there will be many persons who will be unable to get places from which they can witness the passage of the Royal and Presidential parties.

A better opportunity to see the President will be offered the public when the American Executive goes to the Guildhall Saturday to receive an address from the Lord Mayor of London. President Wilson then will pass along the route the King usually follows when he visits the City for public functions—through the Strand and Fleet Street and past St. Paul's Cathedral, and (returning) along the Thames Embankment.

Various public bodies have expressed a desire to present addresses to the President, but his time in London will be so taken up with official conferences that it is not expected that he will be able to receive them. American organizations in London are anxious to entertain the President at dinner or luncheon, but they also are likely to be disappointed. It is expected that he will find time for a short inspection of some of the American soldiers still in London.

The Diplomatic Corps is interested in the question of precedence which will prevail at the State banquet. The general view is that the foreign Ambassadors, as personal representatives of their sovereigns or Governments, will precede all except the King and the President.

Lancaster House, where the British Government will give a banquet in honor of President Wilson next Saturday night, is one of the most famous old mansions in London. It faces the Green Park, only a stone's throw from Buckingham Palace, and was for many years the residence of the Duke of Sutherland before he sold it to Lord Liverhulme, who presented it to the Government and founded a museum of relics of London.

After the war broke out it was taken over by the Government for office use, and several State dinners have been given there.

The interior of the place is palatial, its crowning feature being its famous staircase. Queen Victoria once visited it, and is said to have remarked to the Duchess of Sutherland as she entered: "I come from my house to your palace."

Dover Eager to Welcome Wilson.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—On their Channel trip from Calais to Dover President and Mrs. Wilson will have naval and aerial escorts provided by the Dover patrol.

Since it became definitely known that the President would land at Dover the civic authorities of that town have been taking steps to afford the inhabitants an opportunity of participating to the greatest possible extent in the welcome. Nowhere, probably, is American help in the war more appreciated than at Dover, where scores of thousands of United States troops have been accommodated in rest camps.

Time will not permit the presentation of a formal address to the President, but it is hoped that after the royal welcome there may be an opportunity for the civil authorities to show their appreciation of the occasion.

There will be naval and military guards of honor at the marine station, where the President will land and where he will be received by the Duke of Connaught on behalf of the King. The Lady Mayoress will present a basket of flowers in the American colors to Mrs. Wilson.

GLAD WILSON WILL SEE "THE REAL ENGLAND"

Northcliffe Says His Visit Will Do Great Good—Peace League His Biggest "Point."

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Lord Northcliffe, Chairman of the London Headquarters of the British Mission to the United States, last night gave a reception in honor of American newspaper correspondents in Paris. It was at this function that American writers received an invitation to be the guests of the British Government during President Wilson's visit to England.

Lord Northcliffe said the gathering of American newspaper men in Paris was the greatest ever seen in any European country, and he was sure their visit would have great influence on the relations between the American and European continents.

President Wilson, Lord Northcliffe added, would have the greatest welcome ever given a ruler when he went to England. He pointed out that England had suffered more than the United States during the war because she had been called on to supply France with many things. Therefore, the correspondents would find a shortage in numerous commodities.

The British people, he continued, had been obliged to submit to rationing without exceptions. The newspapers had been more fortunate than some of those in other countries, because they had been more careful in conserving raw materials. Nevertheless, they had been obliged to reduce their size to half that of 1914.

The speaker said a warm friendship had grown up between the British and American soldiers who had fought together at the front, and this fact certainly would afford a basis for the development of closer relations between the two foremost nations of the world.

He referred to the proposed League of Nations, which, he said, some people had regarded as something pretty to read about, but impossible of attainment. He gave it as his belief that this was the most important of President Wilson's fourteen points, and said he was hopeful that means would be found to make it practicable.

President Wilson, Lord Northcliffe said, was a man of infinite courage, and had not hesitated to break all American traditions in entering the war.

He said he was glad the President was going outside London and into England—to Manchester, for instance, where the people had suffered most from the American civil war, because they were dependent upon the supply of American cotton, but yet had remained constant in their friendship to the North. There the President would see the real England. For London was no more England than New York was America.

The speaker concluded by saying that he was certain the President's visit would do immense good.

CHILDREN WRITE TO WILSON.

Appeals from All Over Europe for Autograph or Gifts.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—President Wilson is receiving letters from all over Europe from boys and girls who want his autograph. Some want more, seeming to think that he has brought Christmas gifts from America.

The President cannot possibly answer all these letters himself, but to each little writer an official letter is going from the Paris White House, expressing the President's appreciation.

To one 7-year-old boy in Madrid, who wrote a touching letter in which he said he thought President Wilson was an international Santa Claus, the President did send an autograph reply.

Gifts of various sorts are being sent to the President and Mrs. Wilson from all parts of France. Many of them are homely little presents from peasants of their own handiwork, and all are being acknowledged.

A noted Parisian artist has sent the President a volume of etchings of Premier Clemenceau. A sculptor has sent him a panel in bas relief, symbolizing the defeat of Germany and inscribed with a quotation from the President's "force to the utmost" speech.

EX-KAISER BETTER AND LESS DEPRESSED

No Christmas Celebration by the Royal Exiles, Merely a Donation to the Village Funds.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 22.—I learn from Amerongen that the German ex-Kaiser is much better today. His ear trouble has yielded to treatment and the nervous depression from which he has been suffering is gone to a slight extent. He has not yet, however, been out of his room. He passed the day mostly out of bed, and attended to some correspondence. It is not true that the ex-Kaiserin is ill.

There will be no Christmas celebration of any kind at the castle, and no presents will be distributed by the royal exiles. All they will do, probably, will be to give a donation toward the village Christmas funds. There will be divine service in the private chapel on Christmas Eve and on Christmas Day.

RESENT POLISH ELECTION.

Prussians Threaten with Treason Charge Those Participating in It.

BERLIN, Dec. 21, (Associated Press.)—The action of the Polish Government in ordering that elections be held on what is construed here to be German soil has stirred the Prussian Government to counteraction. The inhabitants of the districts involved have been informed by the Prussian Ministry of the Interior that any participation in the elections may be regarded as high treason, and that any acceptance of official mandates from the Poles may be punished under the law regarding impersonation of officials.

The authorities at Allenstein have published a warning in their official organ, saying: "Any organizing of Polish elections, or furthering them, or drawing up lists of electors or candidates, or conducting propaganda, is high treason."

All officials have been ordered to arrest any person committing any of the specified acts, and the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council will co-operate in the work. Friedrich Ebert, the Premier, and Hugo Haase, a member of the Cabinet, have sent the following telegram to the Magistracy of Danzig: "The National Government considers it to be its duty to protect the German city of Danzig and uses all measures to retain it as part of the German Empire."

DEPRECATE ATTACKS ON WORLD LEAGUE

Advocates Say Senators Err in Favoring Delay Until After Peace Settlement.

WOULD FORM LEAGUE FIRST

Peace Easier Then, Says Straus—Holt and Hapgood Criticise Attitude of Lodge, Knox, and Reed.

Some of the men here active in advocacy of a League of Nations take exception to the proposal by Senator Knox that consideration of the formation of such a league be postponed until after conditions for ending the war have been determined upon. Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Committee to Represent the League to Enforce Peace in Paris during the Peace Conference, voiced the opinion of many advocates of the League of Nations when he said yesterday that the formation of such a league should be the first work of the conference, and that the formation of the league would have an influence in the adjustment of all other questions that would arise.

Mr. Straus remarked that Senator Knox, of course, had a right to his own opinion and to express it.

"Opinions are not harmful," he continued. "There is need, however, of educating opinion as to the necessity and reason for the League of Nations. Adverse criticism is often constructive in its effect.

"I am of the opinion that one of the first objects of the Peace Conference should be to arrange for an association or league of the allied nations based upon the present alliance, and so constructed that other nations may, upon definite terms and conditions, be admitted in the future, provided they have reconstructed themselves on a constitutional basis," said Mr. Straus. "I am of the opinion that when a League of Nations has been provided for upon the best basis possible, other problems that will arise at the peace table will be the easier to agree upon."

Menaced in America Alone.

When Mr. Straus goes to Paris he will be accompanied by Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent, who will also represent the League to Enforce Peace, of which he is Vice Chairman. Mr. Holt returned from abroad a few weeks ago and is qualified to speak on the sentiment there on the League of Nations. He said the League to Enforce Peace was committed to the idea that the League of Nations should be the first thing taken up at the peace table. He condemned the action of those who advocate that the establishment of such a league be postponed until after the questions of peace had been settled.

"I have been abroad and know what the feeling is over there, and I say with all earnestness that the only danger to the establishment of a League of Nations is here in the United States, and if it fails the blame will be there.

"Senator Lodge represents a group in the United States Senate and does not by any means represent the people of the country. Here the people are apathetic and do not understand the question, and in this lies the danger. If the people are not informed and sentiment aroused, that little group in the Senate may prevail. They want to postpone the matter, which is only another way of sidetracking it.

"On the other side of the Atlantic contrary conditions hold. There the people are at white heat for the League of Nations. They have been closer to the events, and they know what it would mean. With the pollu it is a religion, and Thomas, the great labor leader of France, said to me that labor would stand for two things, the League of Nations and to prevent an imperialistic peace.

Senators Knox, Reed, and Lodge were criticised by Norman Hapgood, President of the League of Free Nations, who said the Administration had solid reasons for advocating the formation of a League of Nations at the Peace Conference.

Motives of the Opposition.

"In fighting against a League of Nations, what are Senators Knox, Reed, and Lodge trying to do?" commented Mr. Hapgood. "What are their motives as distinguished from their arguments? These underlying motives ought to be compared with the ultimate and continuing motives of the Administration.

"Mr. Reed is not so adroit in his methods as Mr. Knox and Mr. Lodge. He attacks the idea in the centre. The other two highly trained politicians argue for postponement, a much better device, for postponement and ridicule are the best weapons against a proposition that is entirely sound.

"The Administration has had a solid reason for urging that the formation of a League of Nations be the first order of business at the peace table. It did not begin to urge that procedure merely when the President went abroad. It began at least a year and a half ago, and it has steadily insisted ever since. President Wilson has varied his course in detail as a pilot tacks with wind and tide, but his objectives have not changed. He never believed the war would result in good if it should be settled on the old lines of having the victors act as attorney, Judge, and jury. He always believed that the only chance of making a settlement that would pay in the long run for the frightful sacrifice in life, health, and property would lie in pooling the intelligence of all the nations interested, which can only be done through self-control and goodwill.

"What Lodge and Knox mean is that four victorious Governments, each represented by a few men, should carve up Europe, Asia, and Africa to suit themselves, and then decide at their leisure whether they want anything masquerading as a League of Nations, after all the questions of importance have already been decided. This is the method natural to the standpat politically-minded intellect. It is well, however, for the American public to wake up and apply its intelligence to exactly what is at stake. No question of detail is of any importance compared with this.

LOWELL'S IDEA OF A LEAGUE.

Victors in War Should Form It and Take in Other Nations.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 22.—Outlining today suggestions for a League of Nations, President Lowell of Harvard University called for a league powerful enough to enforce its decrees and at the same time careful not to curtail the freedom of action of its members any more than absolutely necessary.

"There must be some sort of body for the mediation of differences," he added. "There must also be an administrative body for the many and constantly growing matters of common interest that are conducted jointly. Finally, there must obviously be a deliberative body of some kind, not only for the consideration of rules of international law, but also for the discussion of matters of wide public interest.

"To be perfect, such a league would be the voluntary association of all the peoples in the world, but, of course, it cannot start by being perfect. Under the circumstances it must clearly begin with the leading powers who have won the victory in the world war. These should add to their number other nations who have not taken an active part in hostilities, and finally admit every free nation which can convince the world that it is trustworthy."

WILSON MEETINGS HELD IN FORTY IRISH TOWNS

Sinn Feiners and Nationalists Pledge Support and Invite Him to Visit the Isle.

DUBLIN, Dec. 22, (Associated Press.)—This was Wilson Day in Ireland. Meetings were held in more than forty towns, and resolutions drafted by the Sinn Feiners inviting President Wilson to visit Ireland and pledging Ireland's support to him were adopted. At most of the meetings Constitutional Nationalists joined with the Sinn Feiners. The attitude of the Unionists is that the President will not interfere in the domestic politics of Ireland, but that he would be welcomed to Ireland to examine into real conditions and problems.

The meeting at Dublin was presided over by the Lord Mayor. The City Trades Council co-operated. At the meetings held under Sinn Fein auspices the majority of the speeches appealed to President Wilson not to overlook Ireland's case at the Peace Conference.

GERMAN PRESS UNEASY.

See Factories Closing, People Dancing, and Country Near Ruin.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 22.—Criticism by the German press of what it calls the total lack of Government organization grows daily stronger. It is being asserted that the present chaos threatens to spell Germany's economic ruin. Georg Bernhard speaks of a wholesale economical massacre, saying things cannot go on thus, not even for a few weeks more. Germany, he holds, is at the edge of a catastrophe, and he says the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils are to blame.

"Who works today?" he comments. "The factories are pleased even with a five-hour day interrupted with meetings—not that there is any lack of work."

The Kölnische Volkszeitung compares the situation with the condition of Russia, asserting that "the people's heroes" ride around in state carriages, indulging in orgies of brotherly hate at meetings.

"In Berlin," says that journal, "they dance the polka, and one fête follows another. Never was the night life of Berlin more abandoned. While the enriched heroes of the revolution revel in money and champagne, streams of workless people pass in the street, increasing as the factories close down."

The paper argues that the Government does not seem to be concerned with the imperative questions of the hour. It says the leaders will have amassed enough money by the time of the National Assembly, "but then the bourgeoisie can build up the State." A general appeal is being made to German women to come out and vote. The Vossische Zeitung speaks of woman's political mission, asserting that in the future women, with their numerically superior vote, will be the decisive factor.

BAVARANS FEAR ANARCHY.

Parties Combine and Urge Government to Act to Save Country.

MUNICH, Dec. 10, (Associated Press.)—So chaotic have conditions become in the last week or two that three of the leading parties have combined, for the first time in years, to issue what amounts to an ultimatum to the Bavarian Government. The Bavarian People's Party, the German People's Party, and the Munich branch of the Liberal Party signed the document. The Socialist Party did not sign. The ultimatum reads:

"Recent occurrences, especially those of the last few days, leave no doubt that we are facing danger from anarchy The press is threatened, freedom of assembly exists no longer, and the ballot is at stake. Will the National Assembly, if it is ever chosen, be able to count on meeting? Has the Government no will to rule, or no power?

"Your own party, a majority of the members of which are soldiers spared from death during the war, wants a rule of terror by unrestrained rowdies as little as we. But the power and strength of order is crippled if the Government's will to rule ceases. Does the Government want order or does it want anarchy? We direct these questions openly to the Provisional Government, especially to the present Minister-President Eisner. We expect and demand a definite and unequivocal answer; not only in words, but in action, with comprehensive and aggressive acts that will brook no delay.

"Should this answer not be given we will know and all Bavaria will know that neither from the present Government nor from the assembly to be elected under its responsibility is there anything else to be expected than steady degeneration into the Bolshevist abyss."

CROWDS MISSED PERSHING.

His First Visit to Rhineland Known to Few Persons.

AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Dec. 21, (Associated Press.)—General John J. Pershing made his first visit to the Rhineland today. He arrived in a private car which was parked at the edge of a town. It is doubtful if one per cent. of the inhabitants of the place knew that the Commander in Chief of the American forces was among them. Except General Dickman, commander of the Army of Occupation, not even the officers at the headquarters of the Third Army were aware of General Pershing's presence.

For the first time since the occupation of their city the people of Coblenz heard "The Star-Spangled Banner" last Friday. It was played by a French band at a review of French troops by General Dickman.

American officials have directed the affairs of the city in the same unobtrusive manner that marked the actual taking over of Coblenz, and the passing of French troops through the town was the first time that anything like "show" had been attempted.

When it was announced that a battalion of Algerians and a detachment of Zouaves were scheduled to reach Coblenz Friday, the French commander suggested a review by General Dickman. The ceremony, already far more imposing than anything the Americans had offered, was made more impressive for the inhabitants of Coblenz by the presence of General Mangin, who was accompanied by three other French Generals. The parade was witnessed by small crowds of Germans on the sidewalks. They carefully suppressed any emotions they might have felt. The French did not stop, but continued northward to a sector they will occupy further down the Rhine.

LONDON UNMOVED BY KENT ARTICLE

Story of Friction and Jealousies Among Allies Caused Little Comment There.

PASSED BY BRITISH CENSOR

This Fact Hailed as Forecasting Free Publication of News from the Peace Conclave.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Extracts from Frank Kent's article in The Baltimore Sun have been cabled here and released by the British censorship for publication. In London newspaper circles, however, the prevalent idea is that informed American opinion will make short work of such views, and that no useful purpose could be served by its publication in England, and in no London newspaper, up to the present, has there been any reference to the matter except in a dispatch to The Sunday Observer, whose New York correspondent fears that "British voicelessness at the present juncture might react disastrously."

Whether or not Mr. Kent's quotation of Mr. Balfour as saying to a friend that "it would be a rough-and-tumble peace" is worth quoting as a phrase, it by no means represents the whole mind of the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. There is no use in shutting one's eyes to the fact that several thorny problems affecting various nations will come before the Peace Conference, but there is a common ground on which they can be thrashed out. That is the desire and determination of all men who have at all realized the horrors of the last four and a half years of war to do their utmost to secure the bases of a durable peace. Mr. Kent's suggestion of bad feeling between England and France provides a case in point. In some circles, both in Paris and London, there has been much gossip and some headshaking over the possibilities of friction, to take one instance, over the question of Syria.

Mr. Kent's fear is that old-fashioned diplomacy will override democracy. Few Englishmen or Frenchmen nowadays have any such fear. The Cassandras of the old régime have had their day. The peace, it is believed, is going to be made by the democracies, with diplomacy, in its best sense, acting as their handmaiden. It's going to be a peace open and above board, and any decisions come to at Versailles on this, that, or the other problem that do not find a ratification in the common sense of the peoples concerned will have a short shrift, according to general opinion.

Old-fashioned diplomacy is expected to make some fight for its methods, and there may be, probably will be, much wirepulling in regard to such questions as the administration of Mesopotamia, Italian hegemony in the Adriatic, rival interests in the Continent of Africa and in the Pacific Ocean. But it is stated as a certainty by people who have excellent opportunities of judging that the atmosphere of the Peace Conference, however heated it may be at times, will, on the whole, be unfavorable to the growth of selfish policies or inordinate ambitions. The proper conservation of essential national interests is a matter in which all nations have an equal interest, and any league of nations scheme which would attempt to abolish a healthy nationalism, it is asserted, would be as great a failure as the Holy Alliance.

A full and frank discussion, with appropriate exposition and collation of all the facts of the war is regarded as necessary to the conclusion of a durable peace. It has been announced that at the request of President Wilson the French and British censorships on all matter relating to the Peace Conference should be raised for America. A campaign has already been started in influential quarters here for an extension of this principle to Great Britain. The House of Lords has protested against the retention of the censorship on foreign news, and The Manchester Guardian and The Nation both intimate their intention of disregarding certain suggestions which they hold are unnecessary in view of the fact that British newspapers have usually shown a patriotic restraint and reserve in dealing with foreign affairs. The fact that the Press Bureau released the cabled extracts from Mr. Kent's article tends to show that the realization of this fact has penetrated, or is penetrating, into the arcana of that institution. It is of course argued that the need for censorship still remains, if for no other purpose than to preclude the full play of injurious propaganda.

The American correspondent of The Observer, who referred to Mr. Kent's article, remarked that it was "an extraordinary fact that the eve of the President's departure should be the occasion for virtually anti-British outbursts," and said it indicated "either automatic continuance from the momentum of that anti-British propaganda started by German agents before America's entrance into the war and now released by the relaxation of the censorship, or a modern augmentation of anti-British feeling fomented by several agencies, principally Irish sympathizers." Apparently the inspiration of The Observer's dispatch came from quarters where it is believed that a British counterpropaganda is necessary to offset these "anti-British outbursts." It will be interesting to see what answer is made to the appeal from this side. The British have no love for propaganda, in its special sense, and though there has been a notable awakening to the value of publicity, no great regrets have been expressed here over the demise of the Ministry of Information, which is to be wound up with the old year, as it is considered that, with the experience gained in the war, the Foreign Office will be equal to what necessities may arise. It is remembered that, despite all the mistakes which were made in the early stages of the war by shutting the doors against journalism and other methods of legitimate publicity, Great Britain's reluctance to engage in active propaganda on anything like the German model was all to her advantage in the long run; and those who recall such things as the Times Square Debating Society in the earlier days of the war have no fear that truth will not prevail.

FOUR HOURS IN HOSPITAL

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

life, though some will probably never leave the hospital.

A Visit Without Ceremony.

The President abstained from attendance at church in order to make the visit. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Rear Admiral Grayson, and was met at the entrance by the Commandant and his staff. But he made it plain that he wished no ceremony.

"I just want to go in and visit the boys and have a chat with them," he said.

Beginning with the first ward, the President went down one side of the room and Mrs. Wilson the other, stopping to chat here and there with the wounded and grasp a hand for a moment or say a word of cheer and encouragement. The President himself, where it was possible, took the hand of every man, saying: "We hope to have you back soon with us," or "I wish you the best of luck and a speedy recovery."

So the President went from ward to ward, always asking each man's name and saying something intimately personal. As he left each room he turned for a moment and said:

"I wish you boys as merry a Christmas as is possible under the circumstances."

There was no cheering in reply, for some of the men were in no condition for cheering; there was no handclapping, for most of the men had at least one hand in surgical appliances; but there were genuine smiles of appreciation.

Some of the wounded were introduced to the President by the names the doctors and nurses had given them. There were, "Texas Red," "Tennessee Sly," and "Sunny Sam." The last named was introduced as the sunniest boy in the hospital.

Miracle of Facial Surgery.

The President saw one lad who came to the hospital eighteen months ago with half his face shot away. His story was almost too terrible to repeat, but the President wanted to hear. So the doctors told it to him.

The boy entered the hospital with so little of his face remaining that his eyes were all that are now shown in the plaster cast which begins his record. For a year he took all his food through a tube. Now, by additions of one of his own ribs, a bit of shin bone, and teeth from a soldier less fortunate, and some scraps of odds and ends, he has a face again. Today he sat up in bed and was chewing gum. At a distance of twenty feet his face looked quite normal.

Cheered by the Poilus.

At the French hospital visited by President Wilson the President, owing to lack of fluent command of the French language, was prevented from such intimate contact with the wounded men as had been the case in the American hospital.

Nevertheless, he visited all the wards, and was roundly cheered by the poilus, one of whom sang "The Marseillaise."

WILSON LORD DERBY'S GUEST.

Many Personages at the British Ambassador's Dinner Saturday.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—President and Mrs. Wilson were guests of honor at a dinner given last evening at the British Embassy by the Earl of Derby, the British Ambassador. Among the guests were Count Romanones, the Spanish Premier; Vittorio Orlando, the Italian Premier; Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister; General John J. Pershing; Major Gen. Sir David Henderson, former President of the British Air Council; Admiral W. S. Benson, and Colonel E. M. House. Many prominent figures in political life were present.

After the reception that succeeded the dinner, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were escorted to their carriage by the Earl of Derby and the Secretary of the Embassy.

The first column of the first page of the Matin was censored today. Only the headlines of the article were left. These read:

"Yesterday's Utopia Tomorrow's Reality. Constitution of a Society of Nations Under Serious Consideration. Germany and Her Allies Will Only Be Admitted if They Accept Principles on Which Entente Governments Shall Have Agreed."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Portugal, who will head the peace delegation from that country, has arrived here, having come from London. The other Portuguese delegates are expected in the course of the coming week.

Count Romanones was received last evening by President Poincaré.

The President's trip to Italy, which will probably take place some time in January, will be more than a visit to Rome. It is possible that he will choose a route that will take him, both going and returning, through some of the important industrial centres. The details of the trip, however, cannot be worked out until after his return from England.

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SCULPTOR'S VIEW OF MARSHAL FOCH

Jo Davidson Finds Him Simple, Cordial, and an Excellent Subject.

A GREAT ART COMMISSION

American Artist Will Also Execute Busts of Joffre, Petain, Haig, and Lloyd George.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—One of the most interesting and important commissions in the history of portraiture has been given to the American sculptor, Jo Davidson, in the shape of a series of bronze busts of the principal allied military and political leaders. The busts of Foch, Bliss, Tardieu, and Masaryk are already completed, as well as the bust of President Wilson done at the White House in 1916.

In the coming months Joffre, Pershing, Pétain, Haig, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George will sit to Davidson, who hopes to finish the entire work by midsummer.

Two sittings of two and a half hours' duration were all that Marshal Foch could spare for the sculptor on Sunday, Nov. 24, at his Senlis headquarters; but it was sufficient for the completion of the clay model from which the bust, which is a striking likeness, was subsequently made. On Saturday evening the artist was informed that the Marshal would receive him the following day, and at 7 next morning a light camion piloted by two poilus conveyed him with his modeling clay and other materials.

The drive to Senlis was made at full speed, no passes being asked for anywhere. In a large mansion on the southern outskirts of the town, where Foch's headquarters were installed opposite the charred ruins that marked the German barbarity of 1914, Davidson was met by Weygand, Foch's chief aid, and instructed to make everything ready in the Marshal's own workroom, a big, airy salon whose walls were hung with maps and charts indicating the dispositions of the allied and enemy forces.

Dispensing with Ceremony.

At 10 sharp Foch entered the room, and with a single abrupt gesture grasped the sculptor's hand and led him to the modeling stand almost before Weygand could perform the ceremony of introduction, saying, "Bon jour—allons—autravail!"

The Marshal wore a horizon-blue uniform, with a triple row of ribbons on the left breast, and on leaving the house for his private office at luncheon time he donned a simple "bonnet de police" instead of his gold-leaved képi, and a short blue cape devoid of any insignia.

His whole attitude was characterized by the utmost simplicity and absence of parade or ceremony. He showed none of the self-consciousness often encountered in persons posing for a portrait and moved about the room talking freely to Weygand and the artist, or sat at his desk or stood motionless before the fireplace or beside the window. Every word or gesture was natural and unpretentious to a degree.

The conversation covered a wide range of topics, Foch's remarks being enunciated with striking brevity and the end of a sentence being frequently accompanied by a summary, sweeping gesture to emphasize the particular point.

Proud of Friendship with Doré.

Much of what the Marshal said concerned war topics, of which the confidential nature forbids publication, but he also showed a wide acquaintance with art and mentioned his pride in the fact that Doré's illustrations of Poe's works were made in his own house, where his friend Doré was staying when the future Generalissimo was only a Captain.

He was much interested to learn that Davidson had been working for two years on a monument commemorating the Battle of the Marne.

In reply to the sculptor's assurance that he would have an unparalleled reception if he visited America, the Marshal smiled and said that he had already found the welcome of Paris almost overpowering on his return from signing the armistice, when the crowd thronged around his carriage in a frenzy of tumultuous enthusiasm.

More than once the work was interrupted while the Marshal held a brief conference with a visitor or an officer of his staff, Davidson retiring to the anteroom and making pencil notes to aid his work from memory.

A little before 1 o'clock the Marshal inspected the clay model already taking shape under the sculptor's fingers, and, after commenting on the rapidity of his progress, added with a smile to Weygand:

"Sculpture isn't so very difficult after all."

He then invited Davidson to luncheon with him at his private residence, to which they drove in a few minutes. The rest of the party consisted of two officers of Foch's staff and his personal surgeon. Davidson sat at the Marshal's right, and when, on entering the house, the American stood aside to permit the Marshal to enter, the latter pushed him gently forward, saying with simple courtesy:

"Here I am at home. You are my guest."

The menu was plain—poached eggs, cold meat, and fried potatoes, followed by salad, cheese, fruit, and coffee. Wine was served, although the Marshal did not drink any, but tasted it at dessert to settle a discussion whether it was corked or not.

At 3 o'clock the sitting was resumed until 5:30. The Marshal expressed great satisfaction with the finished model and insisted on signing his name on the lower lefthand side of the bust. He also promised to pose later for a full-length statue.

The sculptor described Foch as a subject of absorbing interest from the physiognomical point of view. His broad, high forehead indicates a man of philosophic rather than purely military type, but the deep-set, piercing eyes and strong though nowise brutal mouth, nose, and chin show that the thinker is equally a man of action and decision.

Thoughtful intelligence, clear thinking, and firm determination are Davidson's summary of the Marshal's salient characteristics.

BOLSHEVIKI OCCUPYING BALTIC PROVINCES

Sweden Refuses Esthonia's Appeal for Armed Aid—Red Training School at Moscow.

BERLIN, Dec. 22, (Associated Press.)—"Reports from Riga," telegraphs the correspondent at Königsberg of the Evening Tageblatt, "show that the Bolshevist invasion of Esthonia and Lithuania is proceeding systematically.

"The negotiations of the Central German Soldiers' Council with the Bolshevist leaders regarding the establishment of a demarcation line have come to nought. A Bolshevist army, comprising four divisions, was concentrated at Rosetten and already has passed Dardoevas on its way to Mitau.

"The Bolshevist troops which were in Valk, (ninety miles northeast of Riga,) are marching on Riga."

Die Freiheit publishes the report that a Soviet Government has already been constituted at Riga. M. Stutshka, head of the new Government, the newspaper says, has issued a proclamation declaring that Livonia is now subject to Soviet laws and that all private ownership of land has been abolished.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 22.—The Swedish Consul at Reval, capital of Esthonia, arrived at Stockholm today to ask assistance from the Government against the Bolshevist invasion of Esthonia. The Foreign Minister told the Consul that the Riksdag would never permit the sending of a Swedish army out of the country. The Consul is now seeking aid from the British Legation.

Advices received in Stockholm from Petrograd say that the Spanish Embassy recently was entered by the Bolsheviki, who pillaged the archives there.

In addition to the execution by Bolshevist officials of several alleged counter-revolutionaries at Pskov, 160 miles southwest of Petrograd, it is reported that the Bolsheviki have shot some leading inhabitants in the Ostrov district, about thirty-five miles south of Pskov.

Harald R. de Scavenius, former Danish Minister at Petrograd, says that a special revolutionary school has been established at Moscow, under the direction of the Bolshevist leader, Radek, where agitators from all parts of the world are receiving training, preparatory to returning to their own countries to spread revolutionary ideas.

FRENCH FLEET BOUND FOR GERMAN PORTS

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Announcement was made at the Ministry of Marine today that a French naval division, composed of five units, of which the armored cruiser Montcalm is the flagship, is on its way to the Baltic Sea, having received orders to survey the carrying out by the Germans of the clauses of the armistice.

The vessels also will visit German ports where French prisoners are assembled in order to insure their repatriation under the best possible conditions.

ARCHDUKE AS PROFITEER.

Leopold Said to Have Made 20,000,000 Crowns on Army Contracts.

BERLIN, Dec. 22, (Associated Press.)—The newspaper Abend charges that the Austrian Archduke Leopold Salvator, former Imperial Master of Ordnance, cleared 20,000,000 crowns on army contracts.

The Archduke, according to the newspaper, supplied the Government with dried vegetables, for which he was paid 100 to 200 per cent. more than the market prices. His contracts for three years, the Abend says, totaled 45,000,000 crowns.

TO DISCUSS RUSSIA WITH PRESIDENT

Allies May Decide on Definite Policy During Wilson's Visit to London.

VITAL NECESSITY REALIZED

Russian Statesmen of Loyal Parties Flock to British and French Capitals.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The whole question of Russia is under serious consideration by the Allies, Reuter's Agency learns from an authoritative British source. No plan, however, has been formulated, and nothing can be settled definitely until there has been an opportunity to discuss the matter with President Wilson.

It is fully realized on all sides that the Russian problem is one of the most urgent and important that is to be dealt with, and it is hoped that during President Wilson's stay in London it may be found possible to discuss it with a view to prompt action.

There have been numerous alarmist reports recently relative to the size of the Bolshevist army, but figures quoted so far are considered exaggerations. The actual fighting strength is probably not much over 200,000 or 300,000. Discipline has been introduced, but only by means that are far more tyrannical than anything known under the old régime.

In considering the present political position, it must be remembered that for some months it has been quite impossible for the opponents of the Soviet Government to express their opinions in public. All leaders of thought who care for the future of their country have been forced to flee, either to Siberia or to the south. In the latter region there are several anti-Bolshevist Governments in existence.

In the Kuban district, General Alexieff's volunteer army, which since his death has been under the command of General Denikin, is maintaing a valiant fight against the Germans and Bolsheviki. A Provisional Government has been set up there, and numbers among its members moderate politicians such as Sergius Sazonoff, former Foreign Minister and also Ambassador at London; M. Astroff and M. Stephanoff, Social Democratic leaders, and others identified with that party. Support has been given by the Moderate Social Revolutionaries. The Allies are in touch with this Government, which possesses a thoroughly efficient army of at least 100,000 men, and a British military mission has been sent to inquire into the military position there.

In the Don district is another anti-Bolshevist Government. Here General Krasnoff's army is operating under the political control M. Harlamoff, a Moderate Social Democrat. This Government is in close association with the Kuban Government, and both work with the Provisional Government in Crimea, with which they are in close agreement. In the Ukraine the situation is very complicated.

There is reason to hope that the policy followed by the Allies will promote unity between the various Governments in southern Russia, all of which repudiate tyranny and Bolshevism and whose one object is the restoration of order in the country.

A late and satisfactory development has been a steady flow of eminent and loyal Russians of all parties in the direction of London and Paris for the purpose of setting up an organization to deal with the Bolshevist problem and be at hand during the Peace Conference.

Prince Lvoff, with Baron Korff, Vice Governor of Finland, left London today for Paris. Count Kokovtzoff, another widely known Russian, leaves for France tomorrow. While these Russian leaders have been in London they have exchanged views with leading British statesmen.

Peter Struve, Russia's leading economist, is reported to have escaped from Russia and to be in Finland. It is said that he is on his way here. It is also reported that M. Havinkoff, who has been thought to be in China, is now on his way to Europe.

PARIS, Dec. 21, (Associated Press.)—Professor Paul Milukoff, leader of the Russian Constitutional Democrats and Foreign Minister in the Cabinet of Premier Lvoff, has arrived in Paris, with Nicholas Schebeko, former Ambassador at Vienna, and four other Russians representing political parties exclusive of the Bolsheviki and the Extreme Left of the Social Revolutionaries. The Russian leaders say they have come here to interest the Entente Powers in the restoration of order in Russia, so that a government may be formed which will reunite Russia and win recognition from the world powers.

General Denikin, former Chief of the Russian General Staff, has established a government at Ekaterinodar, which Professor Milukoff and his associates say they hope to see develop sufficient strength to unite all the Moderates in the Ukraine and eventually to merge with the government of General Kolchak at Omsk, Siberia, into a central government, pledged to the preservation of Russian unity.

Other members of the Russian mission now here are Vladimir Gurko, a brother of General Gurko, who formerly commanded the Russian southwestern front; Sergius Tretiakoff, former President of the Russian Ecumenical Council; Alexander Getoff, and Constantine Krovoposkoff. The last two named members of the mission are Moderate Socialists. They are especially interested in the co-operative movement and represent the Left Party in Russian Politics. Professor Milukoff represents the Centre Party, while the other three belong to the parties of the Right.

The members of the mission are conferring with Professor Boris Bakhmeteff the Russian Ambassador at Washington; Michel de Giers, the Russian Ambassador at Rome, and other Russian Ambassadors, who have assembled in Paris to get Russian interests before the Peace Conference, but the members will probably scatter soon to the Entente countries and the United States.

The purpose of the mission is to set the aspirations of Russia before the various peoples and to enlist their help to check Bolshevism and relieve the famine now raging in central Russia. Professor Milukoff frankly told The Associated Press that the mission had not been appointed by any Government.

"There isn't any Government in Russia which can speak for all Russia," he said. "We represent the various political parties and are doing what we can to get Entente assistance in restoring order."

COL. THAW IN FROM FRANCE.

Famous American Air Fighter Refuses to Talk of Exploits.

Lieut. Col. William Thaw, known as "the American Eagle" in the days of the Lafayette Escadrille, arrived at the home of his mother, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, 640 Park Avenue, last night. Colonel Thaw and a half-dozen other officers reached Newport News, Va., early Saturday morning on the steamship Martha Wahsington.

Beyond saying that he was feeling fit and that he had a first-rate trip over, Colonel Thaw declined to talk about himself or his experiences. He declared that he was still in the army and that for this reason he thought he should maintain silence, "and, any way, I really haven't a thing to contribute, you know."

Colonel Thaw, who comes back with the decoration of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and any number of citations for courageous exploits, was well known in America as an amateur aviator long before he joined the French Army two weeks after the war began. He was in Paris when hostilities began, flying in a hydroaeroplane, and he enlisted in the Foreign Legion for field service and later was transferred to the aviation section. Previous to going abroad, Colonel Thaw's most notable air exploit was a trip in a flying boat from Newport to New York in 1913, during which he made the first flight under the four bridges spanning the East River. While serving in the escadrille, Colonel Thaw's name was as frequent in dispatches telling of the downing of German airplanes as that of the famous Major Lufbery.

A year ago yesterday the War Department announced that Colonel, then Lieutenant Thaw, had been taken into the American Air Service, with the other members of the escadrille. He was commissioned a Major and assigned to duty with the 103d Aero Squadron. Up to the time he was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy last month he had been officially credited with bringing down seven opponents, this number of victories, of course, not including his record prior to entry into American service.

14,000 TONS OF FOOD WILL GO TO FINLAND

American Shipment Authorized, Suffering People Having Ousted Germans.

FURTHER HELP FOR RUSSIA

Extension of Relief to Keep Pace with Overthrow of Teutons and the Bolsheviki.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Official announcement was made tonight through the War Trade Board that Finland had apparently been able to overthrow German rule since the signing of the armistice and set up a popular government, and that large shipments of foodstuffs had been authorized to help the suffering population. This action, which has been recommended by Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator, who is now in Paris, has been approved by the allied nations.

The statement is also made that this Government is prepared to extend material aid to all parts of Russia which succeed in driving out the Bolsheviki and the German agents. It is understood that one problem which President Wilson and Mr. Hoover took up with the allied nations was the importance of such action at the earliest date possible, and that the tonnage needed for Russian aid will be supplied as rapidly as required, despite other claims upon it.

The announcement concerning Finland is taken here as an indication that this Government, in concert with the Allies, is hopeful soon of extending the Russian relief program, which includes the shipment of 200,000 tons of foods, clothing, agricultural supplies, and railroad equipment in the next three months, to "follow the armies of occupation."

Extension of Relief Work.

It is understood that the shipments to Finland are in addition to the 200,000 tons and that the Government is prepared to take similar action for relief in other regions as soon as it is shown that the Bolsheviki and the Germans have been deprived of power for evil among the people.

This plan of extending aid gradually to many parts of Russia will be carried out as rapidly as possible, pending a decision on the question of increasing the armies of occupation. Advices here say a strong movement is on foot in France and England to increase the armies at once, in the hope of getting aid to districts about Petrograd, where conditions are worst, and cause a breakdown of Bolshevist-German rule.

It is argued by those who favor such a step, that the Russian peoples who have had experience of the treatment received from American and allied armies of occupation are spreading favorable reports among their countrymen, and that the hold of the Bolsheviki and Germans is weakening in many districts. Rapid advance into the territories not now under the control of the Allies and the anti-Bolshevist elements could be made under such conditions, these men contend.

Trade Board's Statement.

The War Trade Board's formal announcement in connection with the plan to extend aid to Finland said in part:

"Authorization of shipments from the United States to Finland of 10,000 tons of cereals, 2,000 tons of pork products, 1,000 tons of industrial fats, and 1,000 tons of sugar was announced today. This food will be the first sent to Finland for civilian relief.

"The action was predicated upon an infinitely improved national situation in Finland within the last few weeks. Information from Mr. Hoover and from other sources, including allied commissions, shows that this sorely tried nation again appears to be establishing itself upon a comparatively stable basis, politically and nationally.

"As recently as the signing of the armistice the German forces were in full control, and any food sent from allied sources was in risk of not reaching the Finns themselves, but of being re-exported to the Germans or the Bolshevist forces in Russia. Since the armistice was signed Finland has been able to progress steadily in the establishment of a popular Government, and for this reason it is possible for the United States and other countries to provide nourishment and relief.

"Government officials said the situation was in striking contrast to that of Russia, where chaotic conditions, still in considerable measure, bar the rest of the world from coming to her aid. The moment Russia succeeds in achieving the same degree of social and political equilibrium as Finland, she will be throwing open for her own benefit a door by which food and many other necessities of life may enter freely from the outside world."

For South American Trade.

Steps to reopen trade relations with South America are being taken by the War Trade Board. Announcement was made today that cargo space for all goods awaiting shipment to South America would soon be available. Dutch shipping, amounting to 50,000 tons, less bunker space, is already available in American ports or on the way here, and other ships are being assigned.

In addition to six Dutch ships already in American ports, Holland recently sent five ships in the expectation of taking cargoes of grain in the United States. But owing to the congestion of grain loading facilities it has been decided by Holland to send these ships to South America for grain, and the War Trade Board has facilitated the movement by granting bunker coal. With the allotment of other tonnage the merchants in Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and other South American countries will be able without further delay to get the goods which have been bought and stored here and other goods now on order.

Evidence of the friendship between America and Sweden is found today in the announcement by the War Trade Board that the export of foodstuffs urgently needed by the Swedish people has been authorized, and that these foodstuffs will probably arrive in Sweden in time for Christmas.

BIDDLE'S FIRST GERMAN.

Fought Eighteen Battles in Air to Get Him, Says Major.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—Major Charles J. Biddle, one of four American aces who returned yesterday from France, said tonight he fought eighteen battles in the air before he succeeded in killing his first German.

"Even then," he said, "I didn't have the quickness to find out who he was. I was all alone and did not quite know how to do it."

Major Biddle, who was commander of the Fourth Pursuit Squadron of the American Army, said he could not tell how many German planes the men in his group brought down.

"All of them," he added, "have pretty good records, but I don't believe the entire list has ever been made up."

The Major has seven enemy planes officially "erased" to his credit, and was decorated with the Croix de Guerre, with one citation. He declined to talk of his experiences at length.

"I don't count," he declared.

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RUSSIA BETWEEN CHAOS OR AUTOCRACY

By CARL W. ACKERMAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

war-weary, it is nearer collapse than regeneration.

A distressing and disappointing feature is that Russia's civil war is not a fight for freedom, but a contest for power between anarchy on the one hand and militarism and autocracy on the other.

Having conversed with scores of Russians, Czechs, and Allies, and traveled thousands of miles investigating conditions, I find no indications of Russian democracy since the overthrow of the All-Russian Government.

If the Bolsheviki win in the final crash with arms, Russia and Siberia will remain anarchistic for some time. If the present dictators succeed, the Czar's intimate friend Denikin will be named dictator of the new monarchy which will be founded.

In this civil strife all nations are involved from Germany and Austria in European Russia to England and France, the Czechs in the Urals, the United States and Japan, with England, France, and Japan playing the chief rôle, and pursuing different policies, and America an interested spectator.

Leaving Vladivostok in October, I visited Harbin, Chita, Irkutsk, Tomsk, Omsk, Cheliabinsk, and Ekaterinburg. Leaving the latter place on Thanksgiving Day, I passed Harbin on the 16th. Traveling by a regular train, the journey required more than twice the time formerly required to go from Vladivostok to Petrograd. This is the speed with which everything travels in Russia except politicians. Trainmen cannot tell when trains may arrive or depart.

One day our train was waiting at a station when another arrived from the same starting point.

"You are not due until tomorrow," said the station master to the conductor.

In Chita there arrived a special car with one engine en route to Vladivostok. When some one took the trouble to investigate he found a fortune teller was traveling on a special.

Most trains, however, are hours and days late, which indicates the topsy-turvy conditions. With the present lack of repairs and lubricants many railroaders say that within a month the Trans-Siberian Railway will be practically useless, without supplies of rolling stock to take the place of that worn and damaged. Thousands of civilians travel in box cars. Coaches are confiscated by roving armies, Cossacks, dictators, and special missions.

The front today is a stationary line following the cities. The Czechs hold Petropovaeovsk, Ekaterinburg, Ufa, and Orenburg, but on both sides of the lines the armies are threatened by political plots and dissatisfaction. While Orenburg is in the hands of the Cossacks, Tashkent is ruled by the Bolsheviki, Kolchak, and the Siberian Ministry dominate Omsk and Ufa.

Kolchak's authority does not exist as far as Irkutsk because the Ataman Annenkoff Cossacks withhold recognition and issue their own money and conduct the Government. In Chita the Ataman Seminoff, another Cossack adventurer, with about 18,000 men, has made himself the supreme power, refusing recognition to Kolchak, although Manchuria is rife with rumors about his arrest or submission.

In the Amur and Ussuri districts the Cossacks dominate. General Horvath, Vice President of the Chinese Eastern Railway, holds Manchuria toward Kiev.

On the other side of the battlefront Deneken is massing his forces to join the Allies.

At Archangel the Allies are snuggly established in Winter quarters.

Toward Omsk and Ekaterinslav officers of the old Government are being concentrated, awaiting the hour, when as the dictators plan, the military power may be re-established.

Meanwhile, the French General Janin, with his staff has gone to Omsk and Cheliabinsk to confer with the Russian and Czech leaders and to begin to make a Russian army.

Sir Charles Eliot and staff passed our train in Manchuria en route to Omsk. The Chief Intelligence Division of the American Headquarters is proceeding to Chita on Eliot's train to make an investigation of Semenoff's activity for General Graves.

Semenoff's antics since the establishment of Kolchak's dictatorship have caused the greatest national and international complications. More than a month even before the coup at Omsk Semenoff interfered with the Czechs, then mysteriously disappeared. En route he prevented the carrying out of the Russian mobilization orders.

Disturbed by these hold ups, General Gaida sent Semenoff an ultimatum on Nov. 12. Simultaneously he inquired of the Japanese commander at Chita what attitude the Czechs might expect the Japanese forces to assume the Czechs had to move against Semenoff, to which the Japanese replied that they knew of no disturbances of Czech communications, but would investigate.

After this incident Semenoff did not interfere with the Czechs excepting for a few days in the latter part of November, when he stopped all telegraphic communication on the ground that he did not wish Kolchak to communicate with Vladivostok.

When I passed through Chita everything was quiet, but if Semenoff does not recognize the Kolchak Government military developments may be expected which may have wider reaching effect than is indicated on the surface of affairs.

It should be remembered in this instance that Chita is situated in the Trans-Baikalia district, where the American army is free to move any time. General Graves gives orders, because under the original interallied agreement allied operations in Siberia were to include the district between Vladivostok and Lake Baikal.

Meanwhile through the press an active propaganda is conducted mainly by two Russian parties, Bolsheviki and monarchists. Even in Siberia appear Bolshevist propaganda articles resembling the German propaganda of boastfulness. Lenine and Trotzky speeches and statements appear on the first pages of many newspapers, while at the market places where the citizens meet daily in each village Bolshevist and monarchist pamphlets are sold sub rosa.

To a limited extent the Allies, mainly the Americans and French, are working to counteract the Bolshevist campaign.

The French Consul at Omsk now receives nightly a wireless report from Eiffel Tower, thanks to his unprecedented voyage from New York to Archangel, and thence by a small ship through the Karis Straits, gulf, and River Ob to Omsk with wireless instruments.

In a few Siberian cities the Committee of Public Information offices give information to the press. But while at no time did this news give encouragement to the All-Russian Government when it was in power, I found in the Irkutsk papers a dispatch from Washington to the committee representative at Irkutsk, saying that the United States looked with favor upon the Kolchak Government. This led many Russians to ask whether America, too, supported such a dictatorship as Kolchak's.

The propagandists in Bolshevist Russia, Lenine and Trotzky, have everything their own way. One of Russia's greatest poets, who has turned Bolshevist, has written Red army verses about the leaders that caused critics in Petrograd and Moscow to maintain that the Bolshevist leaders are as great as the twelve Apostles.

Economically, Russia is rapidly reaching a state of exhaustion. In European Russia both food and clothing are almost impossible to obtain. Travelers say that in Moscow people no longer say "Dinner is served," but "The horse is ready," because there is no other meat.

Throughout Siberia refugees are destitute. Food is plentiful but expensive. Clothing is almost impossible to get except at prohibitive figures.

As far as can be observed, the United States has done nothing economically for Russia outside of Vladivostok.

I believe it will be impossible for America to do anything this Winter Consulates distributing centres and unless the Government makes the sends supplies by rail under guard to the Consuls. This is the only American organization in a position to give efficient and successful help to Russia and at the same time enable the United States to keep its promise to the Russian people, who need help immediately.

Among neither the Cossacks afield nor the Russians does one find a very high opinion of America. I heard no favorable comment during my whole journey, while there was much criticism, which it is, perhaps, not wise to repeat.

In Russia we have not made good. Perhaps it is not entirely our fault. The Allies do not agree fundamentally about what should be done. Until they unite on some policy I see no possibility of success in the allied political or military operations.

Basicall ythere is the same criticism to be made here of the allied operations as there was before the German offensive last March. When the allies united against Germany they defeated Germany. If they unite in Russia they can defeat Bolshevism and help Russia to a rebirth, but as long as they continue to be divided Russia will continue to decay and crumble.

Under present conditions it may be impossible for the Allies to unite, for while internationally the Russian problem is grave, the reconstruction problem for Russia is hopeless. The problem is not reconstruction, but civil war. It is tragic and dangerous, for the great Empire of Russia will gradually waste away with no forces uniting for her reconstruction, but with many forces working against each other for power.

For these reasons Russia's civil war is not ended. Meanwhile preparations are being made by both side for the final Spring contest, But as long as power and not freedom is the object of the leading contesting parties there will not be much opportunity for regenerating order or peace.

STEVENS MAY RESTORE ORDER.

Efforts to Have American Engineer Organize Trans-Siberian Road.

VLADIVOSTOK, Dec. 17, (Associated Press.)—There seems to be a possibility that John F. Stevens, Chairman of an American commission of railway experts now in the Far East, will be chosen to head an organization to bring order out of the chaotic conditions on the Trans-Siberian.

Japan and the United States are negotiating with this end in view. The work is being handled by Ambassador Morris at Tokio.

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BANDS MEET MORE RETURNING TROOPS

Mongolia Brings 4,820 Officers and Men—813 Wounded and Sick on Board.

WARM GREETING IN THE RAIN

138th Field Artillerymen Were in Train Wreck in France on Way to Embark.

Fog and rain hid the American transport Mongolia when she came up the bay yesterday morning bringing from Brest 156 officers and 4,664 enlisted men, which included 813 sick and wounded.

The Policeboat Patrol, with a committee of welcome and the Police Band on board, set out from Pier A, North River, under command of Captain James Hallock to look for the incoming transport and met her off Robbins Reef. The band played "Home, Sweet Home," which brought the soldiers to the rail in the rain and the women of the Police Reserve threw packages of cigarettes and chocolates to them, while members of the committee hurled bundles of newspapers on board.

Among those on the Patrol were Grover A. Whalen, the Mayor's Secretary; Police Inspector John F. Dwyer, Acting Police Commissioner Leach, and Dr. Laura M. Riegelmann, sister of the Brooklyn Borough President. The Patrol kept alongside the Mongolia until she reached Army Transport Pier 2, Hoboken, and then played the national anthem as the vessel was being warped into her berth.

Many Artillerymen Aboard.

All the ferry and tug boats in the harbor blew their whistles continuously. At the pier the Camp Merritt band was waiting to play all the airs the men had heard in camp and in France, and to give them "Onward Christian Soldiers" as they filed rapidly down the gangways to the pier, where Red Cross workers were ready with coffee and sandwiches, while others went on board to look after the sick and wounded. There were candy, chocolate, oranges, apples, cigarettes, and tobacco for everybody, including the transport crew.

Most of the soldiers on the Mongolia were members of the 73d and 74th Regiments, Coast Artillery; 130th Field Artillery, Headquarters of the 40th Coast Artillery Brigade; 150 casuals from the 108th and 110th Infantry Regiments, thirty casual officers, five Red Cross nurses, one chaplain, and nine civilians. The chief surgeon on board said there had been no deaths on the nine-day voyage from Brest, and the health of the men generally was good. The weather had been fine and seas fairly smooth for this time of the year, he said.

The soldiers said they felt a little blue when they came up on deck yesterday and saw the fog and rain. They never believed that the people of New York and Hoboken would come out of their homes on such a day to welcome them, but they did.

One Officer Brings a Bride.

The Mongolia was made fast shortly after 9 o'clock, and by 1 in the afternoon nearly all the enlisted men, except the sick and wounded, were on their way to Camp Mills, L. I. The latter, who were nearly all able to walk to the pier without assistance, were taken in an army tender to General Debarkation Hospital at Ellis Island.

One of the senior army officers on board was Brig. Gen. Richard Coulter, commander of the 81st Brigade, which was composed chiefly of troops from Pennsylvania. The General, who is more than six feet tall and saw active service in the Spanish-American war in Cuba and the Philippines, went over on the Baltic with General Pershing in April, 1917, and was attached to the Intelligence Bureau at American Headquarters in France. Later he was transferred to the command of one of the replacement stations. He said he was not fortunate enough to get on the firing lines while the fighting was going on and regretted it very much.

Another returning officer was Colonel Nicholas W. Campanole, a West Point graduate, whose home is at San Juan, New Mexico. He was attached to General Pershing's staff at Headquarters in Chaumont and brings back a bride, who was Miss Elizabeth Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Wood, of Winchendon, Mass. She went to France as an entertainer with the Y. M. C. A., and met Colonel Campanole at Chaumont. They were married at the Ritz Hotel, Paris, on Oct. 10. The ceremony was attended by American, French, and British officers, as well as members of the American colony in Paris.

Two American editors were among the returning officers on the Mongolia—Colonel Robert J. McBride of The Louisville Journal-Times and Major V. Frederick Cook, former news editor of The Washington Times. Both reached France too late to take part in the fighting.

Some of New York Wounded.

One of the wounded New Yorkers was Corporal Pat Donoughue of 118 East Ninety-eighth Street, a member of the 165th Infantry, (old 69th,) who was knocked out by a shell bursting and damaging his left leg at the battle of the Ourcq River. "We had just captured a position," he said, "and were holding it under a heavy bombardment, many of the shells being filled with mustard gas. The shell that got me killed two of my mates and wounded six more. When I began to take an interest in my surroundings again I was in a base hospital at Claremont." He is a native of County Cavan, Ireland, but has lived here since childhood.

Private Nicholas Frickhofen of 504 Jackson Avenue, the Bronx, a member of Company H, 165th Infantry, was fighting in the Toul sector near Luneville and lost his left leg on Sept. 28. "I was on outpost duty," he said, "when a machine-gun bullet struck me, and at the same time we were compelled to draw back a little to another position on account of the enemy's artillery fire, composed of 18-pounders and whizbangs. Through losing so much blood, I was caught in the German barbed-wire netting we had previously cut through in our attack that morning, and one of my mates dragged me back or I should have gone west through exhaustion and exposure. It was fourteen hours before I reached an evacuation hospital, and by that time I believed all my blood had left me."

Among the other New York wounded aboard were Private Herman Smith of 250 West 104th Street, attached to the Headquarters Company of the 304th Infantry, who was shot in the left shoulder in the Argonne Forest in September, and Corporal Max Lander of 544 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, who fought with Company E of the 138th Infantry and was shot in both legs and had a machine-gun bullet pass through his body on Sept. 29 in the Argonne.

Three Brooklyn men who returned on the ship were Private Benjamin Krass, Company E, 55th Infantry, whose home is at 886 Schermerhorn Street, and was wounded in the Argonne while trying to storm a machine-gun nest; Private Felix Rybak, of 71 Grand Street, attached to Company H, 316th Infantry, who was gassed on Sept. 29 at Verdun, and Private Harry Podolsky of 209 Seigel Street, who was with Company C, 327 Infantry, and was one of the sixty members of the company of 250 that survived a successful attack on a strong German machine-gun nest in the Argonne. Podolsky received severe wounds from shrapnel. Forty of the Germans were captured, and the rest of the machine gunners in the nest killed in the attack.

Field Artillery in Train Wreck.

Some of the soldiers on the Mongolia said the 138th Field Artillery had been in a train wreck in France just before the transport sailed, and that several men were killed and wounded. Private Hugh L. Clarke of 601 West 176th Street, who was in the 138th, said the number of casualties in the wreck was nearly 100.

Lieutenant Thompson Buchanan, a former Kentucky newspaper man and author of "A Woman's Way" and other plays, was in the train wreck. He was unable to extricate himself from the debris for some hours, he said, but he did not believe the casualties were as heavy as Private Clarke stated. According to a report cabled to New York on Dec. 13, there had been a railroad wreck near one of the distributing points in which twelve soldiers were killed and about twenty-five injured.

Captain Jaschand du Fiess, IX., of the French navy, was a passenger. He comes here to take command of the French cruiser Marseilles, now in this port. He will relieve Captain Deloche, the present commander, and will be in command of the French cruiser to welcome the American fleet here on Thursday.

The transport George Washington, which is due today, is bringing 3,818 officers and men, mostly artillerymen.

WARSHIPS ANCHOR IN HUDSON.

Nine Battleships and Seven Destroyers, Which Were on Home Service, Here.

Notwithstanding the heavy rain and cheerless weather yesterday afternoon many New Yorkers, wearing waterproofs and rubbers, ventured upon Riverside Drive to see nine of the battleships and seven of the destroyers which have been doing duty in American waters during the war.

These war vessels began to arrive at Tompkinsville on Saturday afternoon and went to their anchorage in the Hudson River from 129th Street up yesterday morning.

The last three to proceed up the river were the Wisconsin, Maine, and Missouri, which passed the Battery at noon just as the Army Department tenders were bringing the soldiers from the transport Mongolia at Hoboken. The other six battleships were the Illinois, Indiana, Alabama, Kearsarge, Iowa, and Mississippi, with the hospital ship Solace.

Seven of the new torpedo-boat destroyers which have been cruising with the battleship fleet off the Atlantic Coast also came in and anchored in the Hudson between Ninety-seventh and 129th Streets. The space below to Fifty-seventh Street has been left open for the super-dreadnoughts which are expected to reach New York on Thursday morning.

The commandant of the Third Naval District said yesterday that visitors may go off to the battleships now at their anchorage after 2 o'clock this afternoon. The motor launches operating from the landings at Seventy-ninth, Ninety-sixth, 129th, 132d, and 158th Streets will not be permitted to charge more than 25 cents fare for taking passengers to or from the war vessels. Each launch is required to have a lifebelt for each passenger, and also to have a license, and to have the number of persons the launch can accommodate painted in plain figures on the bow.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY THANKS AMERICAN NAVY

Sims Forwards Letter in Which Fleet Is Congratulated and Praised for Efficiency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. — Secretary Daniels today made public a dispatch from Admiral Sims transmitting an official letter received by him from the British Admiralty expressing its admiration of the work done by the American naval forces in British waters, including that of the squadron of battleships under command of Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, which is now en route to New York City. The letter, signed by the Secretary of the Admiralty, follows:

"At the meeting of the Board of Admiralty I was directed by a minute of the board to forward to you the attached message expressive of the board's admiration of the work done by the forces under Rear Admiral Rodman and Rear Admiral Strauss and of their appreciation of the spirit of helpfulness and comradeship which has existed throughout between these forces and the British naval forces.

"On the occasion of the departure of the squadron of United States battleships, which has for a year and a half served in British waters as the Sixth Battle Squadron of the Grand Fleet and has shared in all the fleet's activities, the Board of Admiralty desired to express to Admiral W. S. Sims, United States Navy, as Commander of the United States Naval Forces operating in European waters, their sense of pride so magnificent a force should have been associated with the Grand Fleet under the orders of the British Commander in Chief and their intense satisfaction that this association has proved so intimate and harmonious.

"The board begs that the force commander will transmit to Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman their congratulations on the high state of efficiency of the squadron under his command and their warm thanks for the distinguished service which he has rendered to the allied cause.

"The board also understands that the United States naval mine force will shortly be leaving for home and they would be grateful if the force commander will inform Rear Admiral J. S. Strauss, U. S. N., of the regret that they feel at the departure of the force which has taken so energetic and valuable a part in the mining operations in the North Sea and with which all the British forces that have been brought into association with it have enjoyed such cordial relations."

WOULD AROUSE JEWS.

Marshall Says They Are Doing Nothing for Their Religion Here.

Delegates and rabbis from orthodox and conservative congregations in this city and locality, and also visitors from cities as far West as Denver, Col., were present last evening at the Peace Dinner of the United Synagogue of America, held at the Jewish Theological Seminary, 531 West 123d Street.

Rabbi Elias Solomon, President of the United Synagogue presided, and told of the work of the Jews in the various war campaigns. He also delivered a toast to "America," to which Solomon Strocck, a Trustee of the seminary, responded.

Louis Marshall, Chairman of the American Jewish Committee, said that Jews in America were doing little for Judaism or their synagogues, and that there never would be enough Jews in Palestine to create one-third the problem faced in America. He added that the Jews here must be aroused.

FIGHT WAR WORK STOPPAGE

Connecticut Manufacturers Protest Cancellation of Contracts.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 22. — The Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut, it was announced tonight, has indorsed the recent message sent by Governor Holcomb and the Federal Employment Service to Secretary of War Baker, protesting against the widespread cancellations of war contracts in this State.

A committee of the association, which is investigating the labor situation in Connecticut, met here Saturday, and, as a result, E. Kent Hubbard, President of the association, sent a telegram to Waldo C. Bryant, District Chief of Ordnance at Bridgeport, urging him to take up the question further with the War Department.

"This association is already in position to affirm positively that the number of the workers now being deprived of employment is many thousands larger than can be absorbed in other industrial establishments," the telegram

FULL SPEED TO END OF RED CROSS DRIVE

Committee Chairman Exhorts Workers to Continue Efforts to Enlist Members.

MANHATTAN IS LAGGING

Appeal to the Borough to Respond on the Closing Day of the Campaign.

With the help given yesterday by the pastors in all churches throughout the city, and that of the Police Reserves on Saturday, the members of the Christmas Roll Coll Committee seeking to enroll every citizen as a member of the American Red Cross for 1919 said last night that they feared that the final figures of the campaign would show that only about the same relative percentage of the population in this county had joined as enlisted in the organization last year. They had hoped to increase the percentage here greatly, from about 16 per cent. of the population to more than 19 per cent., the general percentage throughout the country.

In preparation for the final "clean-up" day before the drive ends tonight at 12 o'clock, Henry D. Campbell, the Chairman of the Roll Call Committee, yesterday sent out encouragement to all the volunteer workers to do their utmost in the last few hours of the drive to appeal to the last few thousands who might not heed the slogan of the campaign to "join" unless they were reached today. Mr. Campbell said that unless the campaign rolled up its greatest figures today the final result might be discouraging to many who had expected Manhattan to surpass all its other totals.

Members of the committee pointed out again yesterday that all the organization was seeking in this campaign was new members for 1919 and that the only fee for the year was $1. No other war funds are to be collected because the fund created by the membership fees will be enough to carry on the work of the organization, but the fees paid in by the unexpected new members will enable the Red Cross to expand its work in countries where there is need of relief work. It was pointed out also that no person ought to wait for workers to solicit his membership if he wished to aid in the work of the organization. About 450 booths are open in all parts of the city to receive the fees of new members and to give out the buttons and cards of membership. They are in all the railway stations, department stores, and in more than twelve shops along Fifth Avenue. If any person is missed in the house-to-house canvass and would like to join the organization of mercy he may send in his pledge to the headquarters of the Christmas Roll Call Committee at 665 Fifth Avenue.

Appeal to Manhattan Borough.

"The State census of 1915 showed there were about 2,500,000 persons in Manhattan," said the statement of the Campaign Committee. "While the Campaign Committee had no hope of enrolling so great a number in the organization it may be said that Manhattan must rally today to the standard of the Red Cross, in this last day of the campaign, if the chief borough of the greatest city is to show a percentage of enrollments at all even with other parts of the country.

"We are sure that New Yorkers are with the Red Cross in heart and spirit; and we urge every worker not to flag for a moment today in his or her effort to sign up the citizens we know are with us. We have only another day, and it is up to us to make that the longest day of the campaign in point of achievement.

"We hope every man and woman in every division will keep persistently at it today. Even if the time is short, and we are handicapped by lack of workers, by the let-down resulting from the end of the war, and by the fact that attention is diverted to the homecoming of the boys and preparing for a peace-time Christmas, we ought to make this a real 'clean up' day; and if we put all our effort into it, we think we shall all be able to take a good deal of satisfaction out of our work when the final figures are told."

Workers Are Aiding Soldiers.

It was pointed out that one of the reasons for the inability of the Red Cross to carry on its campaign as briskly as it might have wished was the carrying out of one of the mercies of the organization. The reason for the lack of workers to press all the plans is that hundreds of them are busy at the piers where the wounded soldiers are landing. These workers who might be out seeking new members with their fees of $1 have not been withdrawn from the work of caring for the distressed.

"It is not that the men and women who have been working night and day for the last week have not given of their best to swell the roster of the adherents of 'The Greatest Mother,'" said the statement. "But there have not been enough of them to reach, in the short period alloted for the campaign, every possible member in Manhattan.

"It is not the same here as in some of the smaller cities and inland communities, where the members and workers of the Red Cross chapters have been able to cover the whole territory in their jurisdiction without calling on volunteer workers. There is too much ground in Manhattan to be covered to make it possible for every adult resident who ought to belong to the Red Cross to be reached with a limited force of workers."

13,000,000 HAVE JOINED.

Total Red Cross Enrollment Expected to Equal Last Year's.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Scattering returns received up to noon today at National Headquarters showed an enrollment of 13,000,000 persons in the Christmas roll call of the American Red Cross. This represented reports from 40 per cent. of the chapters in twelve divisions, with no reports from any chapters in one division.

When the campaign ends at midnight tomorrow night the Red Cross officials believe that the total enrollment will equal the 22,000,000 of last year. The roll call has been handicapped by influenza and bad weather in many parts of the country, and the final day will be devoted to rounding up all persons who are not wearing the 1919 Red Cross button.

The Central Division, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Nebraska, was still in the lead today with approximately 4,500,000 enrollments. The Atlantic Division, New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, retained second place with close to 3,000,000 members.

Other division totals reported to noon were: Southwestern and Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, 1,228,415; New England, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, about 1,000,000; Pennsylvania and Delaware, 1,000,000; Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, 1,400,000. No returns have as yet been received from the Northern Division, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana.

GIVE MEDAL TO WARBURG.

Head of Jewish War Fund Campaign Praises Fellow-Workers.

A gold medal was presented to Felix M. Warburg last night at a dinner at the Hotel Biltmore by a group of the division heads and workers, who, under his leadership, have just completed a successful campaign for $5,000,000 for Jewish war sufferers. On one side the medal was inscribed: "To Felix M. Warburg. From the Grateful Jewry of New York." The other side read: "Sacrifice, Sympathy, Sincerity, Service, Smiles, Self-Denial."

In accepting the medal Mr. Warburg attributed the success of the campaign to the workers and not to himself. Among the speakers were Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Louis J. Robertson, the toastmaster; Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, and Mrs. Alexander Cohut.

Prepare to Invoice German Thefts.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The French commission charged with the inventory of German thefts in Northern France and Belgium left Paris today for Spa, Belgium, the headquarters of the various armistice delegations.

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Santa Claus

From infancy to old age, there is something fascinating in the fantastic impersonation of Santa Claus.

This phantom individual did not originate in these United States, nor is his domicile within our democratic borders. He is a nomad, a wanderer on the face of the earth, a linguist fluently versed in all languages, and welcome equally in the humble and in the pretentious homes.

His visits are annual, but are brief, and he has a prodigious memory—he never forgets. Santa Claus is always for giving, never for getting. His principles and his policy are altruistic, his good humor proverbial. Despite his years, he never grows older, he keeps pace with the times and fashion, and his financial resources seem to be exhaustless. At this time of world-wide chaos, he has transferred his headquarters from London to America.

Santa does not approve of greed, especially in those who are already well provided for and who presently are to receive additional gifts, such as indemnities. The good nature of the International Pack Bearer must not be ruffled by importunate requests. Moreover, just as Santa Claus' little friends are promised his beneficence if they are good, so his older friends will be favored under like conditions.

In any event, if Uncle Sam is going to impersonate Santa Claus for the remainder of the world, the "toys" should be stamped MADE IN THE U. S. A. In other words, it is not too much for him to stipulate that the money shall be spent where it is obtained.

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G. Washington's Coffee is once more on sale everywhere. The Government which drafted it for the exclusive use of the boys in the trenches during the war, now allows the public to buy it again.

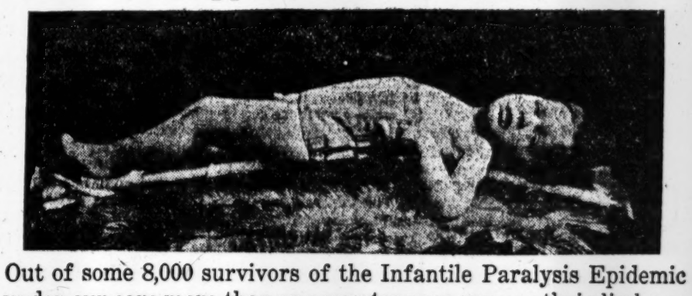
G. Washington's COFFEE

Home again—at your grocers.

Back from the war

G. WASHINGTON SALES CO., INC., - NEW YORK

MAKE IT
A Bracing Christmas
FOR OUR
Crippled Children Here



Out of some 8,000 survivors of the Infantile Paralysis Epidemic under our care more than one-quarter now can use their limbs as well as ever, and others are coming along finely. The continuation of this work is dependent entirely on voluntary contributions.

$60,000 Is Needed. Every Little Bit Helps

This Is a Christmas Appeal for Crippled Children

Every dollar will be used for braces and treatments

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New York Committee on After Care of Infantile Paralysis Cases
289 FOURTH AVENUE
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Remember Tiny Tim and Bob Cratchit, immortalized by Charles Dickens, and let your heart go out to the little cripples just as it did when you first read the Christmas Carol.

New York Committee on After Care of Infantile Paralysis Cases,
289 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.
I inclose a contribution of $.....
to help the little tots who were left crippled by the infantile paralysis epidemic.
Name .....
Address .....

A&F Co.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Madison Avenue and Forty-Fifth Street

The End of the Trail

Every one knows where the Christmas Trail leads — and there are only two days more.

This is the house of the sportsman's gift — and the sportswoman's, too.

Get on the trail at once.

There is a whole-souled sturdiness about a gift from the Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World which no other gift can possess.

The house is filled with gift articles which appeal to the hobby—to the favorite sport or indoor pastime—to the inmost personal taste of the recipient, be it man or woman, boy or girl.

Gifts with a True Sporting Flavor

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Fly Books—Tackle Cases
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Tents and Camp Furniture
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Bedding Rolls and Blankets
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Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
Madison Avenue and 45th St.
New York
"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

THOMPSON ASKS AID FOR SENATE REFORM

Service Board Investigator Promises to Amend Rules if Made President Pro Tem.

HINTS AT DEAL WITH SMITH

Accuses Reactionaries of Strangling All Legislation for the Public Good.

In a letter to the Republican members of the State Senate, made public last night, Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara County announced his candidacy for President pro tem. of the Senate, and appealed for support on a platform of reforming the Senate rules, which heretofore, he said, had enabled unscrupulous men to shackle honest legislators and defeat reform. Senator Thompson, who is best known perhaps as Chairman of the committee which in 1916 investigated the Public Service Commission, charges that a quiet attempt is being made to organize the Senate "in the same old way," denies he has agreed to such an organization, and pledges himself, if elected, to enlarge the Committee on Rules and make it representative of the whole Senate. He promises to see that every Senator has full opportunity to represent his constituency, vote conscientiously, and play a fair part in shaping his party's policy. His letter reads:

"About a month ago I called attention to certain public considerations which I deemed essential to the organization of the Senate, offered to support for President pro tem. of the Senate any other man who would organize it on those lines, and declined to support any one who would not.

"No conference has been held, so far as I know, on this very important matter, and no candidate has been publicly announced.

"The general public has scant information of the tremendous bearing which the rules of the Legislature have on all important legislation. Six years of experience have taught me that in every case the reason for the failure of good legislation in the public interest and the passage of ineffective and abortive legislation can be traced directly to the rules. Numberless attempts by individual legislators to extricate themselves have been made, only to find a helpless situation, the attempt only gaining an additional burden to carry, because the rules were fastened in the very first proceedings of the organization. The attempt to elect a leader who would give private assurance of freedom has been tried again and again, only to find that the added power to the leader created a busy man with a defective memory.

"For six years I have seen the public defrauded in its expectations time and time again through no fault of the majority of its Representatives, except the existence of the rules. Party policies cannot be established by the majority of members of the majority party because of the rules. Failure of public service commissions and remedial legislation, failure of the State to inventory its vast natural resources and apply them to the service of the people, failure of the Legislature to exercise its constitutional duty in regard to the ratification of an amendment to the Federal Constitution in relation to intoxicating liquors, failure of any action to remedy the high cost of living in the cities, failure of the election laws and numerous other failures, are all due to the rules. It is of the greatest possible importance that those rules be changed. They can only be changed by a fight to change them at the time of the organization of the Senate. Obviously, now is the time to make it.

"It has become evident that a quiet attempt is now being made to organize the Senate in the same old way, by an unauthorized use of the Senate patronage and promise of committee assignments in an endeavor to gain individual pledges from Senators. It has been rumored that I have agreed to this. This rumor is utterly unfounded. I have been asked by one Senator to indicate my personal preference for place in the line. In answer to which I demanded public assurance for relief from the rules to insure majority action and of opportunity for the majority of the Republicans to fix the party policy and commit the party, and as evidence of good faith that the question of ratification of the constitutional amendment relating to intoxicating liquors should be submitted to the Republican Senators with an opportunity, if the majority believe it proper, to make it a party measure and put it through in January. He not only declined to give such assurance, but the quiet work is going on until it is apparent that it is intended by a very few people who hope to control the next Legislature to have an understanding with the Democratic Governor by which patronage will be divided, the part which goes to the Republicans to be distributed generously among the few in control of the organization of the Legislature, the Democratic Governor to approve such legislation as shall be deemed necessary to continue this faction in future power in the party.

"The Senate rules are fundamental, for they determine the conditions under which the fight for everything that is decent and right must be made.

"With a strangle hold upon the situation through the rules of the Senate, the reactionary leaders can even use the activity of the advocates of reforms to compel the special interests and the forces of vice and lawlessness to furnish the money to enable the leaders to continue in power.

"I do not believe that any Senator who is unselfishly for the welfare of the public and the Republican Party would knowingly enter into any such conspiracy if there is anything else for him to do, and to make certain a chance to vote for a majority leader who stands openly for square action on the constitutional amendment, party responsibility and reform of the rules, I hereby formally announce myself as a candidate for President pro tem. of the next Senate of the State of New York.

"In case I should be elected I will enlarge the Committee on Rules, will make it representative of the whole State, will see that every Senator has a full opportunity to represent his constituency and cast his vote conscientiously, and a complete opportunity to be heard and participate in making his party policy, and a fair participation in all appointments and committee assignments.

"I ask the support of every Senator who believes that public business should be done in the open and on the level and who believes that the rules of a legislative body should be designed to enable the majority to transact business intelligently and promptly, and not for the purpose of enabling a venal or weak party minority to reduce an independent and self-respecting party majority to a condition of impotence.

"I ask the support of every Senator who believes that legislation should not be allowed to go through unless it represents the intelligent and conscientious conviction of a constitutional majority of the Senate, and who believes that any measure, which, upon its merits, has the support of such constitutional majority, should not be permitted to be strangled by a minority for reasons which will not stand scrutiny.

"I ask the support of every Senator who believes in majority rule within the party, who believes that the Republican Party should stand for decency and morality and against adverse interests which have never hesitated to betray the Republican Party when they could not prostitute it to their own uses.

"I ask the support of every Senator who believes both as a matter of conscience and political expediency that the time has come to prevent forever any control of vicious special interests upon the Republican Party in New York, and for us so to act that each undependable mercenary whom we drive out of the party ranks will be replaced permanently by two righteous, independent, self-respecting men and women voters whose support will establish the dominance of our party for the next generation.

"Upon this basis I can afford to be defeated, but the Republican Party and members of that party in the Senate of the State of New York cannot afford to permit me to be defeated except by some man who stands just as I do against the abuses which I have indicated, and in favor of the principles which I have enumerated."

PEARY TO DIRECT POLAR AIR FLIGHT

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

best for flying in the polar regions, the large plane as well as the small planes will be put into service and the important work of the expedition will be done. Results of inestimable value to the United States and to science will surely be obtained from this expedition. There is no doubt whatever that this expedition can explore, survey, and photograph the unexplored parts of the arctic regions and establish the existence or non-existence of land or lands in that region.

"I feel sure that with Admiral Peary as Chairman of a committee to cooperate with Captain Bartlett this expedition will be the greatest and most useful expedition ever sent to the arctic regions. This expedition, besides actually explering the polar regions, will also explore the upper air and the bottom of the polar basin.

Much Scientific Work to be Done.

"The north pole has been discovered. A number of hardy explorers have made certain discoveries and established certain scientific facts, but the major part of the work still remains to be done. Both Admiral Peary and Captain Bartlett want, I believe, to do a great deal of scientific research in the polar basin, of which over 1,000,000 square miles remain unexplored, and they would want to have a laboratory or part of the ship where the flora and fauna from the ocean bottom will be kept until the return of the expedition. Little or no data has been obtained from the bottom of the polar basin; no meterological surveys have been made in the polar region."

In a supplementary statement issued for the Aero Club by Henry Woodhouse, its secretary, it was said that Admiral Peary had commented upon the plenitude of mica in the polar regions shortly after British ships, carrying that material to this country for use in manufacturing badly needed gas masks, had been sunk by German submarines. It is related that Admiral Peary said then that many other minerals would be found in abundance in the polar regions by an exploration conducted by airplanes.

"According to Edward A. Reeves, Map Curatur of the Royal Geographical Society, England, only one-seventh of the earth's surface has been accurately mapped, and two-thirds has been mapped only from rough sketches, and the remainder has not been surveyed at all," the statement continues.

"Our geographic knowledge is extensive, but not complete. The total area of the land surface of the earth, together with the unknown parts of the arctic and antarctic regions, which may be either land or water, is about 60,000,000 square miles. Of this only about 9,000,000 square miles have been scientifically mapped. This is roughly one-seventh. Of the remainder, about 6,000,000 miles have been mapped from less reliable surveys, chiefly non-topographical; about 38,000,000 miles have been mapped only from route traverses and sketches, and 8,000,000 miles are entirely unsurveyed and unmapped. In the work that remains undone aircraft will make it possible to do in twenty years what would require 200 years with the old methods."

It was announced also that favorable opinions of the expedition had been sent in unofficially from several geographic and scientific societies and that these probably would be made official as soon as their Executive Committees had had an opportunity to consider the full plans for the polar flight. Other explorers and scientists also had approved the idea, it was said. It was pointed out also that when Captain Raold Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, sailed for the North on his five-year journey last Summer, part of his equipment was an airplane.

"Ideal conditions for flying prevail at the pole," said Captain Amundsen in telling of his plan to make his final lap to the north pole in an airplane capable of flying 150 miles an hour. "The atmosphere is clear and still, and there are no air pockets to affect the equilibrium of the plane. The atmosphere is uniform in weight and so clear that the human eye is like the lens of a telescope.

"Many persons think of the north pole as extremely cold, but it is comparatively warm there in the Summer, when much of the work of exploration by airplane could be done. Men suffer from cold there only when the winds are high, and, fortunately there is little wind around the pole."

WOULD NOT MARTYR KAISER

Dr. van Dyke Denounces German Cruelty, But Warns of Vengeance.

The Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, formerly Minister to the Netherlands and now a navy chaplain, speaking last night in his old church, the Brick Presbyterian, urged that the Kaiser, a criminal, should not be allowed to wear a martyr's crown. He favored a just peace without revenge as one of its motives, and denounced German cruelty, being applauded by many men in uniform when he declared American officers would not order and American soldiers would not execute such deeds as the Germans did in Belgium.

He said Germany must be fed if she is hungry, but only after other mouths have been satisfied; denounced pacifists, and told again how, early in the Spring of 1914, before the assassination at Sarajevo, he saw the German Army being mobilized for an attack on Belgium and Luxembourg. Dr. van Dyke indorsed the League of Nations idea, saying it would not conflict with the Monroe Doctrine, but would be an extension of it.

PIPER'S LAST NOTE FOUND.

Bade Good-by to Family and Protested He Was Innocent.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Dec. 22.—That Milo H. Piper, who last night ended his life in a cell at the county jail here, where he was held on a charge of killing Miss Freda Weichman, had for some time contemplated suicide was the belief expressed by the authorities today.

The police found a brief note pinned to the dead man's underwear, and apparently written when Piper was in Hamilton, Ont., which reads as follows:

"Dear Mother, Father and Brother: Thanks for all you have done for me. Take good care of Hilda and Choppy (Piper's wife and 3-year-old son.) As you or I must go, let it be me. Good-bye, all. I am not guilty. MILO."

No theory has been announced as to what Piper meant by the words, "You or I must go." At the bottom of the note, written on a piece of paper such as is used in tobacco cans, were the words: "This dope comes from Hamilton."

Coroner Balbirnie stated today that an effort would be made at the inquest tomorrow to determine why Piper was left unguarded long enough to permit him to hang himself. The cell, it was learned today, was left unwatched for two hours before the body was found.

FOUNDED 1880 LONDON

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS FOR COLLEGE AND "PREP" SCHOOL STUDENTS

Students in New York for the holidays who wish to replenish their wardrobes will find here ample assortments of Winter overcoats, lounge suits, and evening clothes, ready for immediate service, made of English, Scotch and Irish woolens, imported by us exclusively for our young men's clothing.

This is the only establishment that specializes exclusively in furnishings, headwear, footwear and the minor accessories of dress for boys and young men.

DE PINNA
5th Avenue at 50th Street

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A BOOK FOR A MAN TAKE

SALT or the Education of Griffith Adams
By Captain CHARLES G. NORRIS

The last two years have tried out the men of America, and this vivid novel goes far to show the source of some of the weaknesses in unexpected directions. If not for your own strengthening then for your son's or brother's read this intense story of the influences molding men in American schools, colleges and business life.

Fourth Edition. $1.60 *net.*

At all Bookstores. Postage Extra. E. P. DUTTON & CO. 681 Fifth Ave., New York.

Great After Xmas Sale
of entire stock of Winter Apparel

21-23 W. 38th St. **Lane Bryant** 21-23 W. 38th St.

America's largest maker and retailer of Smart Clothes for

Women of All Sizes—36 to 56 Bust

Included in this sale are bargains for the stout woman as well as for the slender women. There are models to suit every type of figure.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday

Coats
Velveteen, heavy, all-wool Oxford, Velour, Plush and other serviceable winter materials. Styles suitable for both utility and street wear. Formerly priced up to $50.
Reduced to 29.85

Suits
Values up to $49.00. The season's most popular styles. Made of finest quality Broadcloth, Cheviot, Wool Poplin and Mixtures. Some Seal Fur trimmed. All silk lined.
Reduced to 25.00

Dresses
Values up to $45.00. Crepe de Chine, Serge and Satin combination, Satin, Georgette and Satin combination. Some embroidered, others fringe trimmed. Navy, Black, Taupe, Plum.
Reduced to 24.50

Coats
Handsome, dressy models of Fur-trimmed Velour and fine quality Broadcloth. All silk lined and interlined. Black, Navy, Taupe, Green, Plum, Brown. Values up to $70.00.
Reduced to 45.00

Suits
Tricotine, Broadcloth, Poiret Twill, Duvet de Laine. Some fur trimmed. All silk lined. Included in this lot are silk models for Southern wear. Values $75.
Reduced to 45.00

Dresses
Beautiful models of Beaded Georgette Crepe, Crepe Meteor, Crepe de Chine, Silk and Wool Cashmere and Serge. Sizes up to 54 bust. Values up to $75.00.
Reduced to 35.00

Negligees
Corduroy, Crepe de Chine, Albatross and Crepe de Chine and Georgette combination. Beautifully made and trimmed. Values up to $37.50.
5.75 7.95 29.50

Waists
Georgette, Crepe de Chine, Chiffon and Voile. Some handsomely embroidered and beaded. Also tailored Striped Silks. Values up to $30.00.
4.95 5.95 24.95

Skirts
Broadcloth, Wool Serge, Whipcord, Velveteen, Silk Faille and Taffeta. All splendid new styles. Sizes 27 to 42 inches waist-measure. Values up to $20.00.
Reduced to 11.85

Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th St.

TIFFANY & Co.

PEARLS DIAMONDS JEWELRY SILVER
CLOCKS WATCHES CHINA STATIONERY

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Direct Especial Attention to the Following

Last Minute Gift Suggestions for Men

It is considered very difficult to please a man in the selection of a gift. All possibility of failing to please *him* will be absolutely eliminated if you choose from these important special offerings Today and Tuesday.

5000 Men's Shirts, *Special* $2.00

¶ In this collection will be found shirts that compare favorably with much more expensive to-order garments. The materials are Woven Madras, Satin Striped Madras, and Richly Mercerized Cloths. The patterns are *different,* but not bizarre, including triple stripings and smart all-over effects. Nothing like them in town at two dollars.

Men's Silk Shirts, *Special* $4.95

¶ In the most serviceable Silks loomed. Soft and rich looking, tailored to our own specifications to insure perfect proportions. The patterns are two numerous for description, but something just to your liking is here—no doubt of that.

2000 Silk Fibre Shirts *Special* $2.95

¶ They have all the beauty of Silk and the durability of Madras The patterns are most uncommon, including a number of designs exclusive with Saks. Custom garments never had more character. Buttonholes so made as to prevent fraying, sleeves cut in just the correct proportion, and every little detail executed with the greatest of care.

Men's Silk Mufflers, *Special* $3.95

¶ Pure Silk, and usually sold at six dollars. This offering is only possible because we secured these mufflers at a very low price at a favorable turn of the market.

Smart two-tone effects in the richest of colorings.

3000 Silk Cravats, *Special* 55c

¶ They look like neckwear of a much costlier variety. The patterns are as fresh as a rose in June, and the way each cravat is made assures lengthy service—something unusual in an all silk cravat at this price. Smart stripings, and a host of all-over patterns!

Saks & Company

For Today and Tuesday

A Remarkable Sale of

Men's Bath Robes

In Warm, Fleecy Blanket Cloths at the very special price of

$3.95

To be able to offer a genuine Beacon Blanket Cloth Robe to-day at $3.95 is a feat—to which any one familiar with merchandising conditions will attest.

They are in smart Indian, Jacquard Figured and Novelty Check patterns. Cut in Robe style, buttoning to neck. Seams all piped—something most uncommon in robes below six dollars.

None Sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Store opens 9:00 A. M. and closes 6:00 P. M.

That Last-Minute Selection of Diamond Jewelry

will have all the appearance of a chosen-at-leisure gift if you choose from our carefully assembled stock of Rings, Brooches, Bracelets, LaVallieres, Bar Pins, Diamond Wrist Watches and Earrings.

Because in sixty years of merchandising experience we've made a reputation which we never cease to uphold, we can afford to sell Jewelry at prices conspicously lower than elsewhere.

Don't spend more than you wish simply because in the hurry of selection you have no time to quibble about price.

COME HERE—THERE WILL BE NO NEED OF A QUIBBLE ABOUT PRICE AND THE HASTIEST SELECTION WILL HAVE NO REGRETS.

Jewelry Gifts Worthy of the One Whose Regard You Cherish

14 kt. Gold Bar Pin, $33.75
with full cut diamond, set in platinum centre. Gallery mounting and safety catch.
Others $12.49 to $52.50

Diamond La Valliere, $38.25
Three full cut diamonds set in 14 kt. gold, attached to 14 kt. gold link chain.
Others $18.89 to $49.75

14 kt. Gold Cuff Links, $34.50
for soft cuffs. Set with four diamonds.
Others up to $59.50

14 kt. Gold Waldemar Vest Chains, $26.50
Others $12.49 to $29.75

Solitaire Diamond Rings *for Engagements and Weddings*

There will be many of them now that your hero has been released from his country's service.

A reminder to the man in the case—our collection of Solitaires is large and varied; prices are lower than in stores that deal exclusively in jewelry, and lower, also, than prices asked by other department stores.

SELECT ONE FOR "HER" CHRISTMAS—IT WILL CARRY A DOUBLE SIGNIFICANCE.

Macy's Main Floor, 34th St., Front.

REPUTATION

One advantage of employing a contractor with a reputation is that he has got to maintain on your job the reputation he has made on a hundred others.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

ARTISTS ACCLAIM

The Christman (5-foot) Studio Grand, as marvelous for its velvety touch and sonorous singing tone. Made in mahogany, art finish or polished.

Special reduction on discontinued styles; also on slightly used Pianos.

Special Sale of 46 Used Upright Pianos

STEINWAY, KNABE, ESTEY, WORTHINGTON, SCHUBERT, MATHUSHEK, BUSCH & GERTZ, CHRISTMAN AND OTHERS.

Prices from $75.00 up to $300.00

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THE RECOGNIZED RIVAL OF THE IMPORTED
In Bottles
BURTON ALE
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Prices on Application
FEIGENSPAN BREWERIES.
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GOLD SEAL Champagne
A wine of the finest quality
Place your orders with your dealer before prices advance.
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PLUTO WATER
For chronic constipation and indigestion, gout, biliousness, kidney diseases and rheumatic tendencies.
PLUTO
For Spanish Influenza
Guard against this epidemic. Freedom from constipation is a preventive measure. Don't wait, life and health are too precious. Pluto Water, America's physic, is influenza's foe. Bottled at French Lick Springs, Ind. Large bottle 40c; smaller bottle 20c. Look for the little Red Devil of health on every bottle.
Your Physician Prescribes It
(122)

PALESTINE PROPOSAL SENT TO ZIONISTS

Leaders in London Urged Philadelphia Congress to Support British Trusteeship.

SENT PRIVATE MESSAGES

Few Delegates Knew of Them When Resolution to Peace Conference Was Adopted.

A wireless dispatch to The Chicago Daily News, quoting Dr. Chayim Weizmann, President of the English Zionist Federation, as saying in London that it would be unjust to ask the Peace Conference for the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine at present, is published in the current issue of The American Hebrew. The suggestion that Great Britain be nominated as trustee of Palestine is also credited in the dispatch to Dr. Weizmann.

It was learned yesterday that a cable message of similar purport to the one published in The American Hebrew was received last week by Jacob de Haas, Secretary of the Zionist Organization of America, from Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Weizmann, saying that the First American Jewish Congress, then in session in Philadelphia, could best serve Zionist interests by asking Great Britain to accept the trusteeship of Palestine. This message, however, was not brought to the attention of the general body of the congress, and it was without knowledge of it that the assembled delegates adopted a resolution demanding that the Peace Conference place Palestine under the trusteeship of Great Britain.

The wireless message quoted Dr. Weizmann as saying that it would be unjust to ask the Peace Conference for the creation of a Jewish State; that lineal and historic claims were not enough and that the Jews must first be in Palestine to have a Jewish State. There are only 120,000 Jews in Palestine, he was reported as saying, while there are 500,000 non-Jews.

Demands on Peace Conference.

Dr. Weizmann is said to have stated that the Jews would make these demands on the Peace Conference:

1. Recognition of the claims of the Jews on Palestine as the future Jewish Land.

2. Opportunities to bring back the Jews to Palestine until it would contain between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 Jews.

3. The nomination of Great Britain as trustee of Palestine.

The cable message from Dr. Weizmann and Dr. Wise to Mr. de Haas was exhibited privately to some of the delegates at the convention last week, according to one of them, who explained yesterday that it was impossible for the British Government to demand the trusteeship of Palestine, and that the only way to achieve that result was for the First American Jewish Congress and similar bodies in other parts of the world to go on record favoring Great Britain as trustee.

This delegate, who described himself as a member of the "steering committee" which drew the attention of the individuals on the committee handling the Palestine resolution to the contents of the cable message, said that the question as to the resolution was an exceedingly delicate one. Some of the delegates, he said, felt that for Americans to ask Great Britain to assume the trusteeship of Palestine might have been regarded as a slight to the United States.

The receipt of the cable message, however, he added, caused the leaders to decide that the wiser course lay in following the suggestion of Dr. Wise and Dr. Weizmann. The members of the committee handling the matter were convinced of this, the delegate said, and the resolution was adopted by the body without debate.

Asked as to why the cable message was not read before the congress in Philadelphia, Judge Julian W. Mack, President of the congress, said that the message was a private one sent to Mr. de Haas in his capacity as Secretary of the Zionist Organization of America. There was no intention of concealing anything from the members of the congress, he said, and nothing was concealed from them.

Why Cable Was Not Given Out.

Rabbi Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanuel, a delegate to the congress, when asked about the cable message, said that if it had been made public "pandemonium would have resulted" and the Zionist organization, in his opinion, would have been split. He explained that as most of the delegates were Zionists they would have realized that the cable message meant that theJews, now in a minority in Palestine, would have to wait until they attained a majority before they could realize their desires, and that before this could be attained perhaps billions of dollars would have to be spent, with the possibility that while the numbers of Jews in Palestine were increasing the population of the other minorities might continue to increase in something like the same ratio. ratio.

The Zionists, he declared, would then realize that the bottom had fallen out of their plans. The Zionist leaders, Dr. Silverman said, knew that the consummation of their dream was further off than ever and were panic-stricken, not desiring to acknowledge defeat.

"Formerly they hoped to buy Palestine from the Turks," continued Dr. Silverman, explaining that he spoke as a non-Zionist. "Now they will not be able to buy it from Great Britain or the Allies."

Rabbi Silverman was not at the congress when the vote on the Palestine resolution was taken. Mr. de Haas was out of town last night and could not be reached.

REPORTS ON CONGRESS POLL

Security League Says Eight More Members Favor Universal Training.

The National Security League in an announcement yesterday on the progress of its poll of the members of the incoming Congress on the adoption of the principle of universal military training said that 152 Representatives and 40 Senators had definitely committed themselves in favor of such enactment. These totals, it said, represented seven new commitments by Representatives since the last announcement and one additional Senator, George H. Moses of New Hampshire.

Only one Congressman-elect, who is not a member of the present Congress, the announcement said, had declared himself against universal military training, M. O. McLaughlin of the Fourth Nebraska District. According to the announcement, nine Representatives and three Senators have been recorded by th lagu as definitely opposed to universal military training.

Jewish Federation to Meet.

The second annual convention of the Jewish Ministers' Association of America and the Federation of Orthodox Congregations will begin tomorrow evening at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street, and will be in session for three days. There also will be addresses by Justice Geisman, President of the Federation of Brooklyn Charities, and by Judge Jacob S. Strahl, Grand Master of the Sons of Zion, and others. On Wednesday the two Jewish Governores, Alexander of Idiha ond Bamberger of Utah, will speak, and on the closing night an address on "The Peace Conference and Jewish Rights" will be delivered by Arthur Brisbane. Dr. Samuel Billcher is Chairman of the Executive and Arrangements Committees.

PERSHING HAD 10,472 PLANES IN FRANCE

Our Aviators Brought Down 845 Enemy Machines and Lost 271.

TOTAL OF CASUALTIES 442

109 Killed Out of a Strength of 24,512 at the Actual Front, Gen. Harbord Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—When the armistice went into effect on the western front on the morning of Nov. 11, the American army had in operation on the front forty-five airplane squadrons. This statement is made in a brief review of the operations of the American Air Service in France, up to Nov. 12, which Major Gen. Harbord has just cabled to the Director of the Air Service.

General Harbord reports that 845 enemy planes were brought down by American fliers. Of these the destruction or capture of 491 was confirmed. Eighty-two enemy balloons are reported as destroyed, confirmation being available in the cases of fifty-seven. The United States lost 271 planes and forty-five balloons.

Concerning commissioned personnel casualties the dispatch reports that 109 were killed, 103 wounded, 200 missing, twenty-seven were taken prisoners and three were interned—a total of 442.

The Air Service included, in the zone of advance, 2,161 officers and 22,351 soldiers—a total of 24,512 at the actual front. There were also 4,643 officers and 28,333 soldiers in the service of supply. With the French armies there were detailed eight American flying officers, and with the British Expeditionary Forces there were forty-nine officers and 525 soldiers. The total personnel in France consisted of 6,861 officers and 51,229 soldiers, a total air strength of 58,090. Air service mechanic regiments with the French army included 109 officers and 4,744 soldiers.

The flying personnel under instruction on Nov. 8 included 1,323 pilots, assigned as follows: Preliminary, 126; advanced, 29; pursuit, 850; observation, 140; day bombing, 77, and night bombing, 101.

Observers in training included 563 artillery, 65 day bombing, and 61 night bombing—a total of 689 officers. This made the aggregate in training 2,012. The flying personnel awaiting instruction included 155 pilots and 59 observers. Graduations up to Nov. 11, 1918, included 6,069 pilots, divided as follows: Preliminary, 1,573; advanced, 2,359; pursuit, 1,160; observation, 723; day bombing, 329, and night bombing, 25.

Two thousand and forty-five observers were graduated, as follows: Pursuit, 88; artillery, 1,425; day bombing, 390, and night bombing, 142. A total of 159 is reported as having been killed in training.

The number of planes, by type, received from all sources by the American Expeditionary Force, between Sept. 12, 1917, and Nov. 16, 1918, was as follows:

Pursuit—For service, 3,337; for schools, 90.

Observation—For service, 3,421; for schools, 664.

Day bombing—For service, 421; for schools, 85.

Night reconnoissance, 31.

Among other planes received were 2,285 training planes, 30 experimental planes and 108 miscellaneous, making a total of 10,472.

Eight different schools under American control were established in France and designated for training 3,800 officers and 11,700 men, as follows:

At Tours, (observers)—916 officers, 2,121 soldiers.

At Issoudun, (general flying)—2,175 officers, 6,100 soldiers.

At Clermont Ferrand, (bombardment)—120 officers, 960 soldiers.

At St. Jean de Monte, (aerial gunners)—92 officers, 1,500 soldiers.

At Souge, (artillery firing point)—159 officers, 750 gunners.

At Coettquidan, (artillery firing point)—25 officers, 120 soldiers.

At Macon, (artillery firing point)—20 officers, 110 soldiers.

At Chatillon-sur-Seine, (observers)—204 officers, 373 soldiers.

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"I bullied my subordinates at the office.
"I bullied my wife and children at home.

"Everybody hated me. I'd been fired long ago if I hadn't done my work so well.

"My boss called me a coward. I challenged him to fight—he licked me.

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1 "Why I Quit Bullying People"

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The American Magazine
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3,485 CASUALTIES IN PERSHING'S FORCES ARE ANNOUNCED

Include 177 Dead, 3,141 Wounded; Army's Total Up to Date Is 186,010

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The War Department today gave out one casualty list, which contained 3,485 names, bringing the total for the army up to 186,010. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued today, but the total previously announced for that arm was 5,194. The total for the army and Marine Corps so far as the names have been announced is now 191,204.

The army list issued today contained the names of 55 killed in action, 37 died of wounds, 13 died of accident, 72 died of disease, 1,236 wounded severely, 1,118 wounded to a degree undetermined, 787 wounded slightly, and 167 missing in action.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported Dec. 22.	Total.
Killed in action	27,139	55	27,194
Lost at sea	732		732
Died of wounds	10,615	37	10,652
Died of accident	2,127	13	2,140
Died of disease	15,860	72	15,932
Total	56,473	177	56,650
Wounded	108,560	3,141	111,701
Missing	17,492	167	17,659
Total	182,525	3,485	186,010

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

Army Casualties Announced Dec. 22.

NEW YORK CITY.

ANCEAU, L. E., 2 E. 45th St.....(DD)
ANTONIELLO, ANTONIO, 6 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.....(WS)
ARESKOG, WILLIAM, 702 Union St., Brooklyn.....(WS)
ARMANINO, WILLIAM, 2,488 Webster Av.....(MA)
BAILEY, W., 1,843 Bay Ridge Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
BAKST, ISIDORE, 56 E. 11th St....(WU)
BALL, N. J., 234 Hawthorne St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WU)
BARNES, R. H., 1,542 Forest Av., West New Brighton, S. I.....(MA)
BARTLEY, W. S., 70 Cedar St., Brooklyn—Lt.....(WL)
BAYLIS, J. B., 240 Almine St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
BERCH, ISAAC, 705 Trinity Av.....(WS)
BERKOWITZ, JOE, 72 Essex St.....(WU)
BERRIAN, A. E., 19 N. 97th St., Rockaway Beach—Bgl.....(WL)
BIANCO, A. L., 15 Baxter St.—Corp...(WL)
BIASE, ANTHONY, 442 W. 125th St..(WS)
BLES, C. D., 2,349 Andrews Av.—Capt.(WL)
BOOKHOP, W. G., 109 Berkeley Pl., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WS)
BRACCO, NICOLO, 32 Cornelia St.....(MA)
BRADY, W. J., 1,340 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.....(WS)
BRAIMBRIDGE, H. H., 726 Decatur St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
BRANDWEIN, LOUIS, 1,165 Longfellow Av.—Corp.....(WU)
BROWN, HAROLD, 737 E. 236th St.—Corp.....(WS)
BUELL, RALPH P. Sanford Arms, Flushing—Lt.....(WU)
BUTLER, JOS. V., 384 E. 136th St.....(WU)
CAHILL, J. M., 1,205 E. 8th St., Bkln.(WS)
CALLAHAN, C., 19 Dongan St., S. I...(WU)
CAPASSO, A., 963 Pacific St., Bkln.....(WU)
CARLO, M., 200 Prospect St., Bkln.....(KA)
CASTLES, J. W., Jr., 1,155 Park Av.—Lt.(WL)
CELSO, CHARLES, 449 E. 117th St...(WU)
CESTONE, L., 357 Central Av., Bkln...(MA)
CHILD, WM. S., 122 E. 34th St.....(WS)
CHOIBA, ALBERT F., 231 E. 68th St..(WS)
CHRISTMAN, FRED, 723 11th Av.....(WU)
CLARK, M., 1,230 Park Av.—Corp.....(WU)
CLAYTON, WM. B., Southfields, L. I.—Lt.....(WU)
COHEN, JOS., 954 Rockaway Av., Bkln.(WS)
COHEN, HERMAN, 5 Willett St.—Corp.(WU)
COLOMBO, CARLO G., 362 Broome St.(WU)
CONGO, MICHAEL, 29 Cornelia St.....(WS)
CONKLIN, D. L., 484 Convent Av.—Lt.(WS)
CONNELL, FRANCIS H., 3,977 Fulton St., Woodhaven—Cook.....(MA)
CONNERS, JAMES F., 382 Lexington Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WS)
CONSIDINE, LOUIS, 1,628 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
COOK, ALEX., 733 8th Av., L. I. City.(WS)
COSTER, PAUL, 23 Pine St.—Lt.....(WS)
COWELL, JOHN J., 414 Malbone St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
COYNE, JAMES F., 527 E. 82d St.....(WU)
CRAWFORD, J., 1,004 47th St.....(WU)
CRESSIN, WM., 336 W. 17th St.....(WS)
CROTTY, S., 119 W. 56th St.—Sgt....(WL)
CUCCIA, LOUIS, 329 E. 56th St.....(WU)
DAHL, WM., 630 10th Av.—Sgt.....(WL)
DALEY, F., 425 E. 42d St., B'klyn.(WU)
DALY, E. J., 310 W. 127th St.....(WS)
DAVIES, R. W., 2,078 Bathgate Av...(WU)
DEMPSEY, CORNELIUS, 59 Wall St..(WS)
DERRIG, P. F., 1,103 Park Av.....(WU)
DESIDERO, GENNARO, 111 Mary St., Brooklyn.....(WS)
DIAMOND, BENJAMIN, 1,841 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.....(WS)
DIAMOND, B. D., 201 W. 147th St....(WU)
DIETSCH, CHESTER L., 760 E. 165th St.—Wagn.....(WL)
DOKOLOF, IRVING, 545 Lackawanna St., Brooklyn.....(WS)
DUFFY, JAMES M., 185 East Av., Long Island City.....(WS)
DUNN, G. J., 516 Graham Av., Astoria.(WU)
DUNN, L. J., 340 24th St.—Corp.....(WL)
EBRICO, VITO, 201 West End Av.....(WU)
FALLETTA, P., 225 66th St Brooklyn...(WS)
FARINO, G., 222 4th Av., Brooklyn....(WS)
FARRUGGIO, C., 344 East 11th St.....(WU)
FEE, J., 2,232 Andrews Av.—Wagn...(WL)
FEINDT, C. J., 1,606 N. 7th Av., B'klyn(WU)
FELD, J., 582 Herkimer St., B'klyn....(WS)
FELLER, T. J., 523 49th St., B'klyn...(WS)
FENNELLY, M. J., 253 West 18th St...(WS)
FENTY, EVAN, 2,525 3d Av.—Lt.....(WU)
FENWICK, B. B., 315 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
FITZSIMMONS, J., 118 White St.....(WU)
FISCHER, T. A., 334 West 145th St...(WS)
FITZPATRICK, E. P., 500 West 173d St.—Corp.....(WL)
FITZPATRICK, HAROLD, 3,440 B'way.(KA)
FORMICA, R., 228 De Graw St., B'klyn(MA)
FORMOSO, C. J., 235 Lenox Rd., B'klyn(WU)
FOSTER, J., 162 Cooper St., B'klyn...(KA)
FRACHTER, JACK, 29 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn.....(WU)
FULD, E. M., 419 East 52d St.....(WS)
GALETTA, MARIO, 23-25 New Bowery.(DD)
GALLICHIO, J. A., 2,721 West 17th St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
GAMBARDELLA, P., 483 Henry St., Brooklyn.....(WS)
GAMBERDELLA, F. A., 250 Van Brunt St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
GIBBS, J., 719 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
GIEDLER, C. L., 1,223 3d Av.—Sgt...(WU)
GILL, B. S., 482 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.....(WU)
GILROY, J. B., 407 Degraw St., Brooklyn.....(WS)
GOLDBERG, M., 5,420 16th Av., Brooklyn.....(WS)
GRAZINO, M. J., 88 Suswick St., Long Island City.....(WU)
GREENBERG, A. A., 108 Grafton St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
GREENBERG, M., 416 East 10th St.—Bgl.....(WL)
GREENBERG, O., 376 Columbus Av...(WS)
GREINER, C. D., 1,960 Forster Av...(DW)
GRIFFEL, S. F., 55 Allen St.—Sgt....(WL)
HARRINGTON, C. J., 128 Cypress St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
HARDY, C. B., 449 West 153d St.—Sgt.(WL)
HAYDEN, JOHN S., 716 2d Av.....(DD)
HEALY, PETER, 2,191 8th Av.....(WU)
HEFFERNAN, HENRY T., 121 Marcy Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
HENRY, SAMUEL J., 841 Ferry St., Woodhaven—Cook.....(WL)
HOFFMAN, JOHN, 25 Broome St.—Corp(WU)
HOOK, M., 25 North 17th St., College Point.....(WS)
JACOBSON, SIMON, 566 St. Nicholas Av.....(WL)
JANSCHOCK, JOHN A., 128 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.....(WU)
JILLSON, B. E., 46 W 42d St.—Corp...(WS)
JOHANSON, CHARLES, 606 3d Av.....(WU)
JOHNSON, MILTON, 1,[illegible] Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.....(WS)
JOHNSON, OSCAR J., 312 W. 117th St.(WU)
KARLSON, HELGE, 7,015 Ft. Hamilton Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
KLOTH, W. F., 1,581 E. 14th St., Bkln.(DA)
KOSTER, WILLIAM F., 546 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.....(WS)
KOYOMIAN, NEUPER J., 212 E. 20th St.—Corp.....(WL)
KRATZER, E. J., 61 Gratton St., Bkln.(WL)
KRAUS, WM., 582 E. 165th St.—Sgt...(WL)
KUTSBERGER, JOHN, 528 E. 156th St.—Mch.....(WL)
LANZER, O. F., 639 E. 160th St.—Mch.(WL)
LA SALLE, ARTHUR, 228 W. 28th St..(WS)
LAUBE, BENJAMIN, 2,189 7th Av.....(WS)
LEANDER, C., 557 W. 174th St.....(WU)
LEVINE, ISIDORE, 1,940 2d Av.....(WU)
LIVINGSTON, J. D., 207 W. 13th St..(WU)
LOBOWITCH, JOSEPH, 214 E. 73d St.(WS)
LORE, PETER, 520 E. 14th St.....(WU)
LOVENTHAL, R., 101 W. 126th St.....(WU)
LOVERRO, MARI, 1,257 Park Av.....(WL)
LUISI, C. A., 580 President St., B'klyn.(WS)
LYNCH, C. F., 162 E. 33d St.—Corp...(WL)
LYONS, W. S., 243 W. 21st St.—Sgt...(WL)
McAULIFFE, D., 2,572 7th Av.—Corp.(WL)
McCAFFERY, J.L., 472 10th Av.—Corp. WL)
McCARTY, M. J., 142 South Portland Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WL)
McAULEY, DANIEL, 2 Pierce St., Richmond Hill.....(WL)
McMAHON, H.J., 220 E.115th St.—Corp.(WL)
McMAHON, M., 301 W. 150th St.—Corp.(WL)
McNAMARA, J. F., 310 5th St., B'klyn.(WS)
McNEELIS, J. A., 27 Columbus Av.....(WS)
MAHONEY, JAMES, 202 W. 10th St...(WS)
MANNING, THOMAS, 431 4th Av., Long Island City—Corp.....(WL)
MANSO, VINCENT, 971 40th St., Bkln.(WS)
MASE, ANTONIO, 440 10th Av.....(WS)
MEINARDI, G., 242 E. 35th St.....(WL)
MELIA, J. J., 1,317 Lincoln Pl., Bkln...(WS)
MILANA, R., 382 Hamburg Av., Bkln...(MA)
MILLION, C., 78 Union St., Bkln.—Corp.(WS)
MORIALE, JOHN J., 126 W. Jackson Av., Corona.....(MA)
MORRIS, EVERETT J., 329 Herkimer St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WU)
MULINERO, NICHOLAS, 406 E.15th St.(WL)
MULLEN, J. F. A., 617 52d St., Bkln...(WU)
MURPHY, JOHN C., 522 W. 145th St...(WU)
MURRAY, H. A., 302 W.140th St.—Corp.(WL)
NACK, FRED. J., 941 1st Av.—Wagn..(WU)
NADEL, HARRY, 129 Amboy St., Bkln.(WS)
NAEFE, P., 112 Railroad Av., Corona..(WS)
NIER, T. G., 108 Morningside Av.—Corp.(WL)
NUGENT, ALBERT, 1,727 1st Av.....(WS)
NEWMAN, G. M., 1,964 Honeyville Av..(WL)
OBERLANDER, SAUL, 336 E. 18th St..(WS)
O'BRIEN, J. F., 489 Hudson Av., Bkln.(MA)
O'BRIEN, JOHN J., 1,221 Theriot Av...(MA)
O'BRIEN, T. A., 307 E. 79th St.—Corp.(WU)
O'CALLAGHAN, W., 220 88th St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
O'HANLON, J., 127 Gelston Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
OLSEN, STEPHEN C., 2,948 3d Av.....(WU)
OSCHMANN, H., 218 E. 11th St.—Corp.(WS)
OTTEN, H., JR., 188 Jerome St., Bklyn.(WU)
PALERMO, D., 63 Sullivan St.....(WU)
PALEY, B., 221 Madison St.....(WU)
PANIZZI, EMIL, 228 Thompson St.....(WU)
PAUDLA, J. S., 114 E. 5th St., Bklyn.(WU)
PENTOLA, A., 184 Jefferson Av., Bklyn.(WS)
PETERSON, F. E., 140 Newton St., Brooklyn.....(WS)
PETROFSKY, GUS, 6 Goerck St.....(MA)
POLLIO, A., 1,011 41st St., Brooklyn..(WS)
PORTESI, R., 125 Thames St., Brooklyn.(MA)
PRICE, J. C., 1,232 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.....(WU)
PROCACCIO, G., 251 46th St., Bklyn...(WS)
PULITO, N., 196 Hamburg Av., Bklyn.(WL)
RATHSTONE, I. D., 3,651 3d Av.....(WU)
REILLY, E. L., 154 Broadway, Flushing.....(WU)
REILLY, JEFF G., 227 Van Alst Av., Long Island City.....(WS)
REILLY, JOHN, 326 16th St., B'klyn...(WU)
RENSCH, WM., 273 North Henry St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
REUTERSHAN, WM., 246 Floyd St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
RICHTER, ERICK C., 887 Belmont Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
RIGGS, SIDNEY N., National Bank of Commerce—Lt.....(WU)
RIVARA, LUCCO, 24 Walcott Av., Rockaway Beach.....(MA)
ROBINSON, ALBERT, 487 55th St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
ROCCO, PASQUALE, 30 St. Edwards St., Brooklyn.....(WS)
ROOSA, CLINTON S., 53 Russell St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
ROSCH, WALTER M., 1,611 10th Av., Brooklyn.....(WU)
ROSENBERG, MAX, 28 Pitt St.....(WU)
ROSMAN, LOUIS, 1,407 47th St.....(WL)
RUBIN, ABRAHAM, 281 Powell St., Brooklyn.....(WS)
RUBINO, VITALO, 455 Graham Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WS)
RUDOLPHSEN, HARRY, 209 Chestnut St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
RUDOFF, LOUIS, 57 East 101st St....(WU)
RYAN, JOHN J., 282 Court St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WU)
RYAN, WM. S., 114 Gunther St.....(WU)
SANDS, SIDNEY A., 1,260 55th St., Brooklyn—Lt.....(WS)
SANTOSTASO, CESARE, 322 East 116th St—Sgt.....(WU)
SEAMAN J. E., 286 Jamaica Av., Flushing.....(WU)
SCHAIFMAN, B., 154 E. 97th St.....(WL)
SCHENERLIN, H., 218 E. 11th St.—Corp.(WS)
SCHILLING, N. J., 1,132 Liberty Av., Brooklyn.....(WU)
SCHKODA, THOMAS, 2,867 W. 24th St., Coney Island—Bgl.....(WL)
SCHNEIDER, CLARENCE, 592 Sterling Place, Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
SCHRAMM, J. M., Westhampton Beach, L. I.....(WL)
SCHREIBER, FRANK, 336 Bergen St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
SCHWARTZ, H. M., 1,384 Boston Road.(WS)
SHERIDAN, J. J., The Belnord, B'way and 86th St.....(WU)
SIEGEL, J., 103 New Lots Rd., B'klyn.(WL)
SILVERBERG, H., 330 W. 141st St...(WS)
SMITH, E.N., 946 Jefferson Av., B'klyn.(WS)
SOLOMON, W., 371 5th Av., B'klyn....(DW)
SOLOWAY, ELIAS, 21 E. 110th St.....(WS)
SPOFFORD, E. V., 203 Underhill Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WU)
SULLIVAN, JOHN L., 126 E. 84th St..(WS)
TRACY, F. J., 540 E. 142d St.....(WU)
TRENCHARD, J. W., 1,789 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.....(WU)
TRIO, T., 185 Prospect Av., B'klyn....(WU)
TUTEK, WLADYSLAW, 229 Kent Av., Brooklyn.....(WU)
URGO, WILLIAM, 315 E. 12th St.....(WS)
VAUGHAN, JOHN F., 409 E. 137th St., Sgt.....(WU)
VON REKOWSKY, FREDERICK F., 338 E. 55th St.....(WS)
WALSH, JAMES E. 584 E. 141st St...(WU)
WANGERMAN, WILLIAM, 153 West Kingsbridge Road.....(WU)
WHEARTY, JAMES, 469 60th St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
WILSON, JOSEPH A., 23 E. 65th St...(WS)
WINTER, GEORGE, 241 E. 105th St....(WS)
WYMAN, JOSEPH C., 211 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
ZACHMAN, HERMAN GEORGE, Jr., 355 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.....(WU)
ZAFARANO, FRANK, 103 Moore St., Brooklyn.....(MA)
ZIERENBERG, ADOLPH, 1,130 Greene Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WU)
ZIEZULKA, TONY, 45 Green St., Stapleton, Staten Island.....(WL)
ZIPPE, ROBERT, 60 Strong St., Corona, Long Island.....(WS)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

ALBRECHT, A. A., Buffalo.....(MA)
ALDEN, R. W., Kirkwood.....(WL)
ALLEN, HARRY, Mechanicsville.....(WL)
ANGELILLO, NICOLA, Clyde.....(WU)
ALTIERI, PHILIP, Rochester.....(WU)
BAGLEY, E. H., Peekskill—Lt.....(WS)
BAKER, D. H., East Hampton.....(WU)
BARKER, G. A., Buffalo—Sgt.....(WL)
BARGY, A. J., Boyleston Center, Oswego County.....(WS)
BARONE, PIETRO, Utica.....(WU)
BARTHKOWSKI, WALTER, Albany...(WU)
BECKER, P. J., Buffalo.....(WU)
BLANCHETTE, G. E., Middletown.....(WU)
BORERG, E. J. H., Little Valley.....(WS)
BORKOWSKI, WACLAW, Buffalo—Sgt.....(WU)
BRADLEY, ANDREW, Camillus—Sgt.(WU)
BREESE, W. E., Geneva.....(WU)
BRETZ, L. F., Dobbs Ferry—Capt....(WL)
BRINKERHOFF, S. H., Circleville—Sgt.....(WL)
BROWN, WILLIAM, Jamestown.....(WS)
BULLIVANT, W. F., Kaaterskill.....(WU)
BURDETTE, RUSSELL, Cameron Mills—Lt.....(WL)
BURNES, J. E., Deposit.....(WU)
CALLAHAN, FRANK J., Buffalo—Sgt.(WL)
CARDON, JOHN J., Poughkeepsie—Lt.(WS)
CAREY, NORMAN J., Rochester—Corp.(WU)
CARLSON, CARL L., Jamestown—Sgt.(WL)
CARNWRIGHT, G. R., Saugerties.....(WS)
COKEY, ARTHUR J., Glens Falls—Sgt.(WS)
COLLIER, J., Lincoln Park.....(MA)
COLLINS, JAMES, Larchmont.....(WU)
COLUCCI, ANTONIO, Troy.....(WS)
COMPTON, BENJ. A., Buffalo—Sgt.....(WL)
CONICK, FRED, Oneonta.....(WS)
CONLON, JOHN, Buffalo—Corp.....(WL)
CONNELL, R. J., Newburg—Corp.....(WU)
COOMAN, THOMAS F., Yonkers.....(WS)
COLLIER, J., Lincoln Park.....(MA)
COVEY, WM. E., Big Moose—Corp.....(DW)
COX, JOHN F., Roeiville Centre.....(WU)
COX, ROBERT A., Valley Stream.....(WU)
CRAW, CLIFFORD, Saugerties.....(WL)
CREEDEN, JAMES J., Utica—Corp.....(WL)
CURTIS, JAMES C., Buffalo.....(WU)
DALEY, BERNARD, Mount Kisco.....(WS)
DALTON, DANIEL L., Cortland.....(WS)
DARLING, G. M., Johnson City.....(WU)
DENNIS, R. M., Elmira—Lt.....(WU)
DERADE, W. F., Buffalo—Lt.....(WS)
DIACHUK, MIKE, New Castle.....(WS)
DIEDICK, ANDREW, Oswego.....(MA)
DOREY, FRANK, Dalton.....(WU)
DOWD, G. L., Niagara Falls—Sgt.....(WL)
DURLING, A. M., Syracuse—Corp.....(WU)
DURNER, F. J., Roscoe.....(WS)
DUTCHER, H. H., Sag Harbor.....(WU)
EAVES, JAMES, Shelby.....(WS)
EDWARDS, D. T., Buffalo—Sgt.....(WL)
ENSTROM, L. V., Sherman.....(KA)
ESCOTT, WALTER, Elmira.....(WU)
ESSENBURG, J. C., N. Tonawanda—Sgt.(WL)
FAHY, W. M., Norwich—Bgl.....(WL)
FARLEY, A. J., Binghamton.....(WU)
FARRY, JOHN, Albany.....(WS)
FAULDS, NORMAN, Schenectady.....(WU)
FAY, T. F., Tuckahoe.....(WU)
FEEK, W. E., Brushton—Corp.....(WS)
FELICE, SALVATORE, Niagara Falls.(WU)
FERRARO, GIUSEPPE, Massena.....(WU)
FIGLO, J., Batavia.....(WU)
FIRMAN, H. B., West Winfield—Mch...(WU)
FISCHER, CARL, Rochester.....(WL)
FITZGERALD, EDMOND, Buffalo.....(WS)
FRALEY, C. J., Cape Vincent—Corp..(WU)
FRANTZ, THOMAS, Ithaca.....(WS)
GABRIELE, JOSEPH, Schenectady.....(WS)
GALLOS, FRANK, Yonkers.....(WS)
GAVIN, THOMAS A., Syracuse—Corp..(WU)
GERBER, LEO H., Salamanca.....(WS)
GERLOFF, F., North Pelham.....(—)
GILMAN, JOHN W., Champlain—Sgt..(WU)
GLEASON, L. V., Rensselaer—Bgl.....(WU)
GORDON, F. E., Malone.....(WU)
GORMAN, B. H., Kings Bridge.....(WU)
GOWGEL, JOSEPH, Buffalo.....(WU)
GRAMENDO, FRANK, Jr., Watertown..(WU)
GRATHWOHL, BYRON C., Cutchogue.(WU)
GRAY, WILLIAM C., Buffalo.....(WL)
GRECO, JOS., Newburg—Sgt.....(WU)
GREFF, LESTER M., Albany—Sgt.....(WU)
GREENE, H. E., Warrensburg.....(WU)
HANDYSIDE, HARRY E., Silver Springs—Mch.....(WS)
HEITKAMP, C. H., Schenectady—Corp.(WS)
HICKEY, A. M., Glens Falls—Sgt.....(WS)
HOBEN, JOHN J., Saugerties.....(WS)
HOEPEL, GUSTAV J., Perry.....(WS)
HOMMEL, ALBERT C., Kingston—Sgt.(WS)
HONORS, J. E., Skaneateles—Corp.....(WU)
HOSMER, F. F., Massena—Corp.....(WS)
HULL, HENRY C., White Plains—Sgt.(WU)
ISRAEL, JACK, Middle Village.....(WL)
JACKSON, CHARLES, Albany—Corp.....(WS)
JACKSON, ROY, Philmont.....(WU)
JACKSON, SAMUEL, Syracuse—Corp.(WU)
JAMES, GEORGE M., Newburg.....(WS)
JANECZKO, W., Sag Harbor.....(WU)
JANKOWSKI, STEVE D., Buffalo.....(WU)
JANOWSKI, CARL J., Elmira—Corp...(WU)
JENKINS, WILSON M., Red Creek.....(WS)
JNCURIS, STAPAS, Utica.....(WS)
JOCHUM, FRANCI J., Buffalo—Corp...(WU)
JOHNSON, ARTHUR, Buffalo.....(WU)
JOHNSON, ERNEST, Schenectady.....(WU)
JONES, ERNEST W., Port Chester.....(WL)
JOUBERT, J. M., Ticonderoga—Sgt....(WL)
KENDRICK, W. H., Buffalo—Sgt.....(WS)
KEYSER, S. S., Bienheim—Corp.....(WS)
KLEIN, HAROLD B., Buffalo.....(WS)
KRZYSIAK, STANLEY, Buffalo.....(WL)
KUCH, A. W., Niagara Falls—Corp...(WU)
KUTCHETT, JOHN, Albany.....(WU)
LA FORTUNE, E. L., Green Island.....(WU)
LAIRD, ARTHUR, Stittville—Corp.....(WU)
LARSON, LOUIS B., Rosebank.....(WL)
LEGGETT, HENRY G., Whitehall.....(WU)
LEWESZKO, THOMAS, Utica.....(WU)
LEWIS, EDWIN, Hempstead, L. I.....(WS)
LEWIS, STEPHEN, Oswego.....(WS)
LILLEY, CHARLES J., Monroe—Corp..(WU)
LILLEY, FREDERICK H., Bethel.....(WU)
LITTLE, GEORGE H., Cuba—Mch.....(WL)
LONG, WM. H., Lockport—Sgt.....(WL)
LOOP, OMER, Elmira.....(WU)
LOUCKS, ARTHUR J., Little Falls....(WS)
LUKSCH, FRANK J., Buffalo—Sgt.....(WS)
LUM, HAROLD R., La Salle.....(WS)
LUMLEY, HAROLD T., Buffalo.....(WS)
LYNN, LESTER E., Clay—Mch.....(WL)
McCARTHY, MICHAEL J., Albany.....(WU)
McCORMICK, R. J., Lockport—Corp...(WU)
McDONELL, E. O., Port Edward.....(WS)
McGONICAL, DONALD, Troy—Lt.....(WU)
MacGREGOR, R. H., Buffalo—Sgt.....(WU)
McFADDEN, HAROLD J., Palmer, Saratoga County.....(WL)
McLEESE, STUART L., Oneonta.....(WU)
MAIO, MICHELE, Cohoes.....(WU)
MATIACIO, JOSEPH, Buffalo.....(WU)
MECHAM, FRANK J., Syracuse.....(WU)
MELCHIONNA, Enigi, Glen Cove.....(WU)
MERCHANT, HENRY, Schenectady.....(WU)
MEYER, FREDERICK W., Buffalo.....(WL)
MILLER, FRANKLYN C., Bath—Corp...(WU)
MORAN, WILLIAM J., Arcade.....(WU)
MULDOON, ROBERT E., Marcellus.....(WL)
NAGEL, EDWARD, Buffalo.....(WS)
NEWTON, GEORGE D., Genesco—Lt.....(WU)
O'BRIEN, C. J., Newark—Corp.....(WL)
O'CONNELL, E. O., Port Edward.....(WS)
OTIS, HAROLD, Kingston.....(WU)
O'TOOLE, JAMES M., Mount Vernon..(WU)
PARIS, FRANK, Yonkers.....(WS)
PETRIE, GEORGE D., Wedgwood.....(WS)
PETTINGILL, H. E., Mexico—Corp.....(WL)
PIER, JOHN E., Slingerlands.....(WS)
PLANTY, W. L., North Stockholm—Corp.....(WU)
POTTER, EMERY, Bluff Point—Corp...(WS)
PRUDY, C. E., Jr., Port Chester.....(WU)
QUADROZZI, JOSEPH, Depew.....(WU)
REYNOLDS, S. P., Kings Bridge—Sgt...(WL)
RICE, RAYMOND, Addison.....(WS)
RIDDLE, JOHN, Salamanca—Corp.....(WU)
RITTER, CARL, Sayville—Corp.....(WS)
ROACH, T., East Syracuse.....(WU)
ROSEMARK, JOSEPH, Buffalo.....(WU)
SANDBURG, C. A., Jamestown—Capt..(WU)
SCHALK, EDWARD H., Buffalo.....(WS)
SCHANZ, WILLIAM J., Buffalo.....(WU)
SCHULTZ, A. F., Buffalo.....(WU)
SCHULZ, C. J., No. Tonawanda—Corp.(WL)
SCHULTZ, JOHN F., Buffalo.....(WU)
SEAMAN, HARRISON, Mineola.....(WU)
SHAW, PERCIVAL L., Hebron—Corp...(WU)
SHWANSKI, L., Saugerties.....(WU)
SIMPSON, MYRON, Rockville Center..(WU)
SKRIPKINONAS, VINCIA, Coxsackie..(WS)
STONE, AAEL N., Binghamton.....(WS)
SULLIVAN, TIMOTHY, Buffalo.....(WU)
SURISE, VITO, Franklinville.....(WS)
TERRY, FORD M., Watertown—Lt.....(WU)
TEWEY, MARTIN J., Irvington—Corp.(WU)
TILLY, JAMES H., North Troy.....(WL)
TODD, ANDREW R., Newburg—Sgt.....(WU)
TODD, R. H., Johnstown—Corp.....(WU)
TOMASZEWSKI, A., Laurel Hill.....(WS)
TROAN, EDWARD H., Rochester—Lt...(WU)
TRUMAN, F. A., South Otselic—Corp..(WS)
VALENTINE, JAMES, Rome.....(WS)
VERHOW, WM. D., Macedon Centre..(WS)
VINCENT, JAS. A., Bayside—Lt.....(WS)
VINCENT, ROY E., Brainardsville.....(WU)
VIOLA, PETER, Albany.....(WS)
VOSLER, PERI C., Three Mile Bay—Corp.....(WU)
WARINAWSKE, A., Niagara Falls....(WS)
WASILEWISKI, JOS., Herkimer.....(WS)
WASSON, GLEN C., Schenectady—Lt..(WL)
WINDANS, H. E., Preston Hollow....(WL)
WITT, WILLIAM M., East Rochester.(WS)
ZALLA, FRANK, Syracuse.....(WS)
ZFMATES, CHARLES, Crystal Run..(WU)
ZITO, GIUSEPPE, Cohoes.....(WU)
ZULLO, GABRIEL, Schenectady.....(WU)
ZYLESKI, W., Lackawanna.....(WS)

ALABAMA.

SMITH, GEORGE, Bucks.....(DD)
WORTHY, WILLIAM G., Phoenix.....(DD)

ARIZONA.

KNOZVICH, FRED, Globe.....(DW)

ARKANSAS.

MICHELL, CARL H. E., Emmitt.....(KA)
WINTERS, COURTLIN, McNeil.....(KA)

CALIFORNIA.

CAMP, HENRY C., Sonoma.....(DD)

COLORADO.

CARROLL, GILBERT L., Craig.....(KA)

CONNECTICUT.

ALTIERE, LOUIS, Bridgeport.....(WS)
BECKER, HENRY, Bridgeport.....(MA)
BENNETT, DENNIS, Seymour—Corp...(WL)
BORSELLE, JOHN, New Britain.....(WL)
BOULEY, HENRY J., Waterbury.....(WU)
BRASSEUR, ALBERT, Ruckland...(WU)
BRISTOL, R. W., Meriden—Corp.....(WU)
BURKE, J. H., Waterbury.....(WS)
CALAMARI, L. B., Chester.....(WU)
CERMOTO, RAPHAEL, Thompsonville.(WU)
CHRYSTAL, J. T., Hartford.....(WL)
CLAFFEY, J. J., Naugatuck.....(WS)
CLARK, H. B., Ansonia.....(WS)
CROSSON, C. J., Meriden—Sgt.....(WL)
DANIELAK, WEADYSLAW, Bridgeport.....(WS)
DESIDERIO, ANTONIO, New Haven—Mch.....(WS)
DORMAN, IRVING, New Haven.....(WU)
DUNN, W. J., New Haven—Corp.....(WU)
FALVO, J. E., Danbury.....(WS)
FEUERSTEIN, HARRY, Torrington..(WS)
FLAHERTY, J. M., Hartford—Mch....(WL)
FRAZIER, FRED, Woodbridge.....(WU)
FULLER, FRANK, New Haven.....(WU)
GAWKOWSKI, ANTONI, Stamford.....(WU)
GILLINGHAM, ERNEST, Milford.....(WS)
GINSBURG, H. J., New Haven.....(WS)
GIONFREDDO, POLO, Bloomfield.....(WS)
GIORNONE, NICOLO, Ansonia.....(WS)
GLASNER, Bernard, Bridgeport.....(WU)
GRAHAM-ROGERS, C. T., Ridgefield—Lt.....(WU)
HALL, JOHN T., Winsted.....(WS)
HALL, WALTER R., Manchester—Corp.(WL)
HINZ, WALTER W., Torrington.....(WS)
JAKOSKI, TELESFOR, Branford.....(WU)
JORDAN, CLIFFORD H., Oneco.....(WU)
KINRADE, A. A., Deep River—Corp...(WS)
KOSEWIEZ, JOHN, New Britain.....(WS)
LECOMPTE, A. H., Waterbury.....(KA)
LYNCH, THOMAS, Sandy Hook.....(WL)
McCARTHY, FRANK P., Bridgeport...(WS)
McCRAY, SAMUEL W., Thompsonville.(KA)
MADERFFRE, CASIMIR, Waterbury.....(WL)
MICELI, SEBASTIAN, Middletown.....(WS)
MILLER, DAVID J., New Haven.....(WU)
MORIN, OMER, Putnam.....(WU)
MORINA, GIUSEPPE, Hartford.....(WU)
MULLINS, B. W., Stafford Sp.—Sgt...(WL)
NEWTON, C. D., Stonington.....(WU)
ODGERS, A. J., Union City.....(WS)
OWEK, THOMAS, Thomaston.....(WS)
PARODI, GEORGE, New Haven.....(WS)
PHILLIPS, GERALD, New Haven.....(WS)
PICARDY, ALFONSO, Bridgeport.....(MA)
PORTER, R., Wallingford—Corp.....(WS)
PRATT, WILLIAM, Ansonia—Sgt.....(WL)
PRITCHARD, R. J., Hartford—Sgt.....(WU)
SHANLEY, BERNARD, New Haven...(WL)
SHEA, J. T., New Haven.....(WS)
SLOOTMAKER, A. C., Bridgeport.....(KA)
STONE, MICHAEL, New Haven—Corp..(WA)
SWEET, E. J., Bridgeport.....(MA)
WHITE, ANGE, Hartford.....(WS)
ZIMMERMAN, LOUIS, New London....(WS)

GEORGIA.

CASON, ED, Metter.....(DD)
DUNWOOD, ROLAND, Bainbridge.....(KA)
McGEE, C. N., Moreland.....(KA)
POWELL, TOM, Cochran.....(KA)

ILLINOIS.

ANNA, G. H., Galena.....(DW)
BOYD, W. H., Maconia.....(DD)
EICKMEIER, G. H., Princeton.....(DW)
FISH, ALEXANDER, Chicago.....(DD)
HAIDAY, JOSEPH, Chicago.....(DA)
TRIGGIANO, ONOFRIO, Chicago.....(KA)
UTLEY, RAYMOND, Albion.....(DW)
WELLIVER, D. M., Rock Island.....(DW)

INDIANA.

BEARD, CHARLES S., Warren—Corp.(DW)
WILLIA

THE SCREEN

"The Greatest Thing in Life," D. W. Griffith's second Artcraft picture, is this week's photodramatic offering at the Strand. Lillian Gish and Robert Harron, by this time identified in excellence and popularity with the Griffith work, are in the leading rôles, well supported by David Butler, Elmo Lincoln, "Peaches" Jackson, and others.

The greatest thing in life—for a young girl—is love, according to the photoplay, which tells the story of how a certain young girl, Jeannette Peret, found it. She began her search in her father's cigar store in Greenwich Village, but one young man only mildly attracted her and the other called her a "simp" for being even mildly attracted—so she had to look elsewhere. She went to France with her father and soon became convinced that M. le Bebe, who was a giant in strength and sold vegetables, was her hero, but M. le Bebe ate garlic and considered Rostand's rooster only a chicken, so she was disillusioned.

The man who had called her a "simp," Edward Livingston, rich and proud, reappeared, took back what he had said, and her love was his to have and to hold until she saw that he had a mean disposition toward children. Then she turned again to the garlic eater and doubtless would have gone to raise potatoes with him on his farm if the war had not begun. M. le Bebe enlisted, and later Edward Livingston. There was excitement and danger for every one. Finally M. le Bebe was killed and Edward, taught by experience to look upon his fellow human beings, including children, with a kindlier eye, was restored to his former place in Jeannette's eyes.

This story is told with the Griffith skill and the acting is finished. Miss Gish seems just as charming and accomplished as ever, and Mr. Harron, although not in a part with as many opportunities as his former rôles, does not fail in any particular.

Mr. Griffith has introduced into the photoplay some remarkable photographic effects. A number of his pictures have a soft portrait-like tone that seems to have been produced by some novel process and is used to refine the poetic quality of the photoplay. Also in the battle scenes Mr. Griffith again shows himself a master of photographic strategy. But, with all this, in some ways, the production is not up to the Griffith standard.

As a whole, it seems to lack the force and subtlety of "The Great Love," and certainly it is weakened by subtitles where scenes should have been and subtitles where nothing was needed at all. Also the long arm of coincidence reaches too far in constructing the plot. It should be noted, however, that these faults become evident only when the photoplay is compared with Mr. Griffith's own standard.

The Strand program is enhanced by an agreeable Christmas flavor in "The Revolt of the Toymakers," a fantasy, written by Mollie Teschner, produced by Ad Newberger, and most delightfully played by a cast including a score of talented children.

Nazimova is one of the most completely accomplished actresses on the screen, her powers of pantomime are excelled by none, and in no one of her recent photoplays has she the opportunity for variety and intensity of acting offered in "Eye for Eye" at the Rivoli this week. The play is based upon Henry Kistemaeckier's "L'Occident," produced under the direction of Albert Capellani, and in it Nazimova has the rôle of an untamed desert child, an Arab Sheik's daughter, who violates the strictest laws of her tribe and religion by loving a French naval Captain.

Circumstances lead her to France as a dancing girl and finally into the Captain's home, where, driven by conflicting emotions of love and tribal loyalty, she has a tempestuous existence until claimed entirely by the Captain. As this character Nazimova plays, fights, dances, struggles against environment, runs free despite it, and, in seeking to accomplish her alternating purposes, uses the weapons of the siren as well as the borrowed sword of the soldier. In all things she is, at least theatrically, Oriental—and fascinating.

Charles Bryant as the Captain, E. L. Fernandez as a Bedouin stalwart, and Donald Gallaher as the Captain's nephew are most commendably conspicuous among the others in the cast.

One enjoys chiefly the performances of the individual actors and some of the settings. Whatever Kistemaecker wrote has become on the screen a photoplay of little merit in itself.

"A Christmas Fantasy," by Hugo Riesenfeld, in which the choreographic features were supervised by Luigi Albertieri, is the Rivoli's seasonal offering, and it is charming as well as seasonal. John Wenger has designed a harmonious setting for it.

"Little Miss Hoover," with Marguerite Clark and "Tabatiere," a Christmas fantasy staged by Adolf Bolm, are features of the Rialto program this week.

"Belgium, the Kingdom of Grief," presented by the City of Brussels, was shown at Carnegie Hall last night, accompanied by organ music by Belgian composers.

TEMPLE BENEFIT, $6,000.

Stars Aid Yonkers Charity Here—Schumann-Heink for Motor Corps.

Benefit performances were held last night in three playhouses. At the Hippodrome the annual performance under the auspices of Temple Emanu-El of Yonkers yielded about $6,000, the list of performers including De Wolf Hopper, Bert Levy, Herbert Corthell, and Belle Story.

There was a well-filled house at the Hudson, where many stars appeared in aid of the Motor Corps of America. Among those who took part were Mme. Schumann-Heink, George M. Cohan, Sam Bernard, and Louis Mann.

The last of a series of Sunday night performances in aid of the Christmas Fund of The New York American took place at the Century Theatre, where the entertainers included Leo Ornstein, Mme. Matzenauer, Fannie Brice, and Bessie McCoy Davis.

Four Casts in Bairnsfather's Play.

Four road companies of "The Better 'Ole" are being formed, with James K. Hackett, Edmund Gurney, and Maclyn Arbuckle among those who will play the rôle of Old Bill. A Canadian company, headed by Hackett, will open in Toronto on Dec. 30; a Boston company will be seen at the Hollis Street Theatre in that city on Jan. 6; a third company, with Arbuckle in the cast, will begin its engagement at the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, on Jan. 20, and still another organization will be seen in Chicago late in February.

Actors Guests of Upton Q. M. C.

The Quartermaster Corps from Camp Upton gave a dinner last night at the Claridge to a number of actors who had entertained the men at camp recently. Colonel A. B. Sloan was toastmaster, and others on the committee were C. W. Van Cortlandt, Lieutenant William J. Duffy, and Sergeant Samuel S. Buzzell. The 42d Infantry Band played for the dinner.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The annual Christmas entertainment of the Stage Children's Fund will take place at the Comedy Theatre next Sunday night.

The Shakespeare Playhouse's matinees of "Hamlet" at the Plymouth Theatre will be given at the following times during the next few weeks: Next Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock; Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 31, at 2:30 o'clock, and Saturday morning, Jan. 4.

Mark Swan's farce, "Keep It to Yourself," will be seen in New Haven on Christmas Day and for the balance of the week. It will have its New York premiere at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre next Monday night.

A free dress rehearsal of "Somebody's Sweetheart" was given at the Central Theatre yesterday afternoon for uniformed men and "A Place in the Sun" was played for soldiers at the Comedy at night.

WANT PORT IMPROVED.

Business Organizations Urge Board of Estimate to Take Action.

A letter from the Merchants' Association and seven other commercial organizations here, urging the Board of Estimate to take steps immediately to improve the Port of New York, was printed yesterday in the official publication of the association. The letter was signed by the officers of the Chamber of Commerce of the State, the Board of Trade and Transportation, the New York Produce Exchange, the Maritime Association of New York, the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the Central Mercantile Association, and the Bronx Board of Trade.

It asserted that strong efforts were being made by other cities to divert oceanic traffic from this port by representing that "all the terminal facilities have been overtaxed, resulting in great congestion and delays." Some cities had been successful in obtaining Federal funds to improve harbor facilities, the letter said, while many of this port's most important piers had been given over to the uses of the army.

"If New York is to retain the share of the nation's commerce which its location and natural facilities would ordinarily attract here," the letter continued, "it must make provision for the prompt berthing of vessels so that they may be loaded and discharged in the shortest possible time.

"The reconstruction of Piers 2, 3, and 4 on the North River and of East River piers at Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, and Commissioner Hulbert's proposed construction of new piers on the Brooklyn and South Brooklyn waterfronts, would materially increase the facilities of the port and will be much more urgently needed before they can be completed, even if the work were to begin immediately."

The letter concludes that a large traffic through the new State barge canal also is dependent upon ample facilities for foreign steamers in the harbor.

Miss Dressler as Mrs. Santa Claus.

In what is planned to be one of the largest Christmas entertainments of the week, to take place on Pier No. 4, Hoboken, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Marie Dressler, as "Mrs. Santa," with her assistants, the canteen girls of the Red Cross, will distribute upward of 6,000 gifts to soldiers and sailors. There will be a giant tree, and Major Gen. David C. Shanks and Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves will be present. Chaplain John T. Axton is arranging for the reception of more than 10,000 persons.

MUSIC

Russia in Carnegie Hall.

There are Russians and Russians, and one of those who leaned less on his country's folksong and more on classic models, though his name was Slavic thrice over—Vassili Sergeivitch Kallinikow—supplied the start for an "all-Russian" afternoon of the Philharmonic Society yesterday, where his Symphony No. 1, in G minor, was new to Conductor Stransky's audience. "The Star-Spangled Banner" preceded a work that showed frank admiration not alone of Tschaikowsky, but of Wagner and "Tannhäuser" as well.

Kallinikow was a conductor for Italian opera at Moscow, however, and his andante with harp must have pacified even patriots of the American Defense Society, who object to German-made music, even if at second hand. Ethel Leginska was much applauded in Rubinstein's pianoforte concerto, No. 4, in D minor, while the orchestra's "Spanish Caprice" of Rimsky-Korsakoff was a flash of gold and scarlet upon the musical mists of a gray day.

Mischa Levitzki Plays.

Though it was "the Russian pianist," Mischa Levitzki, whose growing fame filled Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, the quiet youth not yet one and twenty, owes to America and to New York, where he spent his childhood under fostering care, perhaps more than to his European forebears. He is an artist, with the head of an old man, the heart of a woman, the quick humor of a boy, more the poet than the Slav. In Beethoven's Andante Favori in F major, which he played by request, and in Schumann's Symphonic Studies, he exhibited again ripe powers of musicianship, rare qualities of repose.

Levitzki drew more hearers—and all paid admissions—on a rainy day, than some foreign artists often command here, and his acknowledgment of public interest was as modest as was his avoidance of flamboyant display at the keyboard. He had also on his list yesterday Bach's "Chromatic" fantasy and fugue, a Schubert impromptu, some Chopin, and pieces by Mana Zucca, Stojowski, Dohnanyi, and Scriabine.

Paulist Choristers Sing.

The Russian Symphony Orchestra began with Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Spanish Caprice," twice heard in yesterday's concerts, their special and seasonable Peace Carol program with the Paulist Choristers, for which a great audience gathered in last night's downpour as far afield as the Lexington Theatre, and which in large part will be repeated on Saturday in Brooklyn and next Sunday at the Hippodrome.

The remarkable choir, whose leader, Father Finn, has brought his lads now permanently to New York, gave Christmas songs and liturgical music, as well as such former Metropolitan favorites as Rossini's "Inflammatus" and Gounod's "Jerusalem."

Among the Paulist choirboys and men, Masters William Probst, Hallet Dolan, James McManus, and others had solo airs, as did Lloyd Rand, Edmund Hurley, Arthur George, and Pedro Guetary. The ensemble singing of an old French "Noel," the Russian "Christmas Night," and a chorus of trebles and countertenors from Converse's "The Peace Flight," showed a group of chants à capella from the Latin.

Cantor Rosenblatt Ill.

Before last night's Metropolitan audience had passed the doors of the Opera House, it knew from the posters that a famous tenor, Cantor Josef Rosenblatt, would not appear, and W. J. Guard soon announced from the stage that at the last moment the added star had become affected with hoarseness, so that he could not sing. Paul Althouse, in his place, gave the popular airs from "Bohème" and "Pagliacci."

Mme. Hempel, after an air from Verdi's "Ernani," added her familiar war encore, "Keep the Home Fires Burning," which she has introduced in opera recently in "The Daughter of the Regiment." Mario Laurenti, baritone, gave the "Largo al Factotum," from "Barber of Seville," and Richard Hageman led the orchestra in Smetana's overture to "The Bartered Bride" and Ivanoff's "Caucasian Sketches."

Other Concerts of a Day.

Yvette Guilbert had a program of French carols with small chorus at the last but one of her recitals at the Maxime Elliott Theatre last evening.

Marie Sundelius, Mme. de Vere, Sergei Prokofieff, Theodore Kosloff and others assisted at a benefit at the Hotel des Artistes last night by the Russian Cathedral Quartet.

Vladimir Resnikoff gave a second recital of Russian airs and Siberian exile songs at the Greenwich House last evening, including one, the unaccompanied "Boorlak," realistically sung "in the dark."

CLEANING UP BROADWAY.

Campaign Planned to Improve the Appearance of City's Main Street.

The work of cleaning up Broadway has begun, and already the unsightly subway construction building at the south end of Times Square has been removed. The Broadway Association, in order to hasten the cleanup, announced yesterday that it planned an aggressive campaign in which its 1,000 members would enlist until a better Broadway emerged from existing chaos. One of the leading objects of the campaign will be the establishment of an adequate and unified lighting system for the thoroughfare throughout its entire length. The association is also going to ask for a better type of surface car and one more suited to present-day needs.

As an indication of its determination to speed up Broadway improvements, it was stated that Major Henry G. Opdycke, an engineer who saw service in France, would be its managing director. The initiative in the new movement for a cleaner and better Broadway was taken by Colonel Jefferson De Mont Thompson, who has just been elected President of the Broadway Association for the seventh consecutive year.

The Downtown League has formed a committee to look after Nassau Street while subway construction is going on under that thoroughfare. The league calls attention to the necessity for prompt measures preparatory to the building of the proposed Nassau Street subway, and also that, before definite plans are adopted by the Public Service Commission, it is vital that business interests be considered.

OUTING FOR BOY SCOUTS.

Winter Camp in Ramapo Mountains Planned for Holidays.

New York's Boy Scouts of America are registering in large numbers for the Winter camp in the Ramapo Mountains which starts next Thursday and lasts until New Year's day. The boys will go by train to Tuxedo, N. Y., and thence will hike over the Bear Mountain road to the permanent camp site in Interstate Park, where a pioneer party will have dinner ready for them. Friday morning each troop with full camping equipment will pick out a camp site in some remote spot and there make a pioneer camp of its own.

Saturday night the boys are to gather around a huge camp fire and listen to stories of the sea from Chief Sea Scout Wilder. At all times during their stay they will be instructed in woodcraft, taught how to conserve the forests, and put through setting-up exercises, while Sunday will be marked by patriotic exercises. Only those found physically fit will be allowed to go; otherwise the outing is open to all scouts in good standing, scoutmasters, and assistant scoutmasters.

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E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:15. TONIGHT at 8:15 SHARP FIRST MATINEE THURSDAY. (Wednesday Matinee omitted this week.) CHARLES FROHMAN Presents WILLIAM GILLETTE in J. M. BARRIE'S New Comedy DEAR BRUTUS

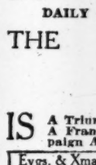
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 West 43d St. Matinees Xmas Day and Saturday. FIRST TIME TONIGHT CHARLES DILLINGHAM Presents Back to Earth. A Comedy by William Le Baron. The CAST INCLUDES: Wallace Eddinger, Charles Cherry, Ruth Shepley, Minna Gombel

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St. Holiday Mats. Xmas & New Year's Days. FIRST TIME TONIGHT At 8:15. JOHN CORT'S NEW MUSICAL COMEDY LISTEN LESTER! ALL STAR CAST and THE DAINTIEST DANCIEST CHORUS ON BROADWAY

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Fri. & Sat. 2:20. FRANCES STARR in "TIGER! TIGER!" A New Play by Edward Knoblock

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. at 8:20 Mats. Wed., Thurs., Fri. & Sat. 2:20. DAVID BELASCO Presents DADDIES

LIGHTNIN Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed., Friday and Sat. at 2:30. GAIETY, B'way & 46th. and ANOTHER SMITH-GOLDEN HIT 3 WISE FOOLS Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. CRITERION, B'way, 44th St. & Sat.



CORT West 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. "BULLO 'EREB A TIP" The Better 'Ole. Best dancing show on the boards.—World.

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. FIRST MAT. XMAS DAY. TOMORROW NIGHT, 8:30 ROBERT HILLIARD in "A PRINCE THERE WAS" From a story by Darragh Aldrich. Put into play form by GEO. M. COHAN

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. WED. & SATURDAY 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON AND JOSEPH CAWTHORN SAM HARDY DOYLE & DIXON in "THE CANARY"

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 25-50c. THE RIVIERA GIRL

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. 2 MATINEES ONLY XMAS DAY (WED.) & SAT. 2:15. THE ONE BIG LAUGHING MUSICAL COMEDY HIT OF THE YEAR KLAW & ERLANGER'S GEM OF MIRTH AND MELODY THE GIRL BEHIND THE GUN Gala Holiday Mats. Xmas & New Year's.

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VANDERBILT THEATRE, 48TH ST., East of Broadway. 'Phone 134 Bryant. TOM'W NIGHT 8:30. ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents EMILY STEVENS in GENTILE THE WIFE. FIRST MATINEE THURSDAY at 2:20.

Cohan & Harris West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Popular Mat. Wed. 2:30. EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT. NEXT FRIDAY. Most Fascinating Mystery Play Ever Written THREE FACES EAST. Hundreds Turned Away Every Performance.

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STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 25-50c. THE RIVIERA GIRL

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LEXINGTON THEATRE 51ST ST. & LEX. AVE. OPENS TONIGHT With the musical comedy sensation "ATTA BOY" WITH Capt. Frank Tinney and company of 150 enlisted men. Tickets now on sale, 50c to $2.00. Exempt from War Tax.

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B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. Mat. Daily, 25c-$1. LILLIAN RUSSELL Mason & Keeler Avue Comedy Four Mosconi Bros. Others & George MacFarlane

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MOTION PICTURES.

39TH STREET THEATRE ONLY THIS WEEK. DAILY AT 1-3-5-7-9 P. M. THE SCARLET TRAIL IS A Triumphant Success! A Frank Appeal for a Campaign Against Mock Modesty. Evgs. & Xmas & Sat. Mat. 25 & 50c. All Other Performances 25c

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LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10, 20, 30. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. GERALDINE FARRAR in "The Hell Cat"

STRAND B'way & 47th St. D. W. GRIFFITH'S "The Greatest Thing in Life." Soloists. STRAND ORCHESTRA.

PLAZA Madison Ave. at 59th St. CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG in "THE COMMON LAW" By ROBERT W. CHAMBERS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA. Tonight at 8. "Tabarro"—"Angelica." "Giana Schicchi." Farrar, Muzio, Easton; Crimi, De Luca, Montesanto, Cond., Moranzoni. Xmas Mat. at 2 ($2 to $5). Cavalleria Rusticana, Easton, Braslau; Althouse, Chalmers. Pagliacci. Muzio; Caruso, Montesanto, Cond., Moranzoni. Wed. Xmas Night 8:15. Daughter of the Regiment, Hempel, Howard; Diaz, Scotti. Cond., Papi. Thurs. at 8:15, Butterfly, Farrar, Fornia; McCormack, Chalmers, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni. Fri. at 8, Samson et Dalila, Homer; Caruso, Couzinou, Rothier. Cond. Monteux. Sat. at 2, First Time, Oberon, Ponselle, Gentle; Martinelli, Reiss. Althouse, Rothier. Cond., Bodanzky. Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3), La Traviata, Hempel; Crimi, De Luca, Bada, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni. Next Mon. at 8:15, Marta, Hempel, Homer; Caruso, Didur, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, Wed., Jan. 1, at 2. SPECIAL MATINEE. Prices from $1 to $5. AIDA Mantia, Homer; Crimi, Montesanto, Martinez. Cond., Papi. Seat Sale begins tomorrow at 9 A. M.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Tom'w Eve. at 8, Aida, Reppold, Homer; Kingston, Couzinou, Mardones. Cond., Moranzoni. New Year's Eve. at 7:15, Faust, Aida, Delaunois; Martinelli, Couzinou, Rothler. Cond., Monteux. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

N. Y. SYMPHONY SOCIETY. WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r. Carnegie Hall Thurs. Aft., Dec. 26. Sat'day Evg., Dec. 28. GALA FRENCH PROGRAM

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Cantata "Faust et Helene" ..... Lili Boulanger
Helen ..... Julia Claussen
Faust ..... Craig Campbell
Mephisto ..... Edgar Schofield
(NEW: FIRST TIME IN AMERICA)
Nocturne for Strings ..... Faure
Symphonic Variations for piano, with Orchestra ..... Cesar Franck
M. ALFRED CORTOT.
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"THE EVENT OF THIS SEASON" RUSSIAN Symphony Society Concerts. MODEST ALTSCHULER ..... Conductor. CARNEGIE HALL, New Year's Eve., Dec. 31—Tu.ar. Aft., Jan. 2. SOLOIST MISCHA ELMAN. Seats 50c to $2. Mgt. Daniel Mayer. Steff Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Dec. 28, at 3. EDDY BROWN —VIOLINIST— $2 to 50c. Now at Box Office. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Baldwin Piano.

SOPHIE BRASLAU CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 29, at 3. Contralto Metropolitan Opera Co. Song Recital. Knabe Piano. Tickets 50c, 75c, $1, $2, at Hall.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. ROYAL UYENA JAPS, MURIEL AIR Sextet, HUDSON & Dave JONES, WOLF Reserved & STEWART & 6 Other Big Acts. 25, 35, 50

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN B'WAY and 50th St. Evgs. at 8:00. Tomorrow Xmas, Thurs., Sat. 4 MATS. THIS WEEK. AL JOLSON And Incomparable Company of 150 in 38th Week in New York. SINBAD Extra Matinee New Year's.

CENTURY GROVE Roof of Century Thea. at 11:30. Ph. Col. 8800.

NEW CENTURY A SENSATION! MIDNIGHT WHIRL

PLAYHOUSE W. 48TH STREET. 'Phone Bryant 2626. Evenings at 8:20. Regular Mat. Xmas & Sat. & New Year's & Sat. Extra Mat. Thurs., Dec. 26, & Thurs., Jan. 2nd. Alice Brady Personally in Forever After

48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat. 2:30. 3 Mats. This Week: Thurs., Fri. & Sat. MARY NASH IN THE BIG CHANCE

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. FLORENCE REED in ROADS of DESTINY

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Louis MANN & Sam BERNARD in FRIENDLY ENEMIES

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. UNDER ORDERS

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:45. No Matinee Xmas. EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY. BE CALM, CAMILLA Clare Kummer's New Comedy. with Lola Fisher and Walter Hampden. "PURE GOLD."—Corbin, The Times.

SHUBERT West 44th St. Tel. Bryant 8439. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Xmas & Sat. 2:30. SPECIAL POPULAR PRICE MAT. FRI. BETROTHAL By Maeterlinck, author of "The Blue Bird"

COMEDY Thea., 41 St., nr. B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Xmas, Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. NORMAN TREVOR IN A PLACE IN THE SUN CYRIL HARCOURT By Cyril Harcourt. PEGGY HOPKINS

SELWYN THEATRE. West 42d St. Tel. Bryant 47. Evgs. 8:30. 3 Matinees This Week. Wednesday, Friday & Saturday. Jane Cowl IN The Crowded Hour. BEST COMEDY DRAMA SINCE "WITHIN THE LAW"

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S. West 39th St. Tel. 1476 Bryant. Evgs. 8:30. 3 Matinees This Week. Wednesday, Friday & Saturday. Tea for 3. A TONIC FOR THEATRE-GOERS.

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Xmas and Sat., 2:15. SOME TIME with ED. WYNN. MERRY MUSICAL ROMANCE.

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Xmas & Sat. 2:30. JOHN D. WILLIAMS Presents "COMPLETE SUCCESS."—World. H. B. WARNER in Sleeping Partners. with IRENE BORDONI

WILLIAM COLLIER in "NOTHING BUT LIES" LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. at 2:30.

39TH ST. Thea., Beg'g Next Mon. Seats Now. GEORGE BROADHURST Presents THE LAUGH PLAY KEEP IT TO YOURSELF

CARNEGIE HALL, DEC. 26—EVENING. Helen Moller AND HER TEMPLE DANCERS. Tickets $2.00 to 50c. At Box Office.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. HELLO AMERICA, with Lewis & Dody.

CENTRAL B'way & 47 St. To-Night at 8:15. MATINEES XMAS AND SAT. Arthur Hammerstein's Newest Musical Play. SOMEBODY'S SWEETHEART

ASTOR 45th & B'way. XMAS NIGHT 8:15 Sharp. EAST IS WEST A New Comedy with FAY BAINTER. FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.

Little Thea. West 44th Beg'g Thurs. Eve. 8:30 Sharp. Rachel Crothers' New Play, A LITTLE JOURNEY with Estelle Winwood and Cyril Keightley. Matinees This Week: Friday and Saturday. Next Week: Tues., New Years, Fri. & Sat.

FULTON West 46th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat., 2:30. KALICH in "THE RIDDLE: WOMAN" With ANSON, HERNE, BAKER, BRUNING.

The Holiday Show of New York. LITTLE SIMPLICITY at the 44th ST. THEATRE Evs. 8:15. MATS. THIS WEEK: XMAS, FRI. & SAT. Mats. Next Week: Tues., New Year's, Fri. & Sat.

BROADHURST 44, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Xmas, Thurs. & Sat. EXTRA MATINEE XMAS. NORA BAYES IN HER JOYOUS PLAY LADIES FIRST. Moves to the NORA BAYES THEATRE, Across the Way, Next Monday.

Broadhurst Theatre MONDAY, DEC. 30 Seats Tom'w. New Musical Comedy Presented by LEE & J. J. SHUBERT. THE MELTING OF MOLLY

NORA BAYES THEATRE 44th St., W. of B'way. Beginning MONDAY, DEC. 30. Seats now. NORA BAYES In Her Joyous Play, LADIES FIRST.

BELMONT Thea., 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat., 2:30. MATS THIS WEEK: Xmas, Fri. & Sat. WHITESIDE "Intensely Dramatic."—World. in LITTLE BROTHER OF THE POOR. With TYRONE POWER. Mats. Next Week: Tues., New Year's, Fri. & Sat.

John Barrymore in Tolstoi's REDEMPTION. PLYMOUTH W. 45th. Evs. 8:30. Phone Bryant 740. No Mat. Xmas. Extra Matinee Thursday.

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. HOLIDAY MATINEE XMAS DAY. FLORENCE NASH in "REMNANT" 2nd Month. with ORRIN JOHNSON and GREAT CAST.

PARK THEATRE, COLUMBUS CIRCLE, 59TH ST. Phone Col. 8300. Evs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. Gilbert & Sullivan Comic Opera Masterpieces. Mon. & Tues. Nights ..... THE GONDOLIERS. Xmas Mat. & Fri. Night ..... PINAFORE. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. Nights & Sat. Mat. ..... MIKADO

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. M

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 23, 1918.

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THE LEAGUE AND THE END OF THE WAR.

Mr. WILSON'S ideal, which he is striving to make a reality, is "the "imperishable supremacy of right by "means of an association of peoples "who should liberate the world." These are words spoken by the Vice Rector of the University of Paris in conferring the honorary degree of Doctor upon the President. As Mr. WILSON put it in his address acknowledging the honor, the League of Nations will "operate as the organized "moral force of men throughout the "world"; when wrong and aggression are planned or contemplated "the searching light of conscience" will be turned upon the plotters, they will be commanded to say what they are up to.

Just a little exposure will settle most questions. If the Central Powers had dared to discuss the purposes of this war for a single fortnight it never would have happened; and if, as should be, they were forced to discuss it for a year, the war would have been inconceivable.

Sir EDWARD GREY, to use the title he bore in 1914, invited the European Powers to discuss Austria's demands on Serbia; he wanted the light turned on, tried to bring about the "little exposure." France, Italy, Russia all assented. The Central Powers refused, because they wanted no peace; because the time had come for the war they had planned long before. A League of Nations then existing, the embodied conscience of mankind, would have prevented the war. It "would have been inconceivable," as Mr. WILSON said at the University of Paris.

It is equally inconceivable that men of right mind and good conscience are going to oppose a League of Nations. Differences as to the constitution of the League, as to its powers, the opportune time for its creation, there may be, but never in the history of the world were there so many men to whom conviction has been brought that the nations must league together to destroy the plague of war and make peace lasting. Where five years ago there were a few seekers after righteousness, a few groups of men of foresight and forethought, lovers of their fellow-men, who dreamed and prophesied, there are now millions, literally hundreds of millions, who in the black shadow and blight and sorrow of this great war deeply feel and are resolved that this agony shall not be gone through with again, and they look to the council of the nations at Paris to take measures to establish "the imperishable supremacy of right," to mobilize the "moral force of men," to organize the conscience of mankind, not merely on paper, but with a sword of flame if need be, to hold the wicked in check.

For the most part we have put down these bloody-minded plotters against peace by toppling of a lot of thrones in Central Europe; that is a good beginning. But man is not yet regenerate, and there must be safeguards. The impulse to set them up is powerful, compelling, and it is not transitory. For that reason we think the project of a League of Nations can without fear and without harm bear the light of day and free discussion. If we may judge from the Paris dispatches, some of the American representatives there are needlessly apprehensive about the speeches of Senator KNOX and Senator LODGE; they fear the effect in European official circles of this appearance of a divided opinion in the United States. The statesmen of Europe know very well that public opinion in this country gives the President united and powerful support in his desire to bring a League of Nations into being. We take it that European opinion is equally unanimous; opposition there would be strange. Union for the principle is the main thing, for then the League can be had; differences as to method and details are to be expected, and it is better to let them develop now than later.

In particular there is room for difference of opinion upon the point of priority, whether the peace treaty shall be put off until an agreement is reached about the League. We do not see why that is not proper matter of debate in the Senate. Surely we are not to understand that there is to be anything like a censorship over the United States Senate. The people of this country want to see the war ended legally, as it is ended in fact, without a single day of unnecessary delay. This desire has been made more general and urgent by the purpose manifested at Washington to prolong unnecessarily Government control over many branches of private business, even to extend that control in time of actual peace. Commissioners were sent to Paris to conclude peace. The country wants peace.

There are other reasons, grave ones. Postponement of peace puts off the attainment of stable conditions in a great part of Europe where confusion now reigns. Mr. HAROLD WILLIAMS, in his cable dispatch from Geneva published in THE TIMES of yesterday, paints the picture:

> The general sense of the purpose of life is lost in the chaos of petty warring impulses. People eagerly repeat the shibboleths of democracy and equality, hoping that this will dispel the terrible dread that lurks in their hearts. Little men, often well-meaning and sincere, devise shallow plans for coping with the menacing forces of destruction.
>
> In Germany the soldiers make chaotic politics while the upper class looks on unrepentant, arrogant, resentful, and helpless; and amateur governments of a day spend their little strength in torrents of speeches while they have no power to stay the inevitable course of events. Through all this seething chaos run evil currents of intrigue after intrigue, monarchical, Bolshevist, financial, imperialistic, particularist, clerical, atheist.

These dangerous conditions are bred of the uncertainty that hangs like a smokepall over the world in the interval between the end of hostilities and the conclusion of peace. Nothing will calm men's minds so quickly as the need to busy themselves at once and seriously with the actual terms of peace. Germany must have a Government before she can have peace. When Paris begins to present actualities instead of theories and speculations she will set about forming one.

If the nations can come at once to a commitment upon the principle of a League of Nations, can be brought to pledge themselves to form one, so much the better. That would be cause for profound rejoicing. The conference should make sure of the League—that we all believe. But if months are to be spent in discussion of details and methods of organization, as well may prove to be the case, surely no one would insist that the signing of the peace treaty should await all those determinations. That would be a calamity and danger. It must not be incurred. The world wants the war ended for good and all.

THE HOG ISLAND BILL.

It is the conclusion of the Department of Justice, after investigating the Hog Island shipbuilding plant upon the request of Chairman HURLEY of the Shipping Board, that "the facts do not justify criminal process." Mr. HURLEY had suspected that there was "serious disorganization and negligence" at Hog Island. He called upon the Attorney General to turn on the light.

The plant, including fifty shipways, was to cost $21,000,000; the bill is $61,000,000, an increase of $40,000,000. Against the difference may be checked extra expenditure on account of unfavorable subsoil conditions and for longer ways and piers and additional shop and storage capacity asked for by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, which the Shipping Board had created, to get the work done. The Emergency Fleet Corporation, it must be understood, was to find a firm or company that would build the shipyard needed, and afterward the ships. A contract was made with the American International Corporation of New York. This corporation agreed to buy 847 acres of land at Hog Island and build the yard upon the tract. It was to get its compensation from a 6 per cent. rental for the land, plus a percentage of the cost of building the yard and completing the ships, to which were to be added premiums for early deliveries and for savings in cost; but it was stipulated that there would be penalties for delayed deliveries and for increased cost. A complicating post-contract arrangement was the understanding, unwritten according to the report, that STONE & WEBSTER and the New York Shipbuilding Corporation were to be jointly interested in the benefits and burdens.

The requisition for longer ways and piers and for more shop and storage capacity, together with the cost of dealing with newly discovered swampy subsoil conditions, would legitimately call for a revision upward of the original estimate of $21,000,000, but how can the stretching of the total cost to $61,000,000 be accounted for? There was an accepted revision to $27,000,000 on Nov. 27, 1917, (the date of the contract was Sept. 13, 1917,) and in their findings the investigators speak of an additional item of $6,000,000 for further improvements approved. This would bring the revised estimate to $33,000,000. There would remain an excess charge of $28,000,000 to be explained. On this point the report says:

> A discrepancy of such magnitude would seem to call for a clear explanation from the agent, but this has not been furnished.

Why was the agent not compelled to furnish it? Were the assistants of the Attorney General and the civil engineer and naval constructor, who were called in, conducting a painstaking and thorough investigation, or did they flounder in a bog of administrative mismanagement worse than the Hog Island swamps? The agent lent no helping hand. Says the report:

> The agent has taken the position that since this was not a commercial job, but a war job in which speed was of the essence; therefore, in the absence of positive misconduct or criminality, the question of cost was of minor importance.

That is to say, an addition of $28,000,000 to the bill was of minor importance! The investigators admit that they can't understand why Hog Island should have cost so much, but perhaps the wonder is that it didn't cost more, since the agent considered that "the question of cost was of minor importance." What is to be done about it? The view of interested parties that "one of the greatest engineering feats of the age," the magnitude of which the people are called upon to admire and appreciate, cost no more than was necessary, cannot be accepted without absolute demonstration. The arbitration plan recommended by the Department of Justice investigators should not be adopted until the Senate Commerce Committee, which is to continue the inquiry after New Year's, has gone to the bottom of this extraordinary business and elicited the last bit of evidence bearing upon the responsibility of the Hog Island builders for presenting such a huge bill to the Government. Uncle Sam is good pay, but he has no money to waste.

NAVY MEN FEEL SLIGHTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a member of the crew of the U. S. S. Leviathan, U. S. Navy transport, since Aug. 11, 1917, I feel that it is my duty in behalf of my shipmates, not only on this ship but on all the ships in the service, to make a protest. Everything we read in the papers is always praising the army. Not that I do not admire the wonderful fighting and work the army has done, but don't you think the navy ought to get a little credit once in a while? Just think of the men on the destroyers and patrol boats that have been in European waters long before any of the soldiers started to go. Haven't they done just as much to win this war as the army has? It was not the navy's fault that the cowardly German fleet did not come out to fight. If they had, the navy would have fought to the last man and ship—and won, too. If it had not been for the navy, how could the soldiers have gotten across? Everybody that reads will know that there have been very few men (army) lost on the seas through enemy action. In England everything is the navy, and they deserve every bit of it. The English have the most wonderful navy in the world, but still they think that without the timely help of the American Gobs the war would have lasted much longer than it has.

I am not making this protest in my behalf alone, but in behalf of my fellow-shipmates in the naval service, who feel pretty sore over the raw deal they have been getting. This is the termination of my tenth trip on this ship, and I think we have run through as many dangers as the men in the army have. Another thing that the general public does not seem to understand is that every man in the naval service is a volunteer.

ONE OF THE CREW OF THE U. S. S. LEVIATHAN.
New York, Dec. 17, 1918.

This is a real grievance, and we have heard its expression by enlisted men of the navy, who seem even to fear that history will be written in the same way as the censorship has had the facts given to the newspapers, and that men will never know what the navy performed. This last fear has no foundation; when the books are opened the names recorded there of heroic army and navy men alike will fly out. In this respect the army has suffered almost as badly as the navy. "He stopped them at the Marne," said Mayor-Major MITCHEL of Marshal JOFFRE; we stopped them at Château-Thierry and Belleau Woods, and yet how wide is the knowledge of the names of the officers who commanded the Americans who stopped them at this second Marne? We know the name of the Frenchman, but do we know the names of the Americans?

But the navy has suffered more cruelly than the army. We at least knew what the army was doing, but we do not yet know what the navy has done. Secretary DANIELS still hangs the veil of secrecy over men who have deserved to be known to their countrymen, and known while the honor of their gallantry is fresh. He has promised a later report, but he need not wait for it to give the country these facts. What is the reward of gallantry but fame, and why should the laurels be withheld until they have withered? What is the use of saying that the consciousness of duty is sufficient reward? Even if it is, these boys are entitled to more than their sufficient reward; more than sufficiency, far more than the utmost. We say that nothing is too good for them; there is a popular song that expresses the general feeling, "When You "Come Home, and You Will Come "Home, There's a Whole World "Waiting for You." But the boys say they don't want a whole world; they want the honor, the fame, that they earned by their deeds, and they want it while it is fresh, while the girls and the old folks at home can take the full measure of pride in it, and not long hence when the Treaty of Peace has been signed. Who are we and Secretary DANIELS to deny them this modest reward and this just right?

Yet the curious but real distinction our sailor friend describes between our navy and the British will remain, we fear, even after Secretary DANIELS's belated duty has been performed. British histories have always exalted their navies, while with the single exception of the War of 1812 our naval heroes have never had all the fame they earned so greatly. The reason why we exalt the navy of 1812 is that there is almost nothing in our army's work in that war in which we can feel any pride. Much of its record was disgraceful, thanks to the volunteer system, muddle-headed administration, and a great deal of wiredrawing about State rights and the Constitution.

But the navy won the war for the Union. But for the navy GRANT might have had to go on fighting for years without a decision; yet FARRAGUT, PORTER, and FOOTE are almost regarded as minor figures, "with GRANT or SHERMAN always present." Lately a book was written to prove that the navy won the Revolution, too; yet all most of us know about the navy in that war is that JOHN PAUL JONES was a successful raider. In the Spanish war it is necessary to give credit to the navy, since the war was won obviously by DEWEY and the squadrons commanded by SAMPSON and SCHLEY; but there is a disproportionate emphasis on the army's part in most that is written even about that war. In writings about the Mexican war the navy's part almost disappears.

This unintentional unfairness, which lies in the nature of things on this continent—since it does not exist in Great Britain, where the emphasis is all the other way—is an additional reason why the nation should learn without delay what the navy has been doing and who did it. No sailor of the United States should be permitted to feel for a moment that he and his arm of the service are being unfairly treated; there should not be a sore heart under any sailor's shirt. And conversations with enlisted men, as well as this letter, convince us that this necessity is not yet recognized as we should like to see it.

WALTER HINES PAGE.

WALTER HINES PAGE'S mourners will be many. His public career did not begin until five years ago. But it put him straight in the path of the blazing world war, and, all untrained for it except by the life of an American business man, he found himself set to cope with high phases of it. How he met this task the world knows. Indeed, the war has vindicated the American business man. In many of the most important capitals the American Ambassador was a business man and nothing more; and how he, as Mr. PAGE in London and Mr. MORGENTHAU in Constantinople, rose to the occasion speaks volumes for the value of that training.

Ambassador PAGE, who now leaves mourners who never knew him, would have left sincere mourners in any case, for he was a kindly, gracious gentleman who endeared himself to others without trying or knowing that he was doing so. He set sail for Europe under kind skies, expecting nothing more than that amiable round of social festivities which, in time of peace, is the lot of Ambassadors; and suddenly he found stern work in his hands, and did it like an American.

MR. HOHENZOLLERN'S CONDITION.

Mr. GEORGE RENWICK'S dispatch to THE TIMES from Amerongen paints Mr. WILLIAM HOHENZOLLERN in no new condition. He has always been a neurotic. His neurasthenia has been accompanied and increased by the excitements of power. The power is gone. If not remorse, the fear of punishment is biting at nerves deprived of their ancient stimulant. If he is "more depressed and gloomy and moody than ever," it is because what used to be the intervals of self-doubt, the sensation of failure, of ridicule, have become permanent. The excitement has vanished. The irritation, the madness of exacerbated self-consciousness, remains.

Imperial diseases needn't be taken too seriously always, and Mr. HOHENZOLLERN'S demands on the specialists are much the same as gossip of the Court and the malice of the Roman historiographers made us familiar with in the case of unpopular or merely megalomaniac Emperors.

"A little cracked in his upper story": that is the opinion Mr. HOHENZOLLERN'S neighbors would have expressed of him if he had been, say, a stonemason in Brandon, Vt. But everybody is a little "cracked," the genial writers on mental diseases tell us. Mr. HOHENZOLLERN'S collection of neuroses is not large enough to be a defense in an international court if he should be hauled up for his crimes. He is compos and responsible enough; as much so, perhaps, as a good many or most other folks who have never been, like him, "under observation" by the whole world.

He might have been Tattered Tom or Ragged Dick or any Alger boy hero, stepped out from between book covers.—The World, reviewing the career of ex-Governor JOHN G. BRADY of Alaska.

He could not have been Tattered Tom. Tattered Tom was a girl. It is regrettable to have this evidence that The World has not been rereading the excellent works of HORATIO ALGER, Jr., lately. We recommend it; there is no better way of employing one's time.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

We Hardly Need an Island.

Washington abounds in gossip, usually interesting, often a product of ingenious imaginations, and now and then true. In two of these categories—the first and the second—belongs a report "from authoritative sources" that France is going to give the island of Martinique to the United States in return for assistance in repairing the devastation worked by Germany in her eastern departments. That, now, is a pleasing tale, especially as it has been embroidered with details about the desire of the Martinique people thus to be transferred, and about the corroboration it is receiving from "more than one diplomatic source."

Questions as to the accuracy of the tale are of course quite out of order, as they would be almost sure to result in spoiling the story, and that would be a pity. One thing is certain—any nation that was making a collection of islands would count Martinique among its treasures, for it has every charm and beauty that even in books a tropic isle can possess. All that anybody ever wrote about tropic isles set in azure seas can be seen in actuality there, and, compared with sterile St. Thomas and shabby St. Croix, it is infinitely superior in every way except those that are counted large by very elderly naval officers who think only in terms of war. The younger officers wouldn't hesitate a moment in reaching and declaring a vehement preference for Martinique.

Beyond any question Martinique is quite the loveliest of the Lesser Antilles. As for its inhabitants, they are all very amiable folk to meet, but some doubt is permissible as to the eagerness of the numerous colored brothers and sisters to exchange the "social line" to which they have been accustomed for the one they would encounter as citizens of the United States.

Guadeloupe Must Be Considered.

Martinique has a harbor that is, or could be made, far better than that of St. Thomas, and this fact would be an argument for the island's acquisition if there were a chance of its falling into the hands of anybody except its present possessors. If we did take Martinique, however, in any such bargain as has been described, presumably Guadeloupe, the other French island, would have to be acquired at the same time. For some reason, Guadeloupe is far less well known than Martinique. Possibly it is because none of its daughters ever became an Empress, or the reason may be it has not been fortunate enough to have been visited and written up by an observer as able and as appreciative as LAFCADIO HEARN. Still, it is a really estimable little island, as islands go, and if the still smaller—almost microscopic—Marie Galante were "thrown in" to complete the trade, there would be the additional acquisition of that notably alluring name.

It has been many and many a day since France made her islands pay their own way, but that doesn't prove that she wants to sell them, for the French are not quite as practical-minded as are the Danes, and where their flag once flies they prefer to have it remain, even though it does cost something to keep it there.

Taking Away Hope of Promotion.

From an American officer now abroad comes the statement that the Government stopped promotions when the armistice was signed, and as the period during which a considerable part of the Expeditionary Force will be a Force of Occupation may last for several years, there is a good deal of discontent among the men whose hopes of military advancement are thus disappointed.

That feeling is natural enough, and as the duties to be performed in German territory are not of the pleasantest sort, the men think their ill-luck is undeserved and something of a grievance. As the officer through whom the grievance came to the attention of THE TIMES put the case, it is as though in business a man knew that no matter how hard he worked he would never get a better position or have his salary or income increased. "I think," he adds, "that it will tend to break down morale, as what is the sense of doing one's best if there is no chance for recognition of meritorious services? Many of the enlisted men now in Germany should deserve and get commissions as reward for their splendid work and high qualifications. The Government is prodigal enough in other directions, and if this is a form of economy it is ill-advised."

It would be unjust to say that army men think only of promotion, but there is no question that they think of it a good deal, and that the hope of it, if not the chief motive of their actions, is one always present, at least subconsciously. To withdraw this incentive for any long extent of time can hardly fail to have its effect on morale.

Their Fear Has One Explanation.

A new excuse for demanding a mitigation of the armistice terms has been invented by the Germans. They say that the presence of alien soldiers in the occupied territory will interfere with taking the vote by which, next month, the nature of Germany's future Government is to be decided, and therefore they want the forces now on duty withdrawn across the frontier. This ingenuous request is made by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Congress, and a committee has been appointed to negotiate on the subject with the Allies.

It is true that the conditions existing in the occupied territory are not those that would be considered by anybody ideal for the holding of a free election, but who and what are the Germans that they should expect conditions ideal from their point of view? They ask too much. They do that, indeed, when they ask anything in the shape of kindness or mercy from their conquerors, and that they are getting much of both, instead of the none at all they accorded when and where they were themselves the victors, they should count as amazing good fortune.

As a matter of fact, of course, the occupying forces will not interfere at all with the coming election if the Germans take pains to make it a free and fair expression of the opinion of all classes. Unless they intend something else, they have no cause for worry. As they are worrying, the chances are that they do intend something else.

German Troops in Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One point in the Russian situation surprises me very much: the retention of German troops in Russia. If their presence has meant what we know it has meant in France and Belgium, how can the Allies make, as they have made, a point of maintaining those troops in Russia? I wish one of the New York papers would take a consensus of the opinions of the Russians in New York on this point. I find it puzzles many who have been longing for the day when the German invaders would all go home.

SARAH F. ANGUS.
Macon, Ga., Dec. 17, 1918.

SILVER CHEVRONS.

Examples of Injustice in Those and Other Insignia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been reading with a great deal of interest your editorials on the subject of "Silver Chevrons."

I imagine that the Secretary of War is having a very difficult time satisfying everybody, and yet it does seem that it should be left to the individual choice of those who failed to get an opportunity to go over there to wear this insignia, but of course it goes without saying that all these American boys wanted to go over and are frightfully disappointed that they were unable to do so and have a feeling that they have been more or less discriminated against. I have heard it said that commanding officers of departments, especially in technical lines, placed a premium on inefficiency, because they recommended the inefficient to go abroad and the most efficient to remain to carry on the work.

This is only one of the points of view, but I cannot just understand (and I think it is the cause of some discontent) why the navy permits its officers and men to wear "overseas stripes" when any of their men go beyond the three-mile limit, although they have never come within 3,000 miles of the other side.

The aviator who was unable to go over feels that he has been beyond the three-mile limit "going up," but is denied the same privilege.

Another point that comes to my mind is that of insignia for wounds. Does this apply only to those wounded in battle or wounded in the course of their employment? Is an aviator who risks his life testing out new types of airplanes and discovers weaknesses in their structure that brings him crashing to the ground, with numerous cuts and bruises and possibly broken bones, entitled to the "wound insignia"? If not, why not?

On the whole, however, I do not find that the average man who failed to get over cares very much about the insignia. Those with whom I have talked feel that they volunteered to serve their country, and while they wanted terribly bad to get into the scrap, they realize that they had to obey orders and serve the best they knew how in the field in which they were assigned.

WESLEY M. OLER.
New York, Dec. 20, 1918.

For the War Orphans of Italy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days of holiday cheer and generosity, will you kindly permit me to call attention to the fact that, after consultation with other committees outside of this city, the New York Committee of the Italian War Relief Fund of America has decided to direct its activity hereafter chiefly to the aid of the war orphans of Italy, who number at the very smallest estimate from 500,000 to 1,000,000? Signor Nitti announced before Italy's great victory at the Piave that she had lost 1,350,000 men, killed, wounded, and missing. As Italian families are large, this implies a total number of persons affected by these losses of perhaps 4,000,000.

It is believed that no more pressing or more constructive work can be undertaken in the immediate future than to assist in making Italian children self-sustaining. It will be three or four years probably before Italy will have regained her normal condition, when the problem may well be assumed by her. Meantime, let us ask ourselves how much of a personal contribution we have made to the aid of our gallant, self-sacrificing, and victorious allies of the peninsula.

This new movement is not to follow the plan of the Fatherless Children of France, which involves individual adoption of children, but will content itself with the collection of funds, which it will transmit promptly to a committee of distinguished Americans in Rome who have undertaken to study the problem and to administer the funds. This committee will consist of the Rev. Walter Lowrie, rector of the American Church; H. Nelson Gay, representative of the "American Poets' Ambulances in Italy," and of our New York Committee of the Italian War Relief Fund of America; George B. Page, banker, and cousin of the American Ambassador; John Gray, well known in connection with relief work in Italy, and Lewis M. Iddings, formerly Secretary of the Embassy in Rome. The committee in this country will have its headquarters in Philadelphia under the chairmanship of Mrs. Benjamin Miller of the Comitato pro Italia, who has given out of her own purse $100,000 to start the new movement.

I am sure that many lovers and admirers of Italy will take delight in contributing substantially to this effort to save and brighten the lives of the war orphans of Italy.

It is urgently requested that checks to the order of S. Reading Bertron, Treasurer, should be sent to the office of the New York Committee of the Italian War Relief Fund of America, 347 Madison Avenue, Room 2011.

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON,
President New York Committee.
New York, Dec. 21, 1918.

While Berlin Dances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in your Tuesday issue from your Berlin correspondent, called "Berlin Dancing Mad," arouses deep and bitter feelings among those who have given their dearest and best to the war brought on by Germany's unhallowed ambition. It shows the Germans to be thoroughly "unverschaemt," (unashamed.)

Do no spectres from ravaged Belgium and France haunt those cabarets where dancing and drinking are indulged in, riotously, night after night?

And on the other hand come piteous pleas to deny ourselves and feed starving Germany! The irony of it!

MARGARET D. MORSE.
Easton, Md., Dec. 19, 1918.

THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY.

(October in the Argonne.)

The following lines, descriptive of the sort of work done by the Americans in France during the last months of the war, have been sent to THE TIMES by Major Gen. J. F. Bell. They were received by him, he writes, from a distinguished officer, formerly in the 77th Division, but since promoted out of it, but he does not know who wrote them:

A slogging bunch with a job to do,
A job in the main that was dripping red;
No swift advance, with a breaking through,
To cheer them on to the goal ahead;
But a dreary drive and a killing push
Into the sweep of a deadly fire
From machine-gun nests in the clotted brush,
Through bloody mud and a mass of wire.

A slogging bunch in a grip with Fate,
Where life was a span from breath to breath,
Where every foot meant a missing mate
And every yard held the smell of death;
No gallant dash to an open goal,
But a sodden tramp through the crashing shell,
Through dawns as stark as a broken soul,
Through nights as black as the mouth of hell.

A slogging bunch through the endless hail,
Where the line, iron-gutted, held its advance,
With its share of graves out the matted trail
That moved along through the woods of France,
With a moment's pause where a mate might kneel
By a fallen pal who had paid his debt,
Where the battered boche knew the flash of steel
Was the glint of a Yankee bayonet.

A slogging bunch with a job to do;
No sudden leap with its cheering thrill,
But a grimmer work with a redder hue.

RESUME MILITARY COURSES.

300 Colleges and Schools to Establish Reserve Training at Once.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—About 300 units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, created by the National Defense act of 1916, will be established immediately at as many colleges and schools, the War Department announced today. During the war this organization, from which it was planned to develop a force of at least 50,000 officers for reserve duty, was abandoned in favor of the Students' Army Training Corps, demobilization of which is under way.

New regulations are being prepared to govern the Reserve Officers' Training Corps so as to permit units to specialize in training officer material for the various corps of the army, such as Artillery, Engineer, Signal Corps, Ordnance, Air Service, and Medical Corps, instead of the uniform training for Infantry, which was the rule before the war.

A total of 115 Reserve Officers' Training Corps units were organized before the war. One hundred of the institutions included in the Students' Army Training Corps group have re-established their reserve units, taking over the equipment they had on hand. In addition, 200 other schools or colleges have signified their intention to share in the reserve training work.

A special committee has been created in the War Plans Division of the General Staff to administer the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, which, as before, will consist of junior units at the high schools, as well as the senior units at the colleges.

Through the Personnel Division of the staff, also, it will be possible to select instructors from army officers, shown by their records during the war to have special qualifications in that direction.

CHRISTMAS CHEER TO LABOR

Secretary Wilson Says Holiday Marks Dawn of a New Era.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, in a holiday message to the employers and workers of the country made public today, says Christmas this year gives vigor to the generous spirit which stirred the nation in the trying time of war and binds all mankind in a firmer fellowship.

"Christmas this year," said the message, "dawns upon a nation that has done its duty, that has met the greatest task in the country's history, and has bravely fulfilled that task. All the people in the year now coming to a close have been called upon to sacrifice, and they have given fervid response. The nation's industries and the nation's workers have been put to their highest test in skill and stamina. They have been true to their trust.

"Christmas this year smiles upon a new era—an era in which the people's will controls their destinies, an era in which liberty rests upon justice, an era in which might bows before the force of right.

"Christmas this year bids us forget the price we have paid for the freedom we have won, to shape our course of life to meet the grave trust which universal liberty imposes upon our people, to turn our thoughts to the glories of the nation's future.

"Christmas of this year gives vigor to the generous spirit which stirred this nation in the time of war.

"It binds mankind in a firmer fellowship. It greets a universe that has been united by a common purpose.

"The world has sorrowed long enough. The past is behind us, the future is ahead of us. Let us meet it with high hope and courage."

MANY STUDENTS SEEK WORK

Columbia Can Fill Jobs Now, with S. A. T. C. Disbanded.

With the disbanding of the Students' Army Training Corps and the consequent ending of the maintenance of the student soldiers by the Government, the man who works his way through college or needs employment to help pay his expenses has come forward again with offers to work at anything from tending furnaces to tutoring.

The mustering out of the men at Columbia University was completed last week, and already more than 400 applications for employment have been filed with the University Appointments Committee. Many of the students desire all-day employment during January, with a view to returning to their studies with the opening of the Spring session in February, Levering Tyson, Secretary of the committee, said. Others have decided to work steadily until next September and then resume their college work, but the majority seek part-time employment.

"As a result of the S. A. T. C., the university was unable to fill applications for help from employers," Mr. Tyson said, "and at present very few calls are being received. We have a number of capable men students who need employment badly. We can supply waiters, supernumeraries for plays and motion pictures, artists' models, athletic coaches and trainers, dancing escorts, music teachers on some instruments, messengers, collectors, chauffeurs, cashiers, office clerks, furnace men, accountants, bookkeepers, companions, tutors, draftsmen, hotel clerks, interpreters, law clerks, porters, salesmen, ticket agents, translators, typists, watchmen, snow shovelers, readers, distributors, guides, settlement workers, pianists, caretakers, boys' club directors, waiters, companion tutors, and others for miscellaneous employment."

TO DISCUSS LABOR LAWS.

American Association Announces Program for Convention.

The American Association for Labor Legislation announced yesterday that its twelfth annual meeting in Richmond, Va., starting Dec. 27, is to be devoted to labor standards in the peace treaty, demobilization, and the absorption of soldiers and sailors into industry with adequate protection against unemployment, accident, and ill health.

At the convention Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay of Columbia, now serving with the War Risk Insurance Bureau, will discuss the next steps in social insurance in this country with reference to the development of a State-administered health insurance along the lines of the Lloyd George act in England. Hugh Frayne of the American Federation of Labor and the War Industries Board will talk about practical demobilization, and many other speakers of national standing will participate.

BARNARD TO AID COLUMBIA.

Will Organize for a Place in $600,000 Campaign.

In their campaign to raise among themselves $600,000 for Columbia University, to meet a deficit of that sum caused by war conditions, the alumni of the University will have the active support of the alumnae of Barnard College, it was announced last night.

When the Columbia alumni started to organize their campaign it was not their intention to include Barnard or Teachers College, because both institutions, having large enrollments of women students, suffered less from the war than the other schools of the university, and also because both are self-contained financial units.

However, the women of Barnard let it be known that they wanted to help and are at work organizing their own campaign organization, which will carry the needs of the university to their membership by both personal calls and letters. The campaign among the graduates and former students of Teachers College will be conducted by the campaign organization of the other schools of the university. Miss Eleanore F. Osborne, Barnard '98, is Chairman of the Barnard Campaign Executive Committee.

TO MAKE CHRISTMAS A PEACE PRAYER DAY

World's Millions Will Voice Their Gratitude for the Ending of the Great War.

CITY TO AID THOUSANDS

Police Will Provide Community Trees — Householders to Be Hosts to Enlisted Men.

Throughout the world the celebration of Christmas Day on Wednesday will be attended by prayers of thanks from millions of hearts united in universal gratitude because of the ending of the great world war. Ministers will lead their congregations in prayer for the courage, steadfastness, and wisdom of the statesmen attending the Peace Conference in Paris, and the hope will be uttered by a myriad of tongues that such a conflict may never come again to devastate the earth and wipe out millions of human being through acts of their fellowmen.

Preparations for the fitting observance of the day which are being made in New York City are being duplicated in communities throughout the land. Solemn church services, with the singing of Christmas songs and carols; Christmas dinners to the poor by many private and public organizations, and dinners and entertainments for the men in the army and navy will be among the features of the observance of the day.

Thousands of poor children of this city will be remembered on Christmas Day by the policemen of the city, who have been collecting money and toys and articles of clothing for several weeks. Entertainment will be furnished in twenty-six of the eighty-five police stations, where Christmas trees have been erected and decorated with toys and useful articles for the guests. The funds for the celebrations have been provided by residents of the various precincts, who have made voluntary subscriptions.

Some of the entertainments will be given tomorrow evening and some on Christmas Day. The custom of entertaining the children in the poorer districts was inaugurated by Police Commissioner Arthur Woods. The entertainments will begin with short speeches, singing, and then the appearance of Santa Claus with his pack of toys. Lists of boys and girls in whom invitations have been sent were investigated by the individual policemen. In the Sixth Inspection District, of which Inspector Henry is head, 10,000 poor children will be taken care of and provided with toys and articles of clothing. The average value of the presents to go to each child is $4. Captain John H. Boyle of the Thirty-second Precinct has reported that in his precinct alone upward of 2,000 children have been registered as guests of the police on Christmas Day.

Theatre for Enlisted Men.

The War Camp Community Service announced yesterday that on Christmas Eve the opening performance will be given at the only New York theatre devoted to the service of the soldiers and sailors of the United States and the Allies, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, in the building formerly occupied by St. Bartholomew's Church. The building will be called the Pershing Officers' Club. Well-known stage folk will appear at the opening performance. There will be a Christmas tree, the singing of carols and community singing. The Little Theatre will act as host to 100 army and navy officers on Christmas Eve.

Word was received from Paris yesterday by the War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A. that there would be a big Christmas peace celebration in all the Y. W. C. A. centres in France. At the Hotel Petrograd in Paris, the largest hostess house in Paris, there will be a big Christmas party. At all the hospitals nurses and patients will take part in celebrating the Christmas peace.

A contribution made by Vincent Astor will supply 1,000 poor east side families with food through the Social Service Bureau of Bellevue Hospital.

Soldiers returning home are sure of a celebration through the arrangements made by the Red Cross, whose representatives on all the transports have been ordered to make certain that the day is properly observed and that the troops receive gifts, including pipes, games and other articles.

The New York County chapter, with a number of other chapters of the Red Cross, has on its list 42,077 names of sick and wounded soldiers and marines, nurses, officers and canteens in nearby camps and hospitals. The enlisted man will receive presents, and at the head of his cot he will find when he awakes on Christmas morning a large red stocking packed with delicacies and comforts, including cakes, preserves, candy, cigarettes and other comforts. Every nurse in the hospital will receive a pound box of candy. Christmas trees will be provided for every ward, as well as a tree for the nurses and the personnel. The ceremony of lighting the Christmas tree will take place at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Christmas Day, and at that time the Bureau of Entertainment of the Atlantic Division will present an entertainment at each of the hospitals.

The hospitals which will be cared for by the Red Cross include Debarkation Hospital No. 3, in the old Greenhut store; Ellis Island, Roffman Island, Grand Central Palace, Polyclinic Hospital, Fox Hills Hospital and the base hospital at Gun Hill Road, the Bronx. Fountain pens and walking sticks will also be presented to the sick and wounded men.

The Navy Club, 509 Fifth Avenue, is making an appeal for householders to entertain sailors on Christmas and the rest of the week after the arrival of the fleet. Men and women unable to offer the hospitality of their homes to

MANY NEED AID ASIDE FROM CASES OF 100 NEEDIEST

Stories of Misfortune Differ Only in Detail from Instances Cited.

SMALL GIFTS WILL HELP

Every Cent Will Do Its Share Toward Lightening Poverty's Load.

JOY IN SOME HOMES

Charity Director Tells of Gloom Lifted by Contributions to Specific Cases.

Contributions for New York's Hundred Neediest Cases have reached this year the sum of $46,806.65, which is still $15,296.82 less than the total of last year. These hundred cases were selected, not only because their need was extreme, but because they were fairly representative of hundreds of other families and orphan children, sick, helpless, or hopelessly overburdened, through misfortune or the fault of others. The stories of all of New York's distressed families, the description of the innumerable forms which calamity takes in suddenly striking down happy households, would make volumes of painful reading. The hundred cases are therefore selected, not for their own sake alone, but to suggest a large and vivid picture of thousands whose stories differ only in matters of detail from those which are published.

If a child is hurt in an accident in the streets of the city all who see run to help him. The tragedies described in the Hundred Neediest Cases and occurring in thousands of other cases happen within the walls of obscure tenements. Their cries of distress usually reached only a few, and these are printed to give them a voice in which to appeal to the general public. Few would be hard enough to disregard a cry of suffering which actually reached their ears. These cases are such cries reproduced in print.

Last year readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES, thoroughly realizing that the Hundred Neediest Cases included only a small proportion of the overworked and heartbroken mothers and sick and ill-nourished children, gave all that was needed for the first hundred cases and went on in a generous fashion to provide for a great many others. In all, 872 individuals were aided. The handsome response of last year should be outdone in 1918.

In most of the hundred cases the families are visited almost daily by women workers of the four charitable organizations which are administering the fund. The opening of the mail is a moment of great excitement for these young women, each one hopeful that the families to which she is ministering have been liberally remembered by the public and that she will have wonderful news to bring them. Each day they have been able to drive away the darkness in some of the unhappy households by telling them that their needs have been fully provided for by direct contributions. Santa Claus ceased to be a myth for them.

Scenes of Pathetic Joy.

How these unexpected visits of Santa Claus have been received is told by William H. Matthews, Acting General Director of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor:

"To add anything to what THE TIMES has already said concerning the need of the families for which it is appealing seems impossible. Yet I wish those of you who have been responding to THE TIMES appeal could have been with me this evening as I visited the homes of those for whom the requested amounts have been given. You would then have seen for yourselves what 'standing by' these families means, seen what no words of mine can describe—the pathetic joy of those mothers on being assured that they and their children would not want for shelter, food, and clothing the coming year. You would have been glad that you responded to their call; you would have hurried home to tell your own children of the joy you had seen in these other homes. And perhaps that story of a certain 'samaritan' would have come to you with a new and richer meaning.

"And those who have not yet given, I wish they might climb the stairs that lead into the scant little homes of the families whose needs have not yet been met, sit down with those people whose every day is a struggle against want, see the tremble of lips and the dimming of eyes as they speak of their fatherless children or of husbands away ill in hospitals. You would give, yes, even though it meant some sacrifice."

Many of the contributions thus far received have been for the Hundred Neediest or other cases, and some have been made for use in cases outside of the list in the confidence that the Hundred Neediest would be completely provided for. Where more direct contributions have been received than were necessary for a particular case permission has been received from the contributor to use it for others in similar distress.

The number of individual gifts this year is about 1,000 less than the total number received last year. The number of contributions of a dollar or less has been small this year. No one whose heart is touched by these stories should refrain from giving because he can give only a little. Every cent will do its share. Many families on the verge of breaking up because of the sudden death of the bread-winner or the imminent breakdown of a mother killing herself by overwork to keep her little ones at her side may be tided over a period of despair and rebuilt into happy households by the gifts of $1 or less.

Gives Dead Child's Savings.

The sum of $2.05 was left on a desk at the offices of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor by a woman caller who wrote:

"Please accept this small contribution for one of the neediest cases. They are the penny savings of my little daughter and only girl who was suddenly taken from me in death over fourteen years ago. I have treasured these with her memory, but life is so uncertain and I want to see it go where it will really help. Wish I could have added more to it, but I am a toiler myself, and while the will to do more is very strong the means are lacking."

Contributors to cases among the Hundred Neediest which are cared for by the Charity Organization Society were as follows:

Anonymous.—Last Sunday I read of the needs of so many families in New York City, and so I thought that the pennies which my children in B1 grade have been saving for the Christmas Box might bring cheer to some of the unfortunate little ones. I am sending you a money order for $6, trusting that it will be used for children.

Herbert H. Neale.—It occurred to me that the money employed in purchasing presents for friends would be better employed in giving the little kiddies of poverty and stricken families a little happiness in a glimpse of Santa Claus. You will, therefore, have this money for this purpose.

"A Grandmother—I wish I could give the same to all cases, but I am a grandmother and today we have a death in the family."

Many of the contributions have been made in clothes, food, toys, and other forms of aid, so that the money total is not expressive of the total response to the appeal. Several persons sent gifts to children and families, in whom they were interested by last year's appeal for the Hundred Neediest Cases, though many of the families aided last year are in a fairly thriving condition and nearly all are getting on their feet. One woman sent the State Charities Aid Association a fine little handbag with a $5 bill in it for a child who was in the list last year, now a well-cared-for, charming little girl.

A woman who called at the State Charities Aid Association on Saturday took a list of all the families where children were recovering from influenza, bought toys for all of them, and added $5 for candy. Toys and warm clothing are wanted by the State Charities Aid Association, which cares for orphans and abandoned children. Scores of children, in the Hundred Neediest Cases and out of them, will have their stockings filled and receive gifts on Christmas Day at the offices of this society, where there will be a big Christmas tree. The society will send for toys and other gifts that are offered. Warm clothing is needed by all the organizations administering the fund for the Hundred Neediest Cases.

No solicitors or canvassers are authorized to ask for money for the Hundred Neediest Cases.

Gifts can be made for the "Hundred Neediest Cases" to THE NEW YORK TIMES direct or to the charitable organization which selected the cases as among the neediest. Widows for whom help is asked are only those who are ineligible for State pensions. The associations reporting the cases are as follows:

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East Twenty-second Street. Telephone, Gramercy 7040.

The Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street. Telephone, Gramercy 4066.

The State Charities Aid Association, 105 East Twenty-second Street. Telephone, Gramercy 1454.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 95 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. Telephone, Main 8200.

CASES RECEIVING FEW DIRECT CONTRIBUTIONS

A list is presented below of some of the cases which have received comparatively few direct contributions. They are typical of large numbers of cases in addition to the Hundred Neediest Cases.

When the charitable organizations administering the money received for the Hundred Neediest Cases were called upon to furnish the stories of families and individuals in extreme distress they studied cases numbering thousands and picked out about 500 in which the misfortune and need appeared to be most intense. These stories were again carefully studied and one in five picked out to make up the Hundred Neediest Cases. Often it was impossible to decide with confidence which case should go in and which should not. The selection was necessarily a matter of opinion. The choice of other individuals might have been frequently different.

All of these cases from which the Hundred Neediest Cases were selected will be helped, so far as the warm-heartedness of TIMES readers makes it possible. The following cases are presented, not merely on their own account, but as representing the many cases for which help is asked:

CASE 43.

Seven on $5 a Week.

[Reported by Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.]

Five dollars a week is a small sum upon which to support seven people. That is what Mrs. T. has been attempting. Her mother has helped a little, and by careful management they have succeeded in holding off want. Now comes Winter and the grandmother's strength has given out. The brave mother, worn out by the struggle, is in need of help and $7 a week is what is needed. Total amount needed, $504.

CASE 75.

Need Funds for Boy's Board.

[Reported by State Charities Aid Association.]

Donald is a bright, wideawake boy of 11 years, who will not go long unadopted. His father deserted his mother when he was very young. She was very frail, but she worked hard to take care of him, until a short time ago her health gave way and she was taken to an institution. Two hundred and eight dollars is needed to keep him in a good boarding home for a year.

CASE 39.

Cheated Out of a Husband's Savings.

[Reported by Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.]

When M. died in February he left his wife with money laid aside for "a rainy day." She looked forward to life with confidence. Susan, the fourteen-year-old child of the family, with a talent for music had begun piano lessons and they were all happy. A relative took advantage of the woman's lack of business experience, and she was cheated out of every cent of her husband's savings. Now she is trying to earn money by sewing on blouses at $5.50 a week, and little Susan's hope of being a musician is a dim dream. The total amount needed is $300.

CASE 32.

Father Drowned in Rescue Attempt.

[Reported by Charity Organization Society.]

George C. was swimming in Pelham Bay last Summer when a boy was seized with cramps. George swam to him and tried to rescue him, but both were drowned. George left behind him a young wife and four little children. She has been earning a few dollars a week sewing, but cannot support her family. It is the first Christmas which has not been a bright and gay one for the children—Bertha, 8 years old; Samuel and Louis, 6 and 4, and a baby. They need $600 for the year.

CASE 41.

Life Dark for Them.

[Reported by Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.]

Very dark has been the life of this wife and mother. Her case came to the attention of the authorities when her husband, who was insane, was found chained to his bed in a miserable apartment with the wife ill, with her two-weeks-old baby by her side and her four other children showing the effects of ill-nourishment. The father was taken away. The wife, when she recovered, obtained home work. Madge, the oldest girl, 14, got employment as a messenger and the family income is $12.50 a week. To win them back their health and a limited measure of comfort will take $20 a month. Total amount needed, $240.

CASE 61.

Frail Child Needs Care.

[Reported by State Charities Aid Association.]

Tony is over 2 years old, but is just beginning to walk, because he has not recovered fully from a severe illness last Summer. Careful feeding and attention for the next few months will make him strong, but without them the frail child may not live and will certainly never be strong and fully developed. He has a hard-working mother, who is doing her best to bring her child back to health. She needs $100 to help her.

CASE 60.

Four Children to Support.

[Reported by Charity Organization Society.]

Mrs. P. can earn only $3 a week, in addition to taking care of her family. Her eldest boy, Freddie, is only 11 years old, her little girls are 4 and 3, and her baby is a year and a half old. Her husband, an industrious man, who looked after them well until his illness, is in a hospital and must remain there for six or seven months longer. When he returns the family will be all right again. They need $300 in the meantime.

CASE 67.

Mother of Four Needs $7.50 a Week.

[Reported by Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.]

Mrs. H. has made a hard fight during the four years since her husband deserted her to care for her three little boys and one little girl, and she had been fairly successful until her health broke down recently. She is still able to earn $7.50, but the expenses of the family cannot be brought under $15 a week. They need $390 for the coming year.

CITES CASE FROM PULPIT.

Speaker Reads the Story of One of the 100 Neediest.

The Rev. Dr. Charles P. Fagnani of the Union Theological Seminary, who preached last night at the First Presbyterian Church, read the story of one of the Hundred Neediest Cases from the pulpit, in illustration of his sermon. He said that the spirit of Christianity required that those in well-to-do circumstances should exert themselves in relieving distress among the unfortunate, in obedience to the example of Christ, and then read the case which he had taken from New York's Hundred Neediest as a specimen of the appeals for help which should not go unheeded in a Christian community.

The case was that of a mother and seven children suddenly plunged into grief and want by the death of the father from influenza. After the death of the father influenza swept through the family, consuming their small savings and leaving the mother too weak to do much for her children for some time to come.

DR. GEORGE B. FOSTER DIES.

Author of Book That Stirred Baptists, and Teacher in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 22.—Dr. George Burman Foster, Professor of Religious Philosophy in Chicago University, died here today. Dr. Foster was dropped from the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Chicago June 21, 1909, following the publication of his book on "The Function of Religion in Man's Struggle for Existence," in which the divinity of Christ was denied. The book stirred widespread criticism at the time. The conference did not have the power to expel him from the Church and he remained a Baptist.

Dr. Foster was born in Alderson, W. Va., April 2, 1858, the son of Rev. Harrison Foster and Helen Louise Foster, and was educated at Shelton College and the West Virginia University, and also at Rochester Theological Seminary and Universities of Gottingen and Berlin. He held the honorary degree of Ph. D. from Denison University.

Ordained Baptist minister in 1879, his first pastorate was at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and in 1891 he became Professor of Philosophy at McMaster University, Toronto. He went to Chicago University in 1895.

DEATH OF RANDOLPH BOURNE

Editorial Writer on New Republic Expires of Pneumonia.

Randolph Bourne, a contributing editor of The Dial, The New Republic, and other magazines, died yesterday at his home, 18 West Eighth Street, of bronchial pneumonia. He had been ill only a few days, although for many years a physical disability had impaired his health. He was 32 years old and was graduated from Columbia University in 1913. Mr. Bourne, after travel in Europe on the Gilder scholarship, won by his work at Columbia, became a contributor to The Atlantic Monthly, and later joined the staff of The New Republic when it was founded. He was the author of essays published under the title "Life and Youth" and "Democracy and Education." He is survived by his parents, who live in Bloomfield, N. J.

Mrs. Conway Victim of Pneumonia.

Mrs. Helene Pierik Conway, wife of E. H. Conway of the Hippodrome, died Saturday morning at her home, 69 Burns Street, Forest Hills, L. I., after an illness of two days of pneumonia. She was a daughter of John T. Pierik of Chicago.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MIDOOR ITO, wife of Riokichi Ito, a wholesale silk importer in Manhattan, is dead of pneumonia at her home, 1,542 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn. She was born in the province of Sushima, Japan, twenty-six years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn for nine years.

ALBERT HERGENHAN, 60 years old, owner of the Flushing Theatre at Flushing, L. I., conducted by him for the last five years as a motion picture theatre, died Saturday at his home, 65 Simmonson Avenue, Stapleton, S. I. Mr. Hergenhan was born in Germany and had lived in this city for thirty years.

GEORGE ACHENBACH, 68 years old, retired wholesale butter and egg merchant, is dead at his home, 10 East Seventy-second Street. He was for eighteen years Treasurer of Holy Trinity Church, and was a member of the Board of Directors of the Wartburg Orphan Farm School.

BENJAMIN H. WEST, Jr., general manager of Charles P. Verkruzen & Co., commission merchants, 11 Broadway, died Saturday at his home in East Orange, N. J. He was born in New York City thirty years ago.

FITZHUGH DIBBELL, one-time managing editor of The Saturday Evening Post, died suddenly Saturday morning at his home, Sea Cliff, L. I. He was born in Saybrook, Conn., seventy-eight years ago, and was an alumnus of Yale.

The Rev. ISRAEL ROSENSTEIN, 61 years old, of 287 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, one of the best-known residents of the Williamsburg section, died at his home Saturday night. He was a prominent worker in the Zionist movement.

CHARLES HART PAYNE, a lawyer, died yesterday at his home, 56 East Eighty-seventh Street. He was 48 years old.

WALTER HINES PAGE DIES AT PINEHURST

Sacrificed His Health as Ameriict's Ambassador to Britain During War.

SERVED NATION IN CRISIS

As "President's Ear" Abroad He Also Conciliated Opinion There When Allies Sought Our Aid.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 22.—Walter Hines Page, who resigned last August as American Ambassador to Great Britain, because of ill-health, died here last night.

Ambassador Page returned from England on Oct. 12 in a critical condition, and was carried from the ship to St. Luke's Hospital, New York, where for the first few weeks his condition seemed steadily to improve.

Late in November he suffered a relapse, but rallied, and was brought down to Pinehurst about ten days ago. He apparently gained in strength after reaching here, but beginning on Thursday last he grew weaker, and on Saturday night, quietly and peacefully, he passed away.

Members of Mr. Page's family were with him at the end. Besides Mrs. Page, there were Mrs. Charles G. Loring, a daughter, of Boston, as well as a son, Ralph W. Page, and daughter-in-law, Mrs. Arthur W. Page of New York, and his brothers, Henry A. Page, Junius R. Page, and former Congressman Robert N. Page.

Major Frank C. Page, who came over with his father from England, arrived at Pinehurst this morning. Captain Arthur W. Page, another son, is at present in service in England.

The funeral services will be held at the Page Memorial Church at Aberdeen, N. C., at 11 A. M., on Tuesday.

Dr. Page, who was born at Cary, N. C., sixty-three years ago, was appointed Ambassador to Great Britain more than five years since. Before that time he had devoted himself almost entirely to literary work.

While editor of The State Chronicle, at Raleigh, N. C., he started the movement which resulted in the founding of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College of the State.

He studied at Randolph-Macon College, in Virginia, and was a Fellow at Johns Hopkins University from 1876 to 1878. He had received degrees from the Universities of Cambridge, Aberdeen, Oxford, and Edinburgh.

Quiet, unassuming, with a dread of publicity, Dr. Page as Ambassador to St. James's Court in the trying and uncertain days immediately before our entry into the world war, held a post of first importance and held it through all the complications, many of them thought to be German-inspired, with rare tact and insight. Once referred to as "the President's ear in Europe," he did much to further the cause of Anglo-American friendship, he and his four, much alike in taste and trait, becoming almost cronies.

The late Ambassador was a Southerner of the soft-spoken, gracious, tactful school, and all through his life he maintained a close connection with the South and its problems, especially those relating to social conditions. He was born on Aug. 15, 1855, in the village of Cary, a suburb of Raleigh, North Carolina. He was graduated at Randolph-Macon College in the Spring of 1876 and later pursued post-graduate courses at Johns Hopkins. He was one of the first twenty Fellows of the Baltimore institution, having won a Greek scholarship under the venerable Dr. Basil L. Gildersleeve.

Upon his completion of studies at Johns Hopkins, Mr. Page decided that his future was in literature, thought to get some preliminary training and took up newspaper work. He was unable to get a job in the South, and went West, working on a small daily. Later he returned to North Carolina and became editor of a small newspaper in Raleigh. Probably inexperience did it, but Mr. Page's first and only failure in the publishing field occurred there. He finally sold his holdings to a young man named Daniels who came along and who later was to sign himself Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy.

Studies Sociological Problems.

Mr. Page's next venture was to interest himself in sociological problems in the South. He organized the first newspaper syndicate on the other side of the Mason-Dixon line in order to get his convictions before the people. Many of the interviews he obtained while touring the South for The Boston Post, The Springfield Republican and The New York World attracted considerable attention. One in particular, an interview with Jefferson Davis, provoked much favorable comment. During this period of his life Mr. Page was foremost in advocating better farming, rotation of crops, manufactures, good roads, and good schools. He introduced these things into the South when that country regarded innovations as almost undesirable, but by his force and personality conquered opposition.

Later he became editor of The Atlantic Monthly, in Boston, and he directed the influence of that publication to fields other than pure literature alone. While in Boston he became literary adviser to the publishing firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and there he began to make the acquaintance of the foremost literary people of the country. After five years' residence in Boston he decided that if he were so valuable to others he was worth more to himself as a publisher and he joined with Frank N. Doubleday in founding the publishing house of Doubleday, Page & Co. of Garden City, L. I.

In April five years ago when it became known that Mr. Page had accepted the President's offer of the post at London, some surprise was manifested, for he had kept aloof from politics; in fact, never held a political post unless service on President Roosevelt's unpaid Country Life Commission could be called such. He also encountered some opposition from labor, the British laborites addressing a communication of protest to the British Government, asking that Mr. Page be unaccepted at court. This move, it was afterward ascertained, was inspired in this city because the Ambassador had maintained his publishing concern on an open-shop basis.

Once, however, Mr. Page had established himself in London he speedily became exceedingly popular. His speeches were widely printed throughout the British Isles and his witty and conciliatory attitude did much to promote cordiality at a time when Britons were rather provoked because of the failure of America to respond to the call of civilization.

His Difficult Diplomatic Tasks.

Even before that he had been called upon to play a difficult diplomatic rôle; when the Americans landed at Vera Cruz and were operating across the Mexican border there was much tactful explaining to be done, and Mr. Page's work finally did much to establish a complete and good understanding between the United States and Great Britain on the control of Mexico's internal policies. Then, too, there had arisen the questions of British rights to stop and search American ships, especially the ransacking of our mail pouches. All of these delicate matters he smoothed out, and he and Lord Cecil, the Minister of Blockade, became great friends. Almost daily conferences with Earl Grey, the Foreign Secretary, also promoted a warm friendship, and it was said that the American Ambassador's long conferences with Earl Grey often dealt principally with the merits of Wordsworth rather than the merits of the great political situation which the waiting correspondents fancied was under discussion.

In March, 1914, he attracted considerable attention by remarks he made at a dinner in referring to the Monroe Doctrine and the Panama Canal. This address, which was made as a complement to President Wilson's speech on Central American relations, was regarded by certain parts of the American press as a "ghastly joke," but it was indorsed by the President after the Ambassador had cabled its full text to Washington.

Mr. Page was the author of "The Rebuilding of Old Commonwealths," and was a member of the University and National Arts Clubs. His home was in Garden City. In 1880 he married Miss Alice Wilson, the daughter of Dr. William Wilson of Ann Arbor, Mich. They had several children.

WASHINGTON MOURNS PAGE.

State Department to be Represented at Funeral Services.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—News of the death of former Ambassador Page reached officials of the State Department tonight from members of Dr. Page's family at Pinehurst, and it was received with the deepest regret. The department will send an official representative to Aberdeen to attend the funeral.

Without experience in the diplomatic field until his appointment by President Wilson to the Court of St. James's in April, 1913, Dr. Page soon manifested to the satisfaction of the State Department that the diplomatic business of the Government in Great Britain could safely be intrusted to him.

With the outbreak of the war Ambassador Page was called upon to handle the delicate diplomatic negotiations between the American and British Governments growing out of the British blockade, and after the United States became a belligerent there fell to the embassy in London the great mass of business imposed by the arrangement for full co-operation of America with the Allies in supplying vast stores of war materials and foodstuffs, and in extending financial aid to the allied Governments.

Dr. Page's health began to fail early last Summer, and in August he sent his resignation to President Wilson.

JUDGE COWIN DIES IN WEST.

Won Verdict Saving $68,000,000 in Union Pacific Case.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 22.—Judge John C. Cowin, former Cleveland lawyer and friend of Presidents McKinley, Garfield, and Hayes, died today at his home in Omaho, according to a telegram to relatives here. He was 72 years old. With ex-Governor Hoadley of Ohio Judge Cowin served as special attorney for the Government in the foreclosure case against the Union Pacific Railroad, and they obtained a verdict that saved the United States $68,000,000.

Married.

ARTHUR—WARNER.—Mrs. Charles Jerome Warner of 26 West 82d St. announces the marriage of her daughter Cecile Lillian to Major William Frederick Arthur, Infantry, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. James Worrall Arthur of 1 West 72d St., at Riverhead, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1918.

DU BOIS—BUTLER.—On Dec. 21, 1918, at the home of the bride, 24 Watching Ave., by the Rev. E. Vicars Stevenson, Gertrude Sprague, daughter of Stella Sprague and the late Frederic Warren Butler, to Garrett, 2d, son of Charles and Ethel Moore du Bois, all of Plainfield, N. J.

Born.

BLUMENTHAL.—To Mr. and Mrs. Milton M. Blumenthal, (nee Clara Schwarzman,) a son, Fred, Dec. 22, at Flower Hospital.

Died.

BAKER.—Dec. 21, 1918, Hiram Wilson Baker, formerly of Scarsdale, N. Y., at his home, 420 Riverside Drive. Funeral services at Washington Heights Baptist Church, Convent Av., 145th St., Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Members of Harlem Lodge, No. 457, and A. M., Jerusalem Chapter, Royal Arch Council, Columbian Commandery, No. 1, Scottish Rite Bodies, Mecca Temple, Elks Lodge of White Plains, Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias invited to attend.

BAKER.—Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, Royal Arch Masons, Companions: With much sorrow the death of Companion Hiram W. Baker is hereby announced. Funeral services will be held on Monday evening, Dec. 23, at the Baptist Church, Convent Av. and 145th St., at 8 o'clock.
ARTHUR CARTER HUME, High Priest.
SAMUEL C. WILSON, Secretary.

BARROWS.—On Dec. 20, 1918, William Nelson, aged 70 years, son of Arad and Ellen Barrows of Cornwall, Conn. Funeral service at his late residence, 98 Morningside Av., New York, on Monday, Dec. 23, at 2 P. M. Interment Carver, Mass. Kindly omit flowers. Philadelphia (Penn.) papers please copy.

BARTOL.—Henry Welchman, of pneumonia, at Philadelphia, Penn., on Dec. 19, aged 72 years. Services were held at the First Unitarian Church, Philadelphia, on Dec. 21, at 2 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Frederick Griffin. The burial was private at West Laurel Hill Cemetery.

BELMONT.—On Sunday, Dec. 22, 1918, at 1,438 Olmstead Av., Westchester, N. Y. City, Harold Blease Belmont, age 15 months, beloved son of G. Harry and Jessie Belmont. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, at 2 P. M.

BOURNE.—Randolph, Dec. 22, after a short illness, aged 32. Funeral services Tuesday at 2:30, at Spring Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Spring St. and 7th Av.

BROWN.—On Dec. 21, Percy W., beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Brown and brother of William H. and Thomas R., Alexander, Verine L., and Fred H. Brown. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BRUCE-BROWN.—On Saturday, Dec. 21, William Bruce-Brown, beloved son of Ruth A. Bruce-Brown and the late George Bruce-Brown, in the 32d year of his age. Funeral service at his late residence, 13 East 76th St., Tuesday morning, Dec. 24, at 10:30 o'clock.

BYERS.—Isabella, on Dec. 21. Services will be held at her late residence, 826 Marcy Av., Brooklyn, Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

CARTER.—Sarah F., Saturday, Dec. 21, at her brother's residence, 634 McDonough St., Brooklyn. Services Dec. 23, 8 P. M. Interment Tuesday morning, Evergreen.

CHARBONNEAU.—Wilbur J., suddenly, Saturday, after long illness, 25 South Kensico Av., White Plains, N. Y. Funeral services Tuesday morning, St. John's Church, White Plains, N. Y.

COSTA.—William, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Costa. Funeral from 14 East 30th St. on Monday, Dec. 23, at 10 A. M. Mass at Holy Name Church, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., at 11 A. M.

COSTIGAN.—On Dec. 22, Dorothy C., beloved daughter of Lieutenant Colonel William J. and Julia C. Costigan, (nee Reilly.) Funeral from her late residence, 364 87th St., Bay Ridge, to Chapel of the Visitation Monastery, Ridge Boulevard and 80th St., Tuesday, Dec. 24, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

COWPERTHWAITE.—Killed in action in the service of his country, in France, Oct. 25, 1918, Harold Frederick, only beloved son of J. Fred and Emilie A. Cowperthwaite, aged 26 years. A memorial service will be held at the Congregational Church, Westfield, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 29, at 4 P. M.

CURTIS.—Douglas. With deep sorrow we announce the death of our beloved brother, Douglas Curtis, of Chapter Alpha, Phi Delta Pi Fraternity. For all that he was to us he has found an everlasting place in the hearts of his brothers. Funeral from his late residence, 8,301 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 24 at 2 P. M.
CONRAD J. SAPHIER, Supreme Chief Praetor.
IRWIN STERN, Supreme Secretary.

DAVEY.—Of pneumonia, in France, on Dec. 2, in the 28th year of his age, Lieutenant Otis Davey of Orange, N. J., beloved husband of Alberta Webb Davey and son of the late John E. Davey and of Julia A. Davey.

DAVEY.—On Dec. 21, Lewis G., beloved father of Frank W., Arthur, and Mrs. W. G. Ridgway. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St., Tuesday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

DEVERY.—Dec. 22, 1918, Ann, beloved mother of Margaret E. Nesbitt and Joseph A. Devery. Funeral from her late home, 2,341 Andrews Av., near Fordham Road, Bronx, on Tuesday, Dec. 24. Requiem mass at Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

DONEGAN.—Dec. 21, Daniel M. Donegan, beloved husband of Sarah A. Donegan, at his residence, 5 Henderson Place. Funeral Tuesday at 10:30. Automobiles.

DOWNES.—Dec. 21, Mary Downes, beloved mother of Mrs. Edward Fearon. Funeral from her late residence, 208 8th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Dec. 24, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, 9th St. and 4th Av., at 10 A. M. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

FINCH.—On Saturday, Dec. 21, 1918, Henry T. of 150 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, in his 76th year. Funeral services at Memorial Presbyterian Church, St. John's Place and 7th Av., Brooklyn, Monday, Dec. 23, 4:30 P. M. New Haven (Conn.) and Glens Falls papers please copy.

FARE.—On Saturday, Dec. 21, 1918, at his residence, 146 7th St., Union Square, Long Island, Arthur E. Fare. Funeral services Monday night, 8 o'clock, Trinity Church, Arlington and Schenck Avs., Brooklyn.

Died.

FORSHEIM.—Joseph, at Schuyler Arms, on Sunday, Dec. 22, dearly beloved husband of Lena S. Funeral services on Tuesday, Dec. 24, at convenience of family.

FOXWELL.—Rev. Gilbert M., rector of St. Thomas's Church, Camden, Me., aged 44, of pneumonia. Please omit flowers.

FRED.—Mrs. Sarah R., went to her eternal rest Saturday, Dec. 21, 1918, mother of Mrs. Anna Kallet, sister of Mr. J. L. Post, A. J. Post, and Mrs. L. Horwitz.

GARDINER.—On Sunday, Dec. 22, Lydia, beloved wife of the late Robert C. Gardiner. Funeral services at her late residence, 447 2d Av., on Monday, Dec. 23, 8 P. M. Interment Cold Spring, N. Y.

GELBWACKS.—Dorothy, (nee Siegel,) aged 22, beloved wife of Benjamin, daughter Mrs. Fannie Siegel and the late Harris Siegel, beloved sister of Mrs. Joseph Phillips, Mrs. Charles Karp, Herman, Samuel and Alex Siegel. Funeral from her late residence, 121 West 110th St., at 1 P. M., Monday. Omit flowers.

GRIFFIN.—Margaret L., on Dec. 21, at her residence, 580 St. Nicholas Av. Remains at parlors of Thomas Dunworth, 163 West 71st St. Services Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Funeral private, Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

HADDEN.—Of pneumonia, at his residence, 1,190 Madison Av., on Dec. 21, 1918, in the 27th year of his age, Kenneth Hadden, beloved husband of Frances H. and son of Valeria and the late Harold P. Hadden. Funeral service at St. James Church, Madison Av. and 71st, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, at 10 A. M.

HADFIELD.—John H., Dec. 21, at 798 Carroll St., Brooklyn, of pneumonia. Funeral at interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

HARRIS.—In Washington, D. C., Harry Harris, beloved husband of Jennie Harris, in the fifty-third year of his age, for many years faithful friend and valued butler in the family of Mr. John Hays Hammond. Funeral services at 1,014 Massachusetts Av., 10:30 A. M., Saturday, Dec. 14.

HAYWARD.—On Friday, Dec. 20, 1918, at his residence, 131 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Joseph A., beloved husband of Louisa M. Hayward. Funeral private.

HILTON.—Percy K., on Friday, Dec. 20, husband of May Ramsay Hilton, brother of Joseph C. Hilton. Funeral services at his residence, 353 West 117th St., Monday, Dec. 23, at 2 P. M.

HOLLERN.—On Sunday, Dec. 22, 1918, Miss Kate Hollern, Superintendent Catholic Protective Home. Funeral from St. Vincent's Hospital, 7th Av. and 16th St., Monday, Dec. 23, at 6 P. M. Interment at Meadville, Penn.

JAEGER.—On Saturday, Dec. 21, 1918, Amalia Jaeger, (nee Schneider,) in her 89th year, widow of the late Francis Merle Jaeger. Funeral services at her late residence, 264 Riverside Drive, on Monday, Dec. 23, at 8 P. M. Funeral private.

KELLY.—Suddenly, Dec. 20, Agnes M., (nee McCarthy,) dearly beloved wife of James J. and loving daughter of James C. and the late Mary A. McCarthy, (nee Kerins.) Funeral from her late residence, 2,480 Tiebout Av., near Fordham Road, Monday, Dec. 23, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. John Chrysostom's Church, 167th St. and Hoe Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary.

KENT.—Suddenly, in Troy, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1918, J. Ford Kent, Major General, U. S. Army, retired. Funeral at St. Paul's Church, Troy, Thursday, Dec. 26, at 9:30 A. M. Interment at West Point, 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

KEOGH.—At Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, Dec. 21, 1918, William N. Keogh. Funeral private.

KER.—At Liberty, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1918, at about 6 P. M., Sara, daughter of the late David and Elizabeth B. Ker. Funeral private.

KERNAHAN.—On Dec. 22, Sarah M. Kernahan. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 310 West 138th St., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 24, at 8 o'clock.

KLINE.—Harry J., at East Orange, N. J., Dec. 21, 1918. Members of the Society of American Magicians are summoned for the last farewell, Monday, Dec. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, 72 18th St., East Orange, N. J.
HARRY HOUDINI, President.

LEE GOODE.—Dec. 21, 1918, Miss Rebecca Lee Goode, daughter of Thomas H. and Fanny Lee Goode and beloved sister of Joseph J. (Bob) Goode, after a lingering illness. Funeral from late residence, 207 West 10th St.; thence to St. Joseph's R. C. Church, 6th Av. and Washington Pl., 10 A. M., Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1918. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

LEVERICH.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, Dec. 20, 1918, at her residence, Throgs Neck, Westchester, Annie F., wife of the late Edward Leverich, and daughter of the late Frederick and Catharine A. Schuchardt. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Av., at 10th St., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

LITHAUER.—Henry A. Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 202, Knights of Pythias, requests members to attend funeral from his late residence, 219 East 81st St., on Tuesday, Dec. 24, at 10 A. M.
SAMUEL WARTEL, C. C.
W. C. COHEN, K. R. S.

McCARTHY.—Dec. 21, suddenly, Michael J. McCarthy. Funeral Tuesday from the residence of his sister, Mrs. George Abernathy, 712 Avenue P, Brooklyn. Requiem mass 10 A. M. at St. Brendan Church, 12th St. and Avenue O. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege. Kindly omit flowers.

MEEHAN.—On Friday, Dec. 20, at her home, 213 West 115th St., Bridget, beloved wife of the late James Meehan and mother of Mary, James, Lillie, Michael, and Mrs. H. H. Mann. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, 118th St. and St. Nicholas Av., on Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1918, 9:30 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

MOORE.—Suddenly, at Englewood, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 21, 1918, from accident, Sarah Cropsey, wife of William Charles Moore, mother of Mabel Moore. Funeral service Tuesday, at 2:30 P. M., Moravian Church, New Dorp, Staten Island.

MOTT.—On Saturday, Dec. 21, 1918, Edna A. Mott, widow of Charles E. Mott and mother of William C. Mott, in her 71st year. Funeral services private.

MYERS.—Charles, suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 21. Funeral Tuesday, at 3:15 P. M., from his late residence, 11 Orchard St., Cranford, N. J.

NAPIER.—On Dec. 21, 1918, Robert F., in his 65th year. Funeral service at St. Thomas's Chantry, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Monday, Dec. 23, at 12 o'clock noon. Members of 23d Regiment Veterans' Association cordially invited.

O'NEIL.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 21, 1918, Arthur W. O'Neil, aged 50 years, at his residence, 135 Keap St., Brooklyn, beloved husband of Elizabeth McGettrick, son of the late William O'Neil and Margaret Cavanaugh; survived by his wife, daughter Margaret, and sons Arthur and William A.

GAFFNEY IS POSSIBLE NEW OWNER OF RED SOX

GAFFNEY MAY BUY BOSTON RED SOX

Plans to Have Team Play at Braves Field, It Is Reported.

WOULD REDUCE EXPENSES

Deal Is Considered Practical Means of Clearing Up Boston Baseball Situation.

The muddled baseball situation at Boston, which President John Heydler of the National League has been trying for several days to straighten out, may be cleared up by a new deal which is now reported to be under consideration. On the authority of some close Boston associates of James Gaffney, it is said that the former owner of the Braves may purchase the Boston Red Sox, which Harry Frazee now has on the market, and transfer the club to Braves Field.

This deal, if it goes through, it is said, would remove the main difficulties which confront both clubs. It would end the controversy between Frazee and Ban Johnson, and, what the National Leaguers consider more important, it would relieve the financial strain which has tugged so hard at the Braves.

By installing the Red Sox at Braves Field Gaffney could make that big plant a paying proposition for the first time since it was built. With two clubs playing there, it would be kept constantly occupied during the entire playing season, and a part of the overhead, which it has been reported amounts to $70,000 a year, could be charged off to the American League Club as rent. The plan would operate to the advantage of both clubs, just as a similar plan with the Yankees and Giants playing at the Polo Grounds has succeeded.

The Boston men who are urging Gaffney in this move are the same ones who have been after him since last Fall to take back the Braves. For a time it was thought Gaffney would have to take back the National League club, as it seemed that the present heads were not willing to go further with their baseball investment. Gaffney has held off taking back those interests. But with the war over and baseball facing a prosperous season Gaffney might be able to make the Braves a profitable proposition for the present owners, and at the same time have a profitable club of his own. The arrangement would make it possible for the present National League club to get on a firm foundation.

But for some such proposed move as this it is probable that Gaffney would have resumed the reins at Boston before this. According to his friends Gaffney would find it cheaper to take back the Braves now than in a year from now if the club continued to run with the present overhead charges that are imposed by the big plant.

Whether Major Percy Haughton, former President of the Braves, will return as head of the club, is doubtful. Major Haughton was in town last night and registered at the Belmont Hotel, but could not be reached there. It is said that he has other interests which will prevent him from again taking hold of the Boston club, though he is expected to again coach the Harvard football team next year.

Further assurance has come from Europe that Hank Gowdy is alive and well and will be in shape to play ball as soon as he returns to this country. A former baseball writer, now a correspondent with the American Army of Occupation, met Gowdy a few days ago and had a long talk with him.

In spite of the fact that a number of players are still in France and that others are preparing to hold out for salary demands, the big leagues are in no real danger of being short of athletes. It appears that the war has developed quite a number of ball players, some of whom may show major league form. It is estimated that nearly 100,000 American soldiers played baseball in the camps here and in France and that from this number will come at least a few real capable players who have never before been heard of in professional baseball.

JORDAN AND SCUDDER LEAD.

They Have Clean Records In Billiard Tourneys at Doyle's.

A. Jordan is showing the way in the English billiard tournament and Fay Scudder at three cushions at the end of the second round of these two attractions at Doyle's Academy, according to the standing announced yesterday. Jordan has won four games and sustained no defeats at English billiards. He is among the most proficient at this style of game who have ever competed for the Dewar Trophy, donated by Sir Thomas Dewar when English billiard tables were first introduced here several years ago. William Waldron is Jordan's closest competitor, having won three games.

In the three-cushion tournament Scudder is in front with a slate of three successes and no setbacks, while George La Rue has won two games. Both tournaments will be continued this evening.

Vic Voteretsas Wounded.

Vic Voteretsas, former Morningside A. C. runner, is convalescing in Base Hospital No. 15, at Newport News, Va., according to a letter received in this city yesterday. Voteretsas received a slight wound in the arm in action. In his letter he said he would probably eat his Christmas dinner at his home here. The former Morningside star went abroad with the 71st Regiment, which was later transformed into the 105th Infantry.

Henigan Seeks Transfer.

Jimmy Henigan, former holder of the national junior and senior cross-country championship titles, will probably soon be seen in open competition running for the Brooklyn A. A. Henigan formerly competed for the Dorchester Club of Boston. He has applied for a transfer of registration to the Brooklyn A. A.

PLAN SPRING REGATTAS.

Crews of Eastern Colleges May Meet in Two-Mile Race.

Intercollegiate rowing circles have been informed that a meeting of the American College Rowing Association, which was organized several years ago with Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia, and Cornell as members, will be held soon to discuss plans for the Spring regattas. This association has no connection with the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, of which Charles Halsted Mapes is Chairman of the Board of Stewards, but it assumed considerable prominence just before the war by serving as a clearing house for schedules.

A suggestion has been made to the association for the holding of an intercollegiate regatta over a two-mile course in which all the college crews will take part. Whether this race would be merged with the Childs Cup race has not been considered, but it is planned to have the race similar to the Childs Cup contest. Inasmuch as there would be five crews invited to take part, and possibly six, if the Navy were asked to be represented, it would be necessary to hold the regatta on a course such as that afforded on the Schuylkill at Philadelphia or on the Charles River Basin at Boston.

The forerunner of this proposed race was held at Annapolis last year, when Columbia and Pennsylvania raced the Naval Academy crew. Princeton, Harvard, Yale, and Cornell were also invited to take part in that race, but were unable to do so, Princeton because of a rule against rowing on foreign courses, and Harvard and Cornell because of the expense involved in sending a crew there, although at the last minute Harvard did propose to be represented.

If the big race suggested should materialize it would include Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Columbia. It is doubtful if the Navy would be represented unless the contest was held on the Severn.

If this scheme is adopted it will probably be the forerunner of a week of college rowing races similar to the Henley regatta in England, and, in the opinion of many, will mean the end of the Poughkeepsie and New London regattas.

AMATEURS FOR JUDGES.

Westminster Kennel Club Inaugurates New Policy for Show.

Strict attention to the selection of amateur judges has been shown in choosing the ribbon awarders for the forty-third annual dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club, which will be held in Madison Square Garden, Feb. 19, 20, 21, and 22. This is illustrated in the list of judges selected by William Rauch, Chairman, and his associates of the Bench Show Committee. The list was made public yesterday.

The jury will be especially strong in men who are noted as exhibitors and breeders, and who also possess the judging mind and unprejudiced capabilities for their tasks. In the list there are many judges named who have never before rendered decisions in a show in the Garden, although a number of them have officiated at minor shows. In some cases, too, the judges will be making their initial appearance in this capacity.

Among those who will be judging for the first time in a Garden show is John Z. Adams of Mount Vernon, who will distribute the ribbons for chow chows. Adams has long been a breeder and exhibitor of chows, among his best being Lord Cholmondeley, which went from puppies to winners at the Danbury Show and then advanced to its championship without encountering defeat. The bulldogs and airedale terriers will be judged by Alexander H. Stewart, well-known Chicago exhibitor and breeder, whose bull, Strathtay Prince Albert, enjoyed the distinction of being judged best of show in two successive shows of the Westminster Kennel Club. Major Fayette C. Ewing, owner of the Nosegay Kennels of Webster Grove, Mo., will judge the Scotch terriers.

The fox terriers and Welsh terriers will be judged by Winthrop Rutherfurd of Allamuchy, N. J., who will make his first appearance in this capacity in three years. John E. Keeran of Brooklyn, a widely known breeder of St. Bernards, will judge this class, while Alfred B. Maclay, oldest exhibitor of the breed, will judge greyhounds and Dandie Dinmonts.

The show will again be held for the benefit of a war charity. The Red Cross is to receive all proceeds from the exhibit. This is expected to stimulate interest both in the number of exhibitors and the attendance. Already an indication has been had of the probable size of the entries. The show is two months away, and the premium lists have not yet been sent to press. Yet George W. Gall, Superintendent, has received applications for entry blanks from hundreds of prospective exhibitors.

A number of new specials have been announced with the names of the judges. The Port Fortune Kennels, Osterville, Mass., owned by Miss Jean G. Hinkle, offers $20 for the best exhibit from Canada. It is stipulated with the offer that all entries must be owned by the same exhibitor, although the dogs do not necessarily have to be of the same breed. Specials of $10 are also offered for the best wire-haired fox terrier female puppy, for the best beagle dog under thirteen inches, and for the best beagle female under thirteen inches. L. H. Powers of Houlton, Me., offers $50 for the best novice Irish terrier of either sex, while John Z. Adams offers the judges' trophy for chow chows.

The full list of judges selected to date follows:

Fox and Welsh Terriers—Winthrop Rutherfurd, Allamuchy, N. J.
St. Bernards—John E. Keeran, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Greyhounds and Dandie Dinmonts—Alfred B. Maclay, Millbrook, N. Y.
Badger Dogs—F. L. Hauptner, New York City.
Collies—Patrick Tully, New York City.
Shepherd Dogs—L. F. F. Wanner, Hempstead, N. Y.
Chow Chows—John Z. Adams, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Dalmatians—John C. Weekes, York, Penn.
Bulldogs and Airedales—Alexander H. Stewart, Chicago, Ill.
Boston Terriers—W. T. Kinder, Boston, Mass.
Pomeranians and Pekingese—Mrs. Frank T. Clarke, Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.
Russian Wolfhounds—Dr. W. K. Anderson, New York City.
Pointers—U. R. Fishel, New York City.
Scotch Terriers—Major Fayette C. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Bull Terriers—Scott L. Libby, East Williston, N. Y.

TRAP SCORES HIGH DESPITE THE RAIN

Four Straight Strings Returned by Gunners at N. Y. A. C. Shoot.

Notwithstanding the driving rain, some excellent scores were made by the gunners of the New York Athletic Club at their Travers Island traps yesterday. No less than four straight strings were returned in the two weekly 25-target events. In the shoot for the Red Cross prize M. McAvoy, Z. Rogers, and Dr. Culver all broke straight strings, and each was given a leg on the prize. Dr. Culver turned the same trick in the shoot for the Tournament Cup.

No straight strings were made in the shoot for the Byronel Cup at 50 targets. The winners of the legs were the nimrods who had full cards. They were F. J. Ham, M. Murphy, W. R. Delehanty, C. A. Brown, D. I. Bradley, A. P. Walker, C. L. King, and George J. Corbett. The last named, who is the Chairman of the Shooting Committee, had the high scratch run of the day, with a card of 97 out of a possible 100 targets. A special was won by W. R. Delehanty.

The scores:

Name.	Red Cross Cup.	Tour. Cup.	Byr'l Cup.	Scratch and H'cap	Cups.
F. J. Ham	2 18	2 17	5 50	77	11— 88
M. Murphy	0 25	4 22	12 50	75	25—100
J. H. Vandervoort	2 23	2 20	3 40	81	10— 91
G. W. Derrick	3 25	3 20	0 45	85	12— 97
H. D. Knight	2 23	2 25	4 49	88	12—100
M. McVoy	0 25	1 25	1 47	95	7—100
E. G. Anderson	3 22	3 23	6 24	64	18— 82
Dr. Thielmann	0 22	0 20	0 48	92	0— 92
G. J. Corbett	0 24	1 25	1 50	97	7—100
W. R. Delehanty	5 23	0 19	10 50	82	20—100
H. E. West	2 23	2 23	4 46	84	10— 94
Z. Rogers	0 25	0 23	1 48	94	5— 99
C. A. Brown	4 21	5 24	9 50	79	10— 89
D. I. Bradley	1 23	1 24	2 50	94	8—100
A. C. Atherton	3 20	3 21	6 47	76	25— 98
Dr. Culver	0 25	0 25	1 48	94	5— 99
A. P. Walker	6 25	5 25	11 50	90	10—100
C. L. King	6 25	6 25	12 50	87	50—100
R. L. Spotts	1 24	0 24	2 47	92	6— 98

WINNERS.

Red Cross Cup—M. McVoy, Z. Rogers, and Dr. Culver.
Tournament Cup—Dr. Culver.
Byronel Cup—F. J. Ham, M. Murphy, G. J. Corbett, W. R. Delehanty, C. A. Brown, D. I. Bradley, A. P. Walker, and C. L. King.
Special Cup—W. R. Delehanty.
High Scratch Prize—G. J. Corbett.

ANTHONY WINS WALK.

Defeats Eddie Renz in Bronx Club's Annual Handicap.

Panos Anthony, veteran pedestrian of the Pastime A. C., led home a fair-sized field of rivals yesterday in the Bronx club's second annual handicap walk, conducted over a course of about four and one-quarter miles. Anthony, starting with a time allowance of 3 minutes 30 seconds, overtook the more liberally handicapped walkers near the end of the journey, and in a strong finish annexed first place from Barney Lichtman, who started off the six-minute mark. Anthony's time was 37:02. Lichtman, with John Cushing, who finished tenth, only recently returned to the Pastime club after being discharged from the service at Hazelhurst Field, L. I.

Eddie Renz of the New York A. C., former national champion, was the honor man of the race. He started 45 seconds behind scratch and finished sixth in 33:04. This was the fastest time recorded for the distance. Louis Labowitz, who started from scratch, finished seventh in 34:32.

The order of finish follows:

P. Anthony, (3:30,) 37:02; B. Lichtman, (6:00,) 39:58; A. V. Arnold, (6:00,) 40:00; W. C. Redey, (4:15,) 38:45; H. J. Brady, (7:00,) 47:31; Edward Renz, (45 seconds behind scratch,) 33:04; L. Labowitz, (scratch,) 34:32; R. Rosenberg, (8:00,) 48:05; J. Winkler, (10:00,) 45:10; J. Cushing, (6:00,) 41:50; B. Mann, (6:00,) 41:52.

COLUMBIA MAKES START.

Managers Are Elected for Ten Branches of Athletics.

Columbia University has cleared the decks for a general resumption of sports on a pre-war basis next year, with the election of managers and assistant managers for ten branches of athletics, which will be promoted at Morningside Heights. From the announcement of the election it is clear that Columbia will take part in all the major sports, and several of the minor ones.

The following is the list of managers and assistant managers elected, as announced by Levering Tyson, graduate Treasurer:

Crew, Walter S. Robinson; baseball, Maclear Jacoby; football, Edward Geisler; track, Alli Hassan; handball, L. Ulman; wrestling, Monroe Bloch.

Assistant Managers—Football, R. M. Ross; baseball, J. W. Giles; basketball, L. B. Jones; track, L. C. Owens, Jr.; swimming, W. J. Neumann; tennis, H. W. Foster; fencing, M. J. Bloomer; golf, A. L. Walker; wrestling, W. A. Ford.

Acting Manager of Track—H. G. Larson.

Road Races Abandoned.

The unusually large program of road races scheduled for yesterday were abandoned because of the heavy downpour of rain. It is expected many of the clubs will conduct the races next Sunday, with the probability of additional entires being received.

PRO GOLFERS IN TIE.

Doyle, Galligan, O'Hara, and Anderson Play Despite Downpour.

The heavy rain did not worry the golf professionals who gathered for a four-ball match at the Marine and Field Club yesterday. Pat Doyle of Deal and Fred Galligan of the home club were opposed to Peter O'Hara of Haworth and Carl Anderson of Bronxville, and the match ended all square.

At one stage early in the afternoon it rained so hard that they thought of calling it all off, but the golfers decided to play despite the weather. Toward the end it looked as if O'Hara and Anderson had the match as good as won, for, after turning for home all square, they became 2 up by winning the tenth and fourteenth holes. It was O'Hara who accounted for No. 10, a 210-yarder, where he brought off a mashie shot from off the green for a 2. Anderson won the fourteenth in 3. Galligan got one of the holes back for his side by winning the seventeenth in 3, and then Doyle squared accounts with a 4 at the home hole. The best-ball card was as follows:

Galligan and Doyle—									
Out	3	5	5	3	4	5	4	4	3—36
Anderson and O'Hara—									
Out	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4—36
Galligan and Doyle—									
In	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—34—70
Anderson and O'Hara—									
In	2	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	5—34—70

Earlier in the day another four-ball match in which amateurs were paired with professionals produced even a lower best ball. In this affair, C. J. O'Brien of the home club and Elmer Loving, the Lockport "pro," defeated J. W. Faisen, another Marine and Field Club member, and Cyril Walker of Shackamaxon, 2 up and 1 to play. It was really a match between Loving and Walker, both men playing brilliantly, Loving having slightly the better of the argument. He made the round in 68 to Walker's 69. O'Brien helped, however, so that his side had a best ball of 64.

FATHER AND SON TOURNEY.

Sleepy Hollow to Revive Novel Golf Fixture Next June.

The Father and Son tournament, which had become an interesting golf fixture, will be revived at Sleepy Hollow in June of next year, according to the announcement made yesterday by Secretary Albert B. Ashforth.

The tournament was inaugurated in 1915, but was not held this year owing to the war. The winners in 1915 were Charles D. Cooke and Everett B. Cooke; in 1916, Devereaux Emmet and Devereaux Emmet, Jr., and in 1917, Albert B. Ashforth and Henry Adams Ashforth.

CELTICS ARE HUMBLED.

Morningside Five Win Hard-Fought Victory by 34 to 26.

The Morningside A. C. Big Five basket ball quintet won a hard-fought victory over the New York Celtics yesterday afternoon at Manhattan Casino. The final score was 34 to 26. The game was closely contested throughout. At the end of the first half the Morningside players were leading by 14 to 8. Fallman and Farrant scored six field goals each for the victorious five.

The lineup:

Morningside, (34.)	Position.	Celtics, (26.)
Fallman	L. F.	Hoey
Goldstein	R. F.	Barry
Marney	C.	Tripps
Farrant	L. G.	McCormick
Belsky	R. G.	Witty

Field goals—Fallman, (6,) Marney, Farrant, (6,) Belsky, (3,) Hoey, (2,) Barry, (4,) Tripps, (5,) McCormick. Goals from fouls—Goldstein, (2,) Barry, (2.) Time of halves—Twenty minutes. Referee—Mr. McMullen, Boys' Club.

SOCCER GAME PROTESTED.

Paterson Led by 2 Goals to 1 When Rain Halted oCntest.

Despite the wet weather and bad condition of the fields, several soccer matches were played yesterday in this vinicity. At Todd's Field the Robin's Dry Dock and Paterson elevens played their U. S. F. A. Cup Tie game, and when the game was abandoned, sixteen minutes before time, the score stood at 2 goals to 1 in favor of Paterson. As the match was started thirty minutes late, the Robins team played under protest, and it is possible thatthe match will have to be replayed next Sunday. All the scoring was done in the second half, Lennox and Hunziker getting the goals for Paterson, while G. Laverty scored for Robins.

The crack team of the Bethlehem Steel Company added another victory to their credit by defeating the Babcock and Wilcox eleven in the National League game at Bayonne yesterday by the score of 5 goals to 0.

By the score of 4 goals to 2, the White Rose team defeated the Clan MacDuff eleven in the New York Combination League series at Lenox Oval yesterday.

The Longfellows easily won their match against the Macomb's A. C. at Macomb's Dam Park yesterday in the Combination League series by the score of 7 goals to 0. Walsh, who had been barred from playing, owing to having broken his foot, again entered the field and scored 3 goals for the Longfellows.

L. I. A. L. Postpones Election.

The Long Island Athletic League at its meeting yesterday in the Brooklyn A. A. voted to defer its annual election of officers until Jan. 6.

Not Enough Hudsons

To Meet Spring Demand

Open Car Production Suspended for Several Months. Our Present Stock is All that is Available Now

The Hudson factory tells us that we are to receive no open car model Super-Six for a period of several months.

We must meet the spring demand from the small stocks we now have. The limited factory output is to be devoted to the production of closed cars, for which the immediate sale is in excess of what can be produced.

When we were confronted with the possibility of getting no Super-Sixes after January 1st we attempted to accumulate a stock of cars that would meet our next year's needs. We stopped advertising. Our sales organization was smaller than it had been in years; still with a factory production that was not materially curtailed until two months ago we were unable to accumulate a stock of new cars.

Hudson Leadership Again Shown

Again we can see better than ever before what hold Hudson quality has among motor car users. It has been assailed by many kinds of competition. The Super-Six has met every performance test. It proved its endurance in ways that no other car ever attempted. The Super-Six motor, first charged with being merely an advertising idea, then challenged as a mechanical failure, is now universally acknowledged as motordom's undisputed leader. It made new automobile history. It made records for speed, hill-climbing and endurance that have not been matched by any other car of any type.

There are 60,000 Hudson Super-Sixes now in service. The factory output has never equaled the demand for the Super-Six. It has never been possible for any dealer to get stocks ahead, let alone finding himself in a position where he must needs resort to unusual methods for quick liquidation.

Super-Six Leads In Value

The Super-Six leads in value just as it always has. Its quality is recognized. Thousands have learned its reliability. All know how it has influenced the development of motor car design. Its body types have been patterns for the entire industry. Makers of costlier cars have adopted its design. Cheaper cars have attempted to follow its styles.

If you plan owning a Hudson, bear in mind that it is the most wanted, fine car on the market and has been continuously so for three years.

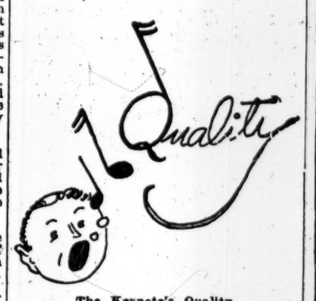
HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO. of N. Y., Inc.

Circle Building, Broadway at 61st Street, New York

BROOKLYN: 1422 Bedford Avenue NEWARK: 866 Broad Street

HUDSON SUPER SIX

Look for the White Triangle, the most distinctive mark in motordom



The Keynote's Quality.

Over 3,000 silk four-in-hands marked down. All from our regular stock.

Just a little merry-making before Christmas!

2050 were $2.50
300 were $3.00
761 were $3.50

$1.95.

Can't you hear him!

"Thanks, Dad, just what I wanted."

An order on Rogers Peet for a new dress suit.

Attractive gift order forms.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St — "The Four Corners" — Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren — Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

For the Holiday and Social Season

SOCIAL activities are multiplying since the signing of the armistice—a gay holiday season ahead.

★ ★

Evening suits cut on the lines of those made by the four or five of New York's most exclusive tailors.

★ ★

Fitting with the ease and grace essential to your physical and mental comfort.

★ ★

One particular value is a full silk lined evening coat, with trousers, at $40—a true ante-bellum value.

★ ★

Dinner coats, correct evening waistcoats, jewelry, shirts, collars, ties and hosiery.

Dress Overcoats for Evening and Day Wear

Weber and Heilbroner

Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores

241 Broadway 345 Broadway 775 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 30 Broad 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

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WHEN the gift is for a man—these please most.

Neckwear—uncommon designs—the last word in quality—silks made in England.

Gloves—all the desirable leathers—American and English makes. Handkerchiefs—pure Irish linen—novelty patterns from France. Mufflers—unique color-blends from Switzerland.

Canes, umbrellas and silver novelties.

Everything men and boys wear—sporting goods—trunks and bags.

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AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

FOR SALE
Six New
MOTOR TRUCKS
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Manufacturer's Price
2 2-Ton Chassis
2 1½- " "
1 1¼- " "
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All Brand New and of High Grade Standard Make.
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TRUCKS
PAR VALUE
The measure of motor truck value is in performance. Under varying conditions of operation a uniform reliability of service can only be obtained by making your truck investment on a quality basis.
Ready for early delivery — Capacities 1 to 7½ tons.
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PERFORMANCE COUNTS

LAST BAN ON FOOD IS LIFTED TODAY

Federal Administration Drops Restrictions on Public Eating Places

BUT URGES CONSERVATION

Its Activities Are Now to be Centred on Preventing Profiteering and Speculation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Announcement was made by the Federal Food Administration tonight of the issuance of orders dropping all food restrictions beginning tomorrow morning. From time to time various regulations have been abandoned, and since Oct. 21 last the principal specific food regulations in force were those known as the "twelve general orders for public eating places." These latter are to be dropped, effective tomorrow morning.

In rescinding the "twelve general orders" the Food Administration emphasizes the need for continued care in food in order that the United States may meet its pledge to relieve conditions abroad. The twelve general orders for public eating places, which were designed as a war measure to restrict food at the time the devices of meatless and wheatless days and the substitution of one food for another were abandoned, went into effect on Oct. 21. It is estimated that 9,000,000 persons take their meals in public eating places—hotels, restaurants, cafés, clubs, and dining cars—and the food saving through this system of conservation is declared by Federal food officials to have been very great, despite the fact that compilation of the total savings has not been possible to date.

In notifying the Hotel Chairmen on the staffs of the Federal Administration of the decision to rescind the present food regulations the Hotel Division of the Food Administration asked that they hold themselves in readiness to assist in putting into effect any specific measure which public eating places, through developments in world relief, may in the future be called upon to carry out.

The twelve general orders provided that no public eating place should serve bread or toast, in any form, under one meat, allow any bread to be brought to the table until after the first course, or serve to one patron at any one meal more than one kind of meat. Bacon was barred as garniture. A half ounce of butter was regarded as a portion, and cheese was limited to a half ounce for a meal. Nos. 9 and 10 referred to the sugar restriction. The others referred to waste and the use of cream and butter fats.

Conservation Still Urged.

Nothwithstanding the lifting of food restrictions the Food Administration will not cease its activities entirely until a Presidential proclamation releases the public from the Food Control act, which may be some months in the future. Meanwhile, particular attention will be paid to profiteering and speculation in licensed food products. The profit and margins rules will be enforced as they have been during the last few months.

The New York District Federal Food Board issued a statement yesterday urging the proprietors of eating places to continue conservation of all foodstuffs.

"There should be no waste or extravagance in the use of any foods," said the statement. "All food should be prepared and served with the idea constantly in mind that America must send 20,000,000 tons of food to hungry Europe during the next twelve months and that the greater part of this food can be secured only by saving."

The board made public the following telegram from the Food Administration at Washington:

"Partial demobilization of the Food Administration and the withdrawal of many of its rules and regulations have given the impression in some quarters that all its activities have ceased, or are shortly to cease. This is not the case. The act imposes upon the administration certain obligations, which continue until Presidential proclamation releases us from the Food Control act, and particularly the obligation to curb profiteering and speculation in licensed food products. This function must continue to be performed, and there is no intention of relaxing in this direction. It has been possible, now that peace is assured, to cancel many requirements for reports and many of the details of the regulations, but the profit and margins rules have been, for the most part, retained, and will be enforced by revocation of license and other appropriate penalties. It is expected that it will be possible from time to time to remove certain commodities from the license list, but this will be limited to commodities which do not seem likely to be subject to possibility of speculation and profiteering."

RELIEF DIRECTORS ASSIGNED.

Hoover Sending Agents to Belgrade, Trieste, and Poland.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator, announced today that, in accordance with the resolution of the associated Governments to take energetic steps in relief work, he had appointed Colonel Wood of the United States Army to be Director of Relief for Serbia and Jugoslavia on behalf of the United States Food Administration.

Colonel Wood, with a staff of six officers, will leave at once for Belgrade and other points in the territory under his jurisdiction. The allied countries will send representatives to participate in the work.

Foodstuffs sent from the United States in co-operation between the War Department and the Food Administration are now arriving in the Adriatic. They are being discharged at various points under the auspices of the Quartermaster General Staff. Colonel McIntosh of the United States Army will leave for Trieste to take charge of the supply bases. He will co-operate with Colonel Wood and allied representatives in charge of distribution in Serbia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro.

Investigations made by United States naval officials are said to show that the situation of the population is extremely critical, and it is expected that relief can be placed in their hands within two weeks.

The Food Administration is also dispatching a mission to Poland, composed of Colonel Grove of the American Army, Vernon G. Kellogg, former Director of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, and Hugh Gibson, former First Secretary of the Embassy in London. Missions to this region also are being dispatched by the British and French Governments. Additional missions are being organized for Rumania.

Relief measures in Belgium and in Northern France are being rapidly expanded to offer shelter and clothing. The work is being done through the mission for relief in Belgium, under the direction of W. B. Poland, and with the co-operation of the American Army and Navy and the British and French

Beck Back from England.

James M. Beck, former Assistant United States Attorney General, returned from England on Saturday on the White Star liner Baltic, where he had spent two months on legal business. He said that he had enjoyed his visit very much and had been hospitably entertained by the Pilgrims Society and many of his English friends. Mr. Beck did not go to Paris.

SAYS CHILE FEARS NO WAR

Minister Mathieu Denies Agitation Represents Majority.

Beltron Mathieu, Chilean Minister to the United States, who was at the Waldorf last night, said the Chile-Peru controversy was not likely to lead to hostilities, because the agitation for war was confined principally to certain factions and parts of the populations of both countries that were not by any means representative of the majority opinion or inclination of the people.

"Chile's policy is one for peace and progress in the Americas, in accordance with her well-known attitude for many years of looking to the best interests of her neighbor countries as well as her own interests, and the present dispute with Peru cannot be raised to any degree of importance to warrant any change in that situation," said he. "The friction between the two countries will disappear of its own accord in time, without interruption of peaceful relations, I fully believe. But should the occasion require it, the Government of Chile will undoubtedly submit the question to the United States Government for aid in settlement, in accordance with President Wilson's note to Chile expressing a desire for an amicable adjustment. This I mention as my private opinion, and not as a statement in my official capacity."

The question of dispute between Chile and Peru concerns the districts of Tacna and Arica, in the Chilean Province of Atacama, and is covered by the terms of the treaty of Ancon. This provided for the holding of the territory for a period of ten years (which has been extended) by Chile, to be followed by a popular vote to determine which country should ultimately gain undisputed possession, the country receivink the award to pay $10,000,000. It was claimed that Peru had never offered to meet the latter condition.

Chile had no accredited Minister here for a year or more, and Mr. Mathieu, a native Chilean of French descent, who comes from the Province of Santiago, began his duties at Washington a month ago, and is actively interest in the trade future of his country in connection with the United States. The war talk in Chile is of secondary consideration, he said, to the importance which Chileans attach to commercial relations with the United States.

"A large part of our former imports from Germany will be replaced by American goods, said Mr. Mathieu. "This includes iron and steel, some of which we formerly obtained in England. Just now we have great need for coal. A contractor here told me he had 130,000 tons, which he had been unable to deliver to Chile because of the lack of shipping. We shall take the matter of sea transportation to the Shipping Board, and hope thereby to remedy conditions. Mr. McAdoo has assured us of his desire to co-operate in trade between the two countries.

"We send to America practically all of her nitrates, and much copper and iron ores. Our markets are open to America's manufactured goods. We need everything except food, of which we have sufficient, but we have no ships for either imports or exports. This is a matter equally important to American invested capital in Chile, as it is to the Chileans themselves, and the opportunities for development and openings for American investments and industry are going to be much larger in Chile than formerly.

"Just now our greatest need is for coal for industry, including the mines. And we also have need for railway materials and general equipment that includes rails, rolling stock, and locomotives."

POLES CELEBRATE VICTORY.

Great Thong Gathers to Receive Military Mission.

Men and women of Polish birth met last night in the 71st Regiment Armory, and celebrated the allied victory and the rebirth of Poland. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Polish Citizens' Committee of New York, of which Edward S. Witkowski is President. The great drill hall of the armory was well filled, and the audience was enthusiastic, for besides celebrating the victory the meeting was also a reception to the Polish Military Mission, which has just arrived from France on the way to Siberia.

The members of the mission are Major Arosiaw Okulicz, Major H. Wagner, Lieutenant A. Hodzko, Lieutenant Ignacy Zakszewski, Lieutenant Joseph Sicrocinski, and Sergeant Paul Mierzejewski.

Mr. Witkowski presided and on behalf of Mayor Hylan, Corporation Counsel William T. Burr made an address.

Nearly all the Consuls of the allied nations were present. The most impressive moments were when the military mission was escorted to the platform, headed by the Polish band, and when the Polish national hymn was played.

In Memory of Evander Childs.

The Evander Childs Association has issued a little brochure entitled "How Evander Childs High School Was Named," which today it will ask permission of the Board of Education to place in the hands of every pupil in that school in order that they may know something of the life of Evander Childs, who gave fifty-one years of distinguished service to New York's schools. The memorial, designed to be an inspiration to the students, many of whom graduate without ever knowing how or why their school was named, contains a portrait of Childs, and under it his motto, "What I do, I will do well." It also reprints the resolutions unanimously adopted at a meeting of 2,000 men and women in 1912, which petitioned the Board of Education to name the new high school, then about to be erected in the Bronx, after him as a testimonial to his public service.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHESTER MEYER,
formerly of 1,019 Boston Road, Bronx, N. Y., can learn something to his advantage by addressing G. P., 170 Times.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—HARRY A. MARVEL against Steamboat "CHRYSTENAH," her engines, &c. Notice—I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for repairs, $1,502.92. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on December 30, 1918, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal, So. Dist. N. Y.
ALEXANDER & ASH, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—THE CLYDE-STEAMSHIP COMPANY against Steamship "CLARA," her engines, &c. Notice—I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for salvage services. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on December 30, 1918, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal, So. Dist. N. Y.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is given that the Lehigh Valley Transportation Company, owner of the steamtug "Mahanoy," has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on the 26th day of February, 1918. Stipulated value of vessel and freight, $80,592.19. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Henry W. Goodrich, Commissioner, at 49 Wall Street, New York City, on or before February 24 1919, or be defaulted. THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

POSTPONED SALE.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.—I will sell at public auction on Friday, December 27, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, the Steamboat "Chrystenah," her engines, &c., said steamboat to be sold at the foot of 157th Street and North River, New York City, N. Y., where she can now be seen and inspected.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
Dated New York, December 20, 1918.

MANNING WILL NOT SERVE WITH HEARST

Rector of Trinity Tells Mayor Editor's Appointment to Welcome Soldiers Is Improper.

TAXPAYERS SEND PROTEST

Forest Hills Association Unanimously Demands That Hearst Be Made to Resign.

Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, wrote yesterday to Grover Whalen, secretary to Mayor Hylan, declining to serve on the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops because of the presence on the committee of William Randolph Hearst.

Mr. Hearst, in an editorial on June 6, 1915, in The New York American, Dr. Manning said, defended the sinking of the Lusitania, and in Dr. Manning's judgment the appointment of Mr. Hearst on the committee was "manifestly improper." He declared that "all loyal men and women of our city should join in earnest protest against it."

At a regular meeting of the Forest Hills Taxpayers' Association on Friday night a resolution was adopted unanimously protesting against the appointment as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Affairs of the General Committee of Hearst and asking that the Mayor reconsider his action and call for the resignation of Mr. Hearst from the committee. Here is Dr. Manning's letter:

Rector's Office, Trinity Parish,
New York, Dec. 21, 1918.
Grover Whalen, Esq., Secretary, Office of the Mayor.

My Dear Mr. Whalen: Your letter of Dec. 7 is received notifying me that the Mayor has appointed me as a member of the Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops, of which Mr. Rodman Wanamaker is Chairman.

There is no service in which I should more eagerly desire to give every assistance in my power, nor in which I should feel it a greater honor to share, than that of giving fitting welcome home to our brave soldiers and sailors. I am informed, however, that W. R. Hearst is a member of the committee appointed by the Mayor, and that a subcommittee, of which Mr. Hearst is Chairman, is to have part in the official welcome to our troops. If this information is correct, I find myself compelled, with very great regret, to decline the Mayor's appointment to membership on this committee.

Mr. Hearst's attitude during this war toward our allies on the one hand, and toward our enemies on the other, is a matter of open and public knowledge. In The New York American of June 6, 1915, he defended the sinking of the Lusitania, in which American men, women, and children were brutally murdered. In my judgment the appointment of Mr. Hearst on the committee to welcome our returning soldiers is so manifestly improper, that all loyal men and women of our city should join in earnest protest against it. Yours very truly,
WILLIAM T. MANNING.

Here is the resolution adopted by the Forest Hills Taxpayers' Association:

Resolved, That the Forest Hills Taxpayers' Association emphatically voices its protest against the action of the Mayor of the City of New York in appointing William Randolph Hearst as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Affairs of the General Committee which is charged with the duty and given the privilege of extending a welcome to our homecoming troops, and we request that the Mayor reconsider his action and call for the resignation of Mr. Hearst from this subcommittee.

We feel that it is needless to enumerate the things which Mr. Hearst has said and done before and during the troublous period of the war with Germany. They savor of the pro-German and anti-Ally and do not ring true with the American spirit. A person with such a record cannot sincerely welcome homecoming troops and should not be accorded the privilege of any part in the joyous and heartfelt greetings with which the people of New York will acclaim their returning heroes. Why not correct this error, Mr. Mayor, before it is too late? Further be it

Resolved, That the President of this association be requested to forward this resolution to John F. Hylan, Mayor of New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

TO LEASE
RESTAURANT

in the city of Providence, Hotel Berkshire, house of 100 rooms, restaurant, fully equipped or nearly so, seating capacity 300; Keith's Theatre directly opposite, seating 2,600 people; this restaurant is 100 feet long 70 feet wide and not a pillar in it; music gallery, up to date kitchen, fully equipped, the only first class restaurant on the main street of the city; grand opportunity for the right man with a little capital; could be opened for New Year's Eve if turned quickly. Address or call upon Edgar F. Smith, Hotel Berkshire.

Business man, head of an import and export firm, leaving shortly for Europe, would like to get in touch with American manufacturers who are able to offer merchandise for European market; only firms of good standing producing reliable merchandise will be considered; highest references. R. O., 246 Times Downtown.

Progressive Connecticut Mfg. Co. desires a salesman with established clientele who can obtain high-grade business in metal parts and small mechanical specialties; only A1 men who can produce immediate results need apply; steady employment for right man. Address G. M. Co., Box X 349 Times Annex.

Ladies' wear shop, newly equipped with finest of fixtures, ready to put stock in; Broadway and 53d St.; profitable business. Sell or rent or will buy stock of lingerie and silk underwear, &c. Rosenzweig, 1,687 Broadway.

For Sale.—Stock, machinery, fixtures, formula name, trademark and good will of "Scourene" soap and powder; fine opportunity to get into a profitable business. Write or call Jacob Bros. Co., 589 West 39th St.

Want to meet gentleman willing to go abroad with me, to help launching business, France and Belgium, construction and other necessities; I know languages and countries; no knowledge necessary. L 98 Times.

Sweater selling agents will divide Broadway showroom, above 23d St., with a desirable party, very reasonable; excellent opportunity for kindred line. Write Q. Q., 614, 1,265 Broadway.

Member of importing firm going to Europe on business; will be glad to represent anyone desirous of personal representation; sailing on the 28th instant. X 312 Times Annex.

Furnished 15-room house, 4 baths, refined location, big profits, including valuable lease, for sale; $8,000 required; excellent opportunity. Owner, 62 West 51st St.

Legitimate business, established seven years, stock, fixtures, car, good will; I wish to retire; no sacrifice, but honest deal with responsible man. A 914 Times Harlem.

Partner wanted with $3,000; substantial, profitable, permanent business; capital fully secured by merchandise; immediate action necessary. W 97 Times.

Wanted, partner with $8,000, for retail women's wear business; located in theatrical district. Answer Room 817, 80 Maiden Lane.

Attractive sample dress shop for sale; good opportunity dressmaker; Harlem. A 951 Times Harlem.

Man, 37, wants to connect with concern desirous extending business in West Indies and South America. G 628 Times Downtown.

Motor truck, 3½ tons, almost new; will sell with good paying contract for steady work. Mais Co., 103 West 51st.

Young man has $2,000 cash to invest with services. What have you to offer? L 91 Times.

High-class restaurant, centrally located, privilege for rent; party must have experience, capital; no others apply. W 206 Times.

Orient.—About to make trip; will consider another good proposition. R 579 Times Downtown.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

9 Cents per word each insertion.

BATISTES Wanted.—Flesh, 40 inch. Call Madison Square 8103.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will exchange 110 A. D. Juilliards, any color, for Burgundy. Chelsea 9840.

CHEVRON BRAID Wanted. — All styles. Adelman & Grossoff, 174 Wooster St. Spring 2567.

COATINGS Wanted.—Men's mixtures, dark, 14-16 ounces, wool or cotton warp; quantity. Gramercy 2066.

COATS, Skirts, Waists Wanted.—Want to buy 1,500 ladies' Spring coats, poplins, serges, &c.; 1,000 children's; 1,000 skirts; 500 dozen silk and cotton waists; popular price, well made; Jan.-Feb. delivery. L 99 Times.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders all week on Spring coats and suits. Call with samples, 1,140 Broadway, 3d floor.

COATS AND CAPES Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade coats and capes all week, mornings. Harry Frank, 38 West 33d St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats of better grade. 134 West 26th St., sixth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will look at girl's and intermediate coats. 7 West 30th St., 3d floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits, Monday. 53 East 10th, 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats of better grade. 134 West 26th St., sixth floor.

COATS, Suits, and Capes Wanted.—Of the better kind; jobber looking and placing orders. 18 West 27th, Room 901.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at Spring coats all week. Call all week, top floor, 12 West 21st St.

COATS Wanted.—We are placing orders for Spring on infants' and children's coats; bring samples. 8 East 12th St., 8th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at snappy junior of better grade. 30 West 21st St., 11th floor.

COATS, Suits, Capes Wanted.—Better grade; jobber placing order. Call with samples all week, 9th floor, 34 West 27th.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade. 7th floor, 35 West 31st.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will place stock orders on ladies' and children's Spring coats. 13-15 West 20th St., 7th floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing Spring orders, also juniors'. 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobbers looking at snappy styles in ladies' and misses' coats. 5th floor, 45 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobbers looking at Spring coats of the better grade. 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

COATS, Caps, Suits Wanted.—Looking at new Spring styles and placing orders all day. 29 West 30th, 1st floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Ladies'; jobber looking at Spring samples. 4th floor, 35 West 35th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobs, any kind; cash. Hutner, 48 West 28th.

COATS, Suits, Capes Wanted.—Better grade Spring line. 121 West 28th, 4th floor.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—130's, 140's Sillesias, large quantities, spot cash. Spring 9647.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at satin, taffeta, georgette and crepe meteor dresses; will place stock orders on good models; call all week. 1 Madison Av., 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on exclusive tailored models. 48 West 33d St., 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on dresses; call all week. 29 West 35th, 9th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—All kinds. Hutner, 48 West 28th.

FURS Wanted.—Trimmings and sets; cheapest to best. Hutner, 48 West 28th.

GINGHAMS and Percales Wanted.—All kinds; must be cheap. Madison Sq. 3822.

GROSGRAINS Wanted.—24 inches wide; all colors. Third floor, 244 5th Av.

LINGERIES AND SILK UNDERWEAR Wanted.—Stock to equip several ladies' wear shops; also job quantity for our wholesale department. Rosenzweig, 1,687 Broadway.

PAISLEY LINING Wanted. — For cash. Ginsberg & Charlop Bros., 151 West 26th.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Velours and poplin, Americans or similar; light colors only; will pay cash. Samuel Printz, 30 West 34th.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Of every description. Hutner, 48 West 28th.

POINRET TWILLS, Tricotines, Duvet de Laine Wanted, Spring shades. Mad. Sq. 6025.

PLUSH Wanted.—All kinds. Hutner, 48 West 28th.

POPLINS Wanted.—American black; will exchange for navy or will buy for cash; also Spring shades velour. Ginsberg & Charlop, 151 West 26th.

POPLIN Wanted.—In high shades, for cash. Farragut 4089.

POPLINS Wanted.—American; high shades. Madison Square 3838.

POPLINS Wanted.—90610, black. Chelsea 6018.

SAMPLE SWATCHES or Clippings Wanted.—In cotton dress goods; also in silk and velvet; can use any size over four inches square, and any quantity over 100 pounds; representative in city every other week. Union Loom Works, Inc., Boonville, N. Y.

SECO SILK Wanted.—Nainsooks, batiste, cambrics; must be cheap. Madison Square 3822.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235, American 0956, and also poplins, gabardines, poiret twills, and velours, light shades. Schlossman-Schtiffer, 10 East 33d.

SERGES Wanted.—Open buy a quantity of Whitman 99 and other quality of fine serge. Kaplan Bros., 22 West 32d St. 7017 Madison Square.

SERGES Wanted.—7120 navy; must be cheap for cash; velours, shade terracotta. Phone Gramercy 2452.

SERGES Wanted.—09070, U. S. 235, 0609, 0696; must be cheap, for cash. Gramercy 1074.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for Whitman 99; will pay cash. Cohen-Edelman, 35 West 31st.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235, navy and black. Phone Vanderbilt 5507.

SERGE Wanted.—Navy, Whitman's 1210. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st.

SERGES Wanted.—7614, 54280, S. B. G. L. navy, black. Gramercy 6227.

SERGES Wanted.—54280 navy, for cash, at cheap price. Madison Square 377.

SHAINBERG & SCHOENFELD Wanted.—Open to buy the following numbers: 11433, 227, 94, 104, 7120, 54280, 99, 9, 528. 257 4th Av. Gramercy 1989.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All constructions; mail swatches with lowest prices. X 376 Times Annex.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Holden-Leonard, Arthur Joel, pekin, copen, sand. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

SUITS Wanted.—Fall or Spring; jobs. Hutner, 48 West 28th.

TAFFETA Wanted.—All colors; also peau de cygne. Ask for Julius. Madison Square 7527.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Dery's quality 1011. Phone Gramercy 2400, before 10 A. M.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—4718 or similar, all colors; bolivias, black and brown. Scheer & Meyer, Madison Square 2967.

TRICOTINE Wanted. — Andrews navy, any quantity, for spot cash; state price. Address J. B., 777 Times Annex.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Poiret twills. Madison Square 8466.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightest weight velours in all shades in exchange for brown and taupe broadcloth. Freedman Brothers Corp., 1,333 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted.—Spring shades, $2.50, cash; popling, navy and colors. Farragut 2323.

VELOURS Wanted.—K544 or 13009, all shades, for spot cash. Gramercy 1338.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 0360, Pekin, tan, and gray; must be cheap. Far. 5886.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—8084. M. Feynman Co., 19 West 21st.

VELVET, Black Lyons Wanted.—Cheap for cash, Madison Square 6355.

VENICES Wanted.—Will buy narrow venices to close out. Phone Spring 1680.

Offerings to Buyers

9 Cents per word each insertion.

BEAVER COATS.—Furmose and Yukon seal; also stoles and muffs to match; lowest prices; immediate delivery. R. Simon & Co., 22 West 26th.

BLANKETS.—All wool khaki and gray pieced and 6-4 full army length and width, to close out. S. A. Lipps, 53 East 8th St. Stuyvesant 3333.

BOLIVIAS.—F. & H., also Garfield, 5010 tricotines, all colors. Greeley 3877.

BOYS' SUITS.—Velveteens, sizes 3-8, blue and brown, lined coats and pants; close out cheap. Lewis & Maisel, 110 Grand St.

BRAIDS.—Fine quality white 16-line silk, cheap. Samuel Printz, 30 West 24th.

BROADCLOTH.—Will sell quantities of F. & H. and Madison broadcloth, heavy and light weight velours, Gera mills 9056, 7098 and 10764; Scotia 0302; also 3421, 519, 54280 and 7120. Farragut 2951.

BROADCLOTH.—All shades, will sell individual pieces, heavy velours; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 28th.

Offerings to Buyers

CANTON FLANNEL.—6 oz., 33-35 in. wide, 6,500 yards, instant delivery. Stuyvesant 5245.

CAPS.—Overseas, twenty oz. khaki regulation, all wool, to close out very cheap. Co-operative Manufacturers' Assn., 24 West 4th St.

CHIFFON VELVET.—Any shades, for immediate delivery. Madison Square 3313.

COATEES.—Beaver, furmoss, sealart, and surfurs, Yukon seal; also high-grade coats, silvertone, bolivia, broadcloth, and velours; fur trimmed; exceptional value. Potter & Schattman, 147 W. 22d.

COATEES.—Beaver and plush, from $8 up. Immediate delivery; velour coats, fur collars, half lined, $9.90 up. Bramson Bros., 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Will close out 75 ladies' coats, navy, oxfords, assorted sizes, fur plush trimmed, lined, values $8.50 to $14.50, at $7.50; also 125 children's coats, quilted lined, plush trimmed, sizes, 7 to 10, $5.50 values at $3.12½. Call 1,123 Broadway. Room 417.

COATS.—Girls', 2 to 14 years, plushes, zibelines, cloths, on racks; quantities assorted styles, real values; Spring line ready for Jobbers. Kommel, 27 West 20th. Telephone 9749 Chelsea.

COATS.—Attention to cloak jobbers: If you want to see a wonderful line of Spring coats, call at our showrooms, as we do not employ salesmen. Samuel Printz, 30 West 24th St.

COATS.—Will close out 500 plush with plain and fur trimmings, very low prices; shawl fur collar trimmed cloth coats, reasonable prices. Liebermann & Dors, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—All wool pom pom, velour and broadcloth, fur and self-trimmed, newest models; immediate delivery; specialized January sales. Shapiro-Davis, 29 West 35th.

COATS.—300 beautiful silvertones, shawl seal collars, silk lined; big sacrifice; velours, kerseys, fur trimmed; very cheap; unusually desirable garments. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Price for January sales; large varieties, styles, materials, and colors; sizes including stouts. Charlop Bros. & Co., 151 West 26th St.

COATS.—Of better grade, Hudson seal shawl collars, all silk lined, late models, desirable materials, close out, price. B. Hirschhorn & Co., 39 West 29th.

COATS.—Plush, fur trimmed, best silvertones, velours, broadcloths, fur trimmed, plain; finest pom poms, velveteen suits, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 28th.

COATS.—Velour and broadcloth; fur-trimmed misses' suits; big values for sales; prompt delivery. Davidson & Garson, 25 West 20th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, shawl seal collars, close below cost; velour dressed, wonders, $11.75-$13.75. Michael Senft, 29 W. 35th.

COATS.—Beaver coatees, $7.75; fur-trimmed long coats, $10.75, and others, closing out below cost. I. Frank, 48 West 22d.

COATS.—200 velour coats, full lined, quilted, fur shawl collars; 48-inch long; $11. B. Rauiowitz & Sons, 50 West 15th St.

COATS.—Velour, kersey, and silvertone, shawl fur collars, to close out cheap. Liebman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st St.

COATS.—500, big sacrifice; latest models and materials for January sales. L. Persky, 205 7th Av. Farragut 2390.

COATS, 2,000, 2 to 6, 8 to 14, all materials, to close out, at a sacrifice. Rosh & Mayers, 17 West 28th.

COATS.—Closing out; very cheap; velours, broadcloths, fur trimmed. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—Children's, juniors' and ladies' coats to close out at reasonable prices. Edelson & Hand, 16 West 22d St.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats, ladies' and juniors' for immediate delivery. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Selling better grade garments at sacrifice. Cohen-Edelman, 35 West 31st.

COATS.—About 50, all sizes, close out cheap. Samuel Fine Co., 12 W. 27th.

COATS.—Job to close out. Myer Cohen, 11 West 25th.

COTTON GOODS.—Manufacturer of ladies' garments discontinuing certain lines has for sale sateens, plain colors and fancy, suitable for linings or petticoats. Farragut 3792.

COTTON GOODS.—500 pieces Swift, 8-oz. cottonades and other goods, at special prices. 115 Worth St., Room 61. Tel. Franklin 4250.

COTTON KHAKI.—O. D. and field gray Turner, Halsey's and Goetz, quick delivery. Stuyvesant 5243.

CREPE DE CHINE, Juilliard 23, 1904, 100 pieces, white, pink, blue, lavender, maize, Nile, 80c.; 7/10. Phone Gramercy 3781.

CRYSTAL CORD. — Reasonable; Holden-Leonard, reindeer; also silvertone. Madison Square 1520.

DRESSES.—Large assortment of latest styles in serge; also a few velvets to close out at a sacrifice; Spring line ready. Casino Dress Co., 368 6th Av. Gramercy 2494.

DRESSES.—See our wool French serges, $3.50; silks, $5; jerseys, $9.75; jobs to close. Loeb, Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Spring line ready; also snappy serge dresses for immediate delivery. New York Dress Co., 35 West 35th St.

CREPE DE CHINE, Eagle 30, 772, about 75 pieces, white, pink, blue, Nile, $1.07½; 7/10. Phone Gramercy 3474.

DRESSES, 10 newest models, all wool French serge, $5.50; men's wear serge, $6.75-$13.50; greatest values for immediate sales. Feller, 30 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—500 advanced Spring serge dresses for January sales to close out. M. Taub & Co., 38 West 26th.

DRESSES, serges and velours, for immediate delivery at very reasonable prices. Bitwell Dress and Costume Co., 142 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Taffeta satin, $5 up; wonderful values and styles; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES, Serges, Satins, Velvets, Taffetas. Cheap. Spring line ready. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Better grade serges, jerseys, georgettes and evening dresses. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job lot of dresses to be sold. 26 West 17th, 12th floor.

DRESSES.—150 satin and serge, at a sacrifice. Elite, 126 West 34th.

DRESSES.—Spring line for jobbers. Fitwell Dress, 12 West 17th. Farragut 3029.

DRESSES.—Silk, serges; close out; reasonable; also velvets. Seid, 32 East 31st.

DRESSES.—Job serge dresses, close out, at a sacrifice. Jawitz, 130 West 32d.

DRESSES.—2,000 silk dresses, to close out, cheap. Wexler Bros., 16 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Spring line for jobbers. Fitwell Dress, 12 West 17th. Farragut 3029.

DUVET DE LAINE.—Spring shades gabardines, all colors. Scheer & Meyer, Madison Square 2967.

FURS.—Misses' and children's fur sets, holiday novelties, large stock, to be closed out at sacrifice prices. Oldman Bros., 48 East 16th. Stuyvesant 1622.

GABARDINES, Gera, 30 pieces, navy, style 9945, price $3 net. Phone Madison Square 1826.

GABARDINE, Garfield mills, 4866, color 451. Mad. Sq. 2106.

GABARDINES.—All Spring shades for sale. Knickerbocker 909.

GEORGETTES, Georgines, 3-thread Crepe de Chine to close out cheap; regular terms. Call Chelsea 1383.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES.—200 cases, biggest assortment, great sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 3822.

HOSIERY. — Tell us your wants, men's, women's, and children's. Himwich Hosiery Mills, 467 Broadway.

LINING.—O. D. lustre, wool, 2,500 yards, spot delivery. Stuyvesant 5244.

NECKWEAR.—Men's odd lots, 50c. and $1, to close out. Gunport, 708 Broadway.

OVERSEAS CAPS.—Same standards as our Government contract; quick deliveries. Edelman & Grosoff, 174 Wooster St.

PALM BEACH Cloth, half wool; about 500 yards for sale cheap. Stuyvesant 7880.

PIQUE.—2,000 yards, high grade quality, No. 2 wale. Gramercy 6866. Diamond Neckwear. 64 West 23d.

PLUSH, Peco and Esquimette.—Cheap. Farragut 3886.

POPLINS, Serges.—P. P. L., W. F. X., V. S. L., other standard numbers; Storm, French, and mannish serges at low prices; no phone calls. A. Agress & Son, 27 W. 26th.

POPLIN.—25 pieces of Walworth Bros. 3421 poplin at $2.50 per yard; the best shades and perfect goods. J. L. Wolbarsht, 515 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

POPLINS, 75 pieces, Dobson 503, 100 pieces, Selven 1057, black, navy; also 50 pieces Lorraine 3868 Quaker gray, reasonable prices. Farragut 2930.

POPLINS, VELOURS AND BROADCLOTHS. —06077, 6606½, 767, 774, P. P. L., 11060, 032, 0360, 12075, 110; also Angora zibelines. Gramercy 2991.

POPLINS.—Arthur Joel's 6500, black and navy; also velours, all colors. Madison Square 5825.

POPLINS.—P. P. L., 4860, 4927, 777, 4916, 1080; broadcloths and velours. Mad. Sq. 651.

POPLINS.—American 90610, black and navy, Whitman gabardine 766. Mad. Sq. 3121.

POPLINS.—American 90610, 06077 navy and black. Madison Square 3935.

RADIUMS.—Fancies for linings; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

RAIN CAPES.—Girls' blue sateens, for immediate delivery. Atlantic Rain Coat Co., 2,618 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, E. N. Y. 1321.

Offerings to Buyers

RIBBONS.—For export trade, to close out, below market price. Bowling Green 9363.

SECO SILK.—First quality, 250 pieces, 25c net; printed tissue, 14 cases, wonderful assortment, 16½c; cambrics, organdies, voiles, biggest assortment, very cheap. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 3822.

SECO.—About 100 pieces white, black, navy, at a price. Lentz Bros. & Co., 136 West 21st.

SERGES.—Botany, 11433, $1.85; 809 botany, $1.95; 315 botany, all colors, $2; 3850 Stevens, $1.85; 10453 Gera, $1.35; 1658 Lorraine, $1.15; American, botany, Stevens velours, all colors, $2. R. Smith & Co. Gramercy 1280.

SERGES.—Botany, 11433, $1.85; 315 botany, all colors, $2.10; 10453 gera, $1.55; 1658 Lorraine, $1.15; 1450 Whitman check, 60c.; woolens of all kinds; prices lower than lowest. R. Smith & Co.; Gramercy 1280.

SERGES and PANAMAS.—0578, 9058, 99, 104, 838, 3850, 4061, 54280, F. S. G., C. S., C. F. S., C. S. G., K. S. T. P. S., 1717, H. W. P., B. P. N. L., 228, 230, also shepherd checks. Gramercy 2991.

SERGES. — 7120, $1.60; 6120, $1.27½; 11433, $1.87½; 104, $1.85; 9056, $1.70; 1464, $1.87½; 99

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Railroad Problem Becomes Pressing.

In the time which has intervened since Director General McAdoo proposed that a five-year period of Government operation of the railroads be allowed for the completion of a comprehensive plan for their future, the public, railway managers, and national legislators have weighed the proposition from many angles. Thus far concrete developments have been few, except for the opinion immediately expressed in many quarters at Washington and elsewhere that so protracted an extension of the original time allowance was unnecessary. Mr. McAdoo has continued to urge the acceptance of his program and nothing in the way of a substitute measure has been brought forward by railway operators or stockholders. This is not to say, however, that progress toward a plan in definite terms has not been made. The Association of Railway Executives after a session of nearly a week, followed by a subsequent meeting, has prepared the main outlines of a schedule for future operation of the roads which is to be completed, in all probability, in this city on Dec. 30. Then the public will have opportunity to balance the features of a program, which is expected to go to considerable length in respect to railroad management and certain points of remedial legislation, and the general suggestions of the Director General. It is needless to say that the subsequent developments will have a far-reaching effect on the nation's future business and trade development, and it stands to reason that the alignment of opposing ideas will be brought about only after a deal of hard-pressed argument. The railroad executives, for the most part, stand opposed to any steps which promise to lead to permanent Government operation, and on this point the Director General is on record as agreeing. At the same time, neither the railway executives nor security owners desire a return of the carriers to their post-war status; they have emphasized the statement that such a step, without proper safeguards, would be little short of disastrous. A middle way is being sought which will put the roads into private control, with Federal direction of some sort to assist in the adequate expansion of facilities and the support of railroad credit. Here lies the crux of the matter. The executives fear that a five-year control by the Government would find the railroads so completely merged physically and financially that a separation into original entities or anything approaching it would be hopeless. The Director General argues that, on the contrary, the longer period of Federal management would make easier the reversion to private operation than the prescribed twenty-one months after peace is concluded. In the end it seems likely that the public, after contemplation of the quality of service before and since the war measure was adopted, will make its voice heard in no uncertain terms to the end that economical and efficient results will be demanded. The railroad problem is looming up as one of the foremost, if not the leading, question to be decided during the country's process of readjustment.

One difficulty presented to the general public is comprised in the prospective of railroad earnings, expenses, and profits which will be available in the early months of 1919. With the end of the year at hand it is possible to grasp some of the results of Federal operation, yet any judgment to be made on the figures of 1918 must necessarily be affected by knowledge that they represent the product of an extraordinary emergency. Going back to preceding years the picture presented is one of expanding gross earnings during the period of the war before the United States entered it, with a shrinking total of profits because of rising costs. A study of the years immediately antedating the war shows excellent results among the strongly intrenched lines and a steadily receding process in case of many of the weaker systems. A general summary would be that the carriers did not thrive under the old way of Government and State direction, and the evident lesson is that if private operation is to be renewed a new régime in many particulars must be evolved. The current year will show the greatest operating revenue in the history of the country, approaching and perhaps exceeding $5,000,000,000. This total would be close to $1,000,000,000 more than in 1917. Operating expenses will probably be within reaching distance of $4,000,000,000, at least considerably in excess of $3,000,000,000. If the $4,000,000,000 mark is approached, the increase over the outlay in 1917 will be around $1,200,000,000. The great expansion of expenses, due in large part to increased wages and higher fuel costs, will, as the figures indicate, exceed by a round sum the increase of gross income, and points to a final net lower than the year before. The net revenue is expected to be some $150,000,000 less than the annual amount guaranteed by the railroad control act, and the deficiency is due to be taken out, of the revolving fund of $500,000,000 put at the disposal of the Director General by Congress.

The investment market of late has displayed clearly that the prospect of a large operating deficit in 1918 has not impaired the position of high-grade railroad bonds. True, the interest rate—the cost of new funds to the borrower—is higher than before the war, than a year ago, but this reflects nothing against the credit involved. The cost of all credit has risen. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company last week disposed of $50,000,000 general mortgage bonds, through its bankers at 99¼, yielding approximately 5.06 per cent. to the buyer. While railroad stocks rather generally lost ground during the week, the selling was reported by brokers to represent speculative operations for the most part while liquidation apeared to be negligible. A feature in the railroad share market worthy of mention is the absence, as far as inquiry shows, of apprehension among owners that the future carries decidedly unfavorable prospects. A confidence has been noted in banking circles where railroad financing is conducted on a large scale that the problem of management and operation will be worked out in a way not to impair permanently the market position of railroad securities.

The Liberty Bond market continued under heavy selling pressure during last week until the 4¼s reached levels where they offered competition in respect to investment return with many corporation issues. The Fourth 4¼s per cent. at 94.35 afforded a yield of more than 4.65 per cent., which made this issue as well as others an attractive investment for savings banks and insurance companies. The absorption of the bonds was not rapid enough at any time, however, to prevent the establishment of lower levels practically every day, and Government support, which was effective in stopping a decline last Spring and Summer, was not in evidence. The decline of this market is looked upon as one of the phenomena of the post-war readjustment period, with a rather remote reference to the broad aspects of investments.

MONEY RATES.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Re-new'ls.
Dec. 16	5	4½	5	5
Dec. 17	5	4¾	5	5
Dec. 18	4¾	4	4	4¾
Dec. 19	4½	4	4	4½
Dec. 20	4	3¼	3½	4
Dec. 21	4	3½	3½	4
Week's range—				
High	5			5
Low	3½			4
Same week last year—				
High	6			6
Low	4¾			6
Year to date—				
High	6			6
Low	2			2
Same period last year—				
High	10			6
Low	1¼			1½

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Dec. 16	6	6	6
Dec. 17	6	6	6
Dec. 18	5¾@6	5¾@6	5¾@6
Dec. 19	5½	5½	5½
Dec. 20	5½	5½	5½
Dec. 21	5½	5½	5½
Week's range—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5½	5½	5½
Same week last year—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5½	5½	6
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5	5¾	5½
Same period last year—			
High	6	6	6
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.
Eligible for retirement with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4⅛
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5¼@5⅜

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days.....6
4 to 6 months.....6

Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Within 15 Days, Incl. Member Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days. Inclusive.	61 to 90 Days. Inclusive.
Boston	4	4½	4½
New York	4	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4	4½	4½
Cleveland	4¼	4½	4½
Richmond	4¼	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4½	4½

The rate of 3 to 4½ per cent. for one-day discounts, in connection with the loan operations of the Government, is approved in the case of the New York district.

Secured by United States certificates of indebtedness or Liberty Loan bonds:

	Within 15 Days, Agricultural Paper, 90 Days.	Inc. Mem-ber Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 & Live Stock Over 90 Days.	Days, Inclusive.
Boston	5	4		4½
New York	5	4		4½
Philadelphia	5	4		4½
Cleveland	5¼	4		4½
Richmond	5	4		4½
Atlanta	5	4		4½
Chicago	5¼	4		4½
St. Louis	5½	4		4½
Minneapolis	5½	4		4½
Kansas City	5	4		4½
Dallas	5¼	4		4½
San Francisco	5½	4		4½

Trade acceptances one to sixty days and sixty-one to ninety days at 4½ per cent.

Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate, 4 per cent.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

In case the sixty-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the fifteen-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within fifteen days will be taken at lower rate. Whenever application is made by member banks for renewal of fifteen-day paper, the Federal Reserve Banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for ninety-day paper of the same class.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San. F.
Dec. 16	Par	Par	*25@15c	Par
Dec. 17	Par	Par	*25@15c	Par
Dec. 18	Par	Par	*25@15c	Par
Dec. 19	Par	Par	*25@15c	Par
Dec. 20	Par	Par	*25@15c	Par
Dec. 21	Par	Par	*25@15c	Par

*Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	3 Mos. Bills.	Short Bills.	Exch. on London.
Dec. 16	3	3½	3½	25f 98c
Dec. 17	3	3½	3½	25f 98c
Dec. 18	3	3½	3½	25f 97½c
Dec. 19	3	3½	3½	25f 98c
Dec. 20	3	3½	3½	25f 97½c
Dec. 21	3	3½	3½	25f 97½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consol 2½s	British 4½s	Paris Rentes.
Dec. 16	59½	99¼	62f 95c
Dec. 17	59½	99½	62f 95c
Dec. 18	59¾	99½	61f 85c
Dec. 19	59¾	99¼	61f 85c
Dec. 20	59¾	99¼	61f 75c
Dec. 21	59¾	99½	61f 75c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Dec. 16	48¾d	$1.01⅛
Dec. 17	48¾d	1.01⅛
Dec. 18	48¼d	1.01⅛
Dec. 19	48¼d	1.01⅛
Dec. 20	48⅛d	1.01⅛
Dec. 21	47⅞d	1.01⅛

The Salary of Working Dollars

When money is put to work it earns a salary. The salary continues indefinitely if the job is safe. There is no safer place for money than when invested in

Municipal Bonds

Municipalities do not go out of business. They grow in population and wealth with succeeding generations. Buy Municipal Bonds, safeguard your principal, and be sure of a salary for life.

Send for our list B97 of Municipal Bonds.

Yielding 4½% to 6%

Spitzer, Rorick & Co.
Established 1871
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Toledo Chicago

Advance Rumely Company

Circular letter on application.

Liggett & Drexel
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
61 Broadway, N. Y.
Phone Bowling Green 6780.
165 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.

To Yield 6.15%
Direct Obligation
Baltimore & Ohio System
Forty-Year 4% Bonds

Secured on one of the most important divisions of the B. & O. System.

These bonds being a direct obligation of the B. & O. Railroad Company, interest requirements, amounting to only $450,000 a year, are a charge prior to dividends on $212,000,000 of B. & O. stocks, having a present market value of over $110,000,000. The B. & O. has paid dividends of 4% or more each year for sixteen years.

Write for descriptive letter A.

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Specialists in Steam Railroad Securities
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange
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We offer
Bonds of the largest
Hydro Electric Development
in New England
to yield
6%.
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Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St. *Specialists.* New York.

NEW JERSEY SECURITIES
B. H. & F. W. Pelzer
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Phone Broad 6037. 12 Broadway

Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. Ry. Cons. 4½s
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ESTABLISHED 1865
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Railroad—Industrial—Public Utility
Government—Municipal

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Statistical information regarding securities furnished to investors and trustees.

Security Issues Negotiated

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YOUR INCOME TAX RETURN MADE EASY

JUST WHAT YOU HAVE TO PAY

We are preparing an income tax chart which will enable you to quickly compute your income tax under the new law. We will have these ready for distribution soon after the law is passed in its final form and are now placing requests for copies on file. Mailed free on request.

ASK FOR INCOME TAX CHART C-5.

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Boston 31 Nassau St., New York Chicago

$1,000,000
City of Detroit, Michigan
4% Bonds
Due August 15, 1920-1928

Coupon bonds with privilege of registration.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and New England States.

Prices to yield 4.40%

Remick, Hodges & Co.
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Estabrook & Co.
24 Broad St. New York
15 State St. Boston

Exempt From All Federal Income Taxes

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A COUNTY BOND
To Yield 4.70%
Coshocton County, Ohio, 5s

MATURITIES, APRIL 1st, 1919, TO OCTOBER 1st, 1923

Legality approved by Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, Cleveland, Ohio.

Descriptive Circular on Request

Sidney Spitzer & Co.
Specialists in Municipal Bonds
115 Broadway, New York

Curtis & Sanger

Investment Securities

49 Wall Street —— New York

Bonds—Short Term Notes
Commercial Paper—Acceptances

Members New York, Boston and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

BOSTON CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 21, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,260,041	138,513,909
Same period a year ago	2,574,624	180,145,696

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	75.16	72.68	80.16	64.12
Same period a year ago	60.11	57.43	90.46	57.43

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
400	ADAMS EXPRESS	52	49½	50¼	— 3⅜
2,000	Advance Rumely	26½	24½	24½	— ½
1,000	Advance Rumely pf	61¼	60	60	..
2,800	Ajax Rubber	72¼	67	67	— ¼
10,800	Alaska Gold Mines	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	..
10,500	Alaska Juneau	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
24,200	Allis Chalmers Mfg.	33⅜	30⅞	31	— 1⅝
1,400	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	85½	84	84	— 1
1,900	Am. Ag. Chem.	102	101	101	— ½
600	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	101	98½	98½	— 1½
6,300	Am. Beet Sugar	66	62	63	..
55,500	Am. Can	48¼	45⅝	46⅛	+ ⅝
500	Am. Can pf.	97⅛	96⅛	96⅝	— 1⅛
12,800	Am. Car & Foundry	88¼	85⅞	87¼	+ 2⅛
800	Am. Cotton Oil	40⅝	40½	40⅝	+ ⅛
200	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88	88	88	+ ½
2,600	Am. Hide & Leather	14½	13¼	13⅝	— ⅞
10,300	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	72½	68¼	69⅝	— 2
200	Am. Ice	40	40	40	— 1½
200	Am. Ice pf.	57	57	57	..
7,100	Am. International	57⅞	54⅛	*54½	— 2⅝
7,000	Am. Linseed	46½	44	45	..
700	Am. Linseed pf.	89	87½	87¾	— 2⅛
2,800	Am. Locomotive	64½	61	*61⅜	— ⅝
100	Am. Locomotive pf.	100	100	100	— ⅞
1,200	Am. Malting	5	3¼	5	+ 1½
47,200	Am. Smelting & Ref.	83¼	78⅝	78⅞	— 3½
210	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	108	107⅝	107⅝	— ⅜
5,700	Am. Steel Foundries	88¼	83⅝	84⅞	— 3⅛
1,800	Am. Sugar Refining	112⅝	110½	110½	— 1
12,800	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	99	94⅞	94⅞	— 2
500	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	91	91	91	— 1
19,810	Am. Tel. & Tel.	102½	98	*98⅛	— 2½
700	Am. Tobacco	197½	195	195	— 2
400	Am. Tobacco pf., new	99⅝	98½	98½	— 1½
5,720	Am. Woolen	53⅝	51⅝	*52½	+ 1⅛
700	Am. Writing Paper pf.	29⅝	28⅝	29½	..
300	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	13½	12⅜	12½	— ⅛
400	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	46	45	45	— 1½
34,920	Anaconda Copper	65¾	63¼	64	— ⅝
1,800	Assets Realization	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
4,200	Associated Dry Goods	18⅝	16	18⅝	+ 3¼
100	Associated D. G. 1st pf.	63	63	63	+12
1,200	Associated Oil	66½	65⅜	66½	+ ½
11,250	Atch., Top. & S. F.	93⅞	89½	90⅝	— 2⅜
1,500	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	90¼	87⅞	89	— 1
600	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
600	Atlantic Coast Line	105	103⅜	103⅜	— 1⅝
3,700	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	111	108½	108½	— 2
200	Atlantic, G. & W. I. pf.	65½	65¼	65¼	— ⅝
40,100	BALDWIN LOCO.	77¼	73¼	75	+ ⅝
10,500	Baltimore & Ohio	54½	52½	53¾	..
1,300	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	57⅝	57	57⅞	+ 1⅜
510	Barrett Co.	106⅞	106	106⅜	— ½
100	Barrett Co. pf.	107½	107½	107½	+ 2⅝
1,300	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
3,300	Bethlehem Steel	64	60¾	*61⅞	+ 3⅛
39,800	Bethlehem Steel, Class B	64¾	60⅝	*62¼	+ 1¾
3,200	Bethlehem Steel pf.	89½	89¼	*89¼	..
950	Bethlehem Steel 8% pf.	104½	104¼	*104	— ½
500	Booth Fisheries	23½	23	23	— ½
50,940	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	34½	28⅝	30	— 3¼
200	Bruns. Term. & Ry. Sec.	8⅝	8¾	8¾	..
300	Burns Brothers	153½	152	152	..
7,830	Butte Copper & Z.	9¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
2,000	Butte & Superior	20¾	19¾	20½	— ⅛
200	Butterick Co.	17½	17	17½	+ ¼
1,600	CALIFORNIA PACK.	48¼	46⅝	47⅝	— ½
1,825	California Petroleum	21½	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
1,000	California Pet. pf.	69¼	68	68	— 1
300	Calumet & Arizona	64¾	64½	64¾	— 1½
9,500	Canadian Pacific	161	155¾	156	— 3
100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	92	92	92	..
100	Central Foundry	19	19	19	+ 1
200	Central Foundry pf.	36	36	36	+ 1
9,800	Central Leather Co.	62½	58	58⅝	— 3⅜
100	Certain-Teed Prod.	37¾	37¾	37¾	— 2⅜
1,557	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	34¼	33⅜	33⅝	— 1½
1,100	Chandler Motor	108	104⅜	106	— 3½
3,830	Chesapeake & Ohio	57⅛	55½	56	— ⅝
100	Chicago & Alton pf.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅝
1,800	Chicago Great Western	8¾	8	8	— ⅛
2,800	Chicago Great West. pf.	26½	24¼	24½	— 1⅞
19,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	45½	41¼	42	— 3
7,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	80	75	75¾	— 2⅝
3,300	Chi. & Northwestern	100	98¾	99	— ⅝
11,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	26¼	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅝
400	Chi., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	80	79	*79	— ⅝
3,800	Chi., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	68½	65	65¼	— 2½
100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	80½	80½	80½	— 1½
50	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	110	110	110	..
6,200	Chile Copper	19⅜	18½	18⅞	— ⅝
11,800	Chino Copper	35½	32⅝	*33	— 2⅞
700	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L.	37	34⅝	34⅝	— 3¼
1,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	39½	35⅞	38⅝	— ¾
100	Col. Southern	22	22	22	— 1
300	Col. Southern 1st pf.	54	54	54	— 1½
300	Col. Southern 2d pf.	48	47	48	+ 1
800	Columbia Gas & Elec.	39⅝	38½	38½	— ⅝
100	Computing Tab Rec.	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
5,011	Consolidated Gas	100⅞	96¾	97	— 2¼
1,530	Continental Can	70⅝	69	69¼	— ⅝
200	Continental Can pf.	106¾	104¼	*104¾	— 1
1,600	Continental Insurance	59⅝	56	59⅝	+ 3⅝
25,400	Corn Products Refining	48¼	46⅝	46⅞	— ⅝
310	Corn Products Ref. pf.	103	102⅝	102⅝	— ⅜
14,400	Crucible Steel	58¾	56⅝	57⅝	+ ⅝
400	Crucible Steel pf.	89	87	87	— 2
10,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	31⅛	29⅝	30⅛	— ½
800	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	80¼	79⅞	79⅞	— 1⅛
100	DEERE & CO. pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼	— 1⅝
1,000	Delaware & Hudson	111	105¼	*105¼	— 3½
110	Del., Lack. & West.	176	176	176	..
400	Denver & Rio Grande	5½	5½	5½	— ⅜
2,400	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	9½	7½	7½	— 2
10	Diamond Match	113	113	113	..
39,100	Distillers Securities	52¼	49½	51¼	+ 1½
5,200	Dome Mines	13	12	12½	..
25,000	ERIE	18⅝	17	17⅝	— ⅝
3,800	Erie 1st pf.	31¼	29	29¾	— 1⅝
400	Erie 2d pf.	22	21	21	— 1⅛
400	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	39⅝	39½	39½	— ⅝
500	Fisher Body	37	36	36	— ¼
100	Fisher Body pf.	93	93	93	+ 1½
3,100	GASTON, W. & W.	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
100	General Chemical pf.	103	103	103	+ ½
1,600	General Cigar	47⅜	45⅝	46	— 1
900	General Electric	151⅝	147	147	— 4
8,700	General Motors	131	125⅝	126⅝	+ 3⅝
850	General Motors pf.	83½	81⅝	82½	+ ⅞
4,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	57¼	55½	55½	— 1
100	Goodrich pf.	102¼	102¼	*102¼	..
1,200	Granby Consol.	81	79	81	+ 1
13,625	Great Northern pf.	97⅞	94⅜	96⅝	+ ⅛
21,800	Gt. Nor. ctfs. for ore p.	33⅜	31⅝	32¼	+ 1½
1,400	Greene-Cananea Cop.	48½	45½	45⅝	— 2⅝
1,700	Gulf States Steel	64¾	58¾	*59	— 6⅝
200	Gulf, Mobile & Northern	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
100	Gulf, Mobile & Nor. pf.	38¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
700	HASKELL & BAKER	46	45½	45½	— 1
48	Homestake Mining	93½	93½	*93½	..
1,000	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	98¾	97	97	— 1½
19,650	Inspiration Copper	47⅜	45	45	— 1⅞
9,100	Interborough Consol.	6½	6	6	— ⅛
5,200	Interborough Consol. pf.	26¾	24	24¼	— 1⅝
400	Internat. Agricultural	14	14	14	..
500	Interna. Agricul. pf.	51	50	50½	— 1½
100	Interna. Harvester	113¾	113¼	113¾	— 1½
200	Internat. Harv. pf., new	114½	114	114	— ⅝
15,700	Internat. Mer. Mar.	27⅝	25½	26¼	— 1½
146,000	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	115¼	108¾	110⅝	— 3½
7,300	Internat. Nickel	33⅜	32¼	32⅝	..
225	Internat. Nickel pf.	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
2,100	Internat. Paper	33	31	31	— ½
100	Internat Paper pf., stpd.	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	— 1⅜
200	JEWEL TEA	32	32	32	..

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,400	KAN. CITY SOUTH.	20⅝	19	19¼	— ⅞
200	Kan. City South. pf.	54¼	54¼	54¼	..
7,300	Kelly Springfield Tire	72	65½	70¾	+ 4⅜
20,600	Kennecott Copper	34⅜	33¾	34	— ¾
3,499	LACKAWANNA STEEL	69	67½	67½	— 1
100	Lake Erie & Western pf	20½	20½	20½	— 2½
6,300	Lee Rubber & Tire	23½	22⅝	23⅛	— ⅛
11,600	Lehigh Valley	59	56	56½	— 2½
200	Liggett & Myers	205	204½	204½	+ 4½
100	Liggett & Myers pf.	106¼	106¼	*106¼	— 2
1,000	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	44⅞	42¾	43	+ 1
200	Loose Wiles Bis. 2d pf.	95	93½	95	+ 1
200	Lorillard (P.) Co.	154	154	154	— 3
100	Louisville & Nashville	119	119	119	— 1⅛
50	MACKAY COS.	70	70	70	..
2,885	Manhattan Elevated	97	90	*90⅜	— 5⅞
400	Marlin Rockwell	83	82½	83	+ ½
1,100	Maxwell Motors	29¾	28½	28⅝	— ⅝
1,600	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	53	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅝
900	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	21⅞	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
600	May Department Stores	61¼	61	61	— 1
145,200	Mexican Petroleum	170⅝	163⅜	167⅝	+ 3⅜
3,200	Miami Copper	24½	23¼	23⅞	— ⅝
9,600	Midvale Steel	46⅞	44¼	44½	— ¾
1,000	Minn. & St. Louis, new	14	13	13	— 1
600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	12⅛	10	10	— 3⅛
25,200	Mo. Pacific	26⅝	24⅝	25¼	— ⅝
3,000	Mo. Pacific pf.	56⅝	52½	53	— 3¼
300	Montana Power	75¼	74¾	74¾	— ⅛
500	NATIONAL ACME	30	29¼	29¾	— 1⅛
100	National Biscuit pf.	112⅜	112¼	112¾	+ ½
500	National Cloak & Suit	67¼	66	66	+ 8
7,700	National Cond. & Cable	17½	15⅞	16½	..
1,700	National Enamel & S.	47	45¼	45½	+ ⅜
500	National Lead	65	64	64	— 1
100	National Lead pf.	105½	105½	105½	..
1,000	Nevada Con. Copper	17½	17⅜	*17½	— ⅜
2,200	New Orl., Tex. & Mex.	35	31⅞	32	— 3
400	N. Y. Air Brake	103	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅝
8,420	N. Y. Central	77½	75	76	— ⅛
100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	30½	30½	30½	+ 2½
100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— 3½
6,100	N. Y. Dock	26½	23⅝

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NATIONAL BANKS MAKE NEW RECORD

Resources Nearly $20,000,000,000, Excelling Ten Important Foreign Countries Combined.

$15,000,000,000 IN DEPOSITS

Growth in Last Five Years Greater Than in Preceding 25 — One Small Failure in 1918.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—National bank resources are now close to the $20,000,000,000 mark, surpassing all previous records, while their deposits are over $15,000,000,000, and cash on hand on Nov. 1 and with the Federal Reserve Banks, plus investments in United States bonds, equaled 28 per cent. of all deposits.

These striking figures were made public tonight by John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, in an official summary of the results of the national bank call of Nov. 1, 1918. The resources of the national banks at that time, according to the reports just compiled, amounted to $19,821,404,000, and exceeded by $1,268,207,000 the greatest resources ever before shown. The previous high-water mark was attained Nov. 20, 1917. The increase in resources over the preceding statement of Aug. 31, 1918, was $1,777,799,000.

"The growth in the resources of the national banks in the last five years," said Controller Williams, "has been greater than the increase which took place in the preceding twenty-five years. The resources of the national banks now exceed by more than $1,000,000,000 the combined resources of all the State banks, savings banks, private banks, and trust companies of the country as late as June, 1916, and are within $1,000,000,000 of the combined resources of all other banks and trust companies, as shown by their reports of June, 1917.

"The resources of the national banks of the United States at this time exceed the aggregate resources of the national banks of Issue of England, the Dominion of Canada, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Japan, and Germany, all combined, as shown by their latest available reports.

Only One Failure in 1918.

"The year 1918 has nearly passed, and thus far there has been no failure of any national bank in any State east of the Rocky Mountains, and only one failure in the entire country—a small bank in California. There has been no such immunity from failure as this since 1870, when there were only 1,615 national banks in the United States, with total resources of $1,510,000,000, as compared with 7,754 national banks at this time, with combined resources of $19,821,000,000."

The following figures give a comparison between the statement of Aug. 31, 1918, and Nov. 1, 1918:

The deposits on Nov. 1, 1918, of the national banks aggregated $15,051,000,000, an increase of $1,165,000,000.

Loans and discounts, Nov. 1, 1918, amounted to $10,097,000,000, an increase of $803,000,000.

Bills payable and rediscounts Nov. 1, 1918, were $1,567,000,000 an increase of $273,000,000, the borrowings being principally on Liberty bonds and United States certificates of indebtedness.

The total holdings of United States bonds, including Liberty Loan bonds and certificates of indebtedness, on Nov. 1, 1918, amounted to $8,156,000,000, an increase of $700,000,000.

Other bonds, securities, &c., held Nov. 1, 1918, aggregated $1,660,000,000, a reduction over the previous call of $34,000,000.

Capital, surplus, and undivided profits of the national banks Nov. 1, 1918, amounted to $2,315,000,000, an increase of $33,000,000.

The circulation of all national banks, Nov. 1, 1918, was $675,000,000, an increase of approximately a million and a half dollars over the last call.

The lawful reserve held by the national banks with the Federal Reserve banks on Nov. 1, 1918, amounted to $1,101,000,000, a reduction of $12,000,000, as compared with Aug. 31, 1918. The excess of reserve held over the amount required on Nov. 1, 1918, was $69,000,000, a reduction of $38,000,000, as compared with Aug. 31, 1918.

In addition to their lawful reserve on Nov. 1, 1918, the national banks had with the Federal Reserve banks in process of collection the further sum of $260,000,000, which is an increase in this item over Aug. 31, 1918, of $64,000,000. The cash in vaults on Nov. 1, 1918, amounted to $443,000,000, which was an increase of $79,000,000 cash so held on Aug. 31, 1918.

Cash in vaults and due from Federal Reserve banks Nov. 1, 1918, amounted to $1,803,000,000, an increase of $151,000,000 over the preceding call.

Increases in Resources.

The increases in resources are widely distributed throughout the whole country. Of the above net increase of $1,777,000,000 shown, as compared with Aug. 31, 1918, $592,000,000 was in the national banks of the Central Reserve cities, $623,000,000 in the national banks of other reserve cities, and $532,000,000 in the country national banks.

The cities whose national banks reported the greatest increases in total resources were: New York City, $507,000,000; Philadelphia, $161,000,000; Boston, $149,000,000; Chicago, $56,000,000; Pittsburgh, $45,000,000; St. Louis, $28,000,000; Richmond, $23,000,000; Portland, Ore., $21,000,000; Minneapolis, $20,000,000; Buffalo and San Francisco, $17,000,000 each; St. Paul, $13,000,000; Atlanta and New Orleans, $12,000,000 each; Dallas and Cleveland, $12,000,000 each. The only city whose national banks showed a reduction of as much as five millions was Kansas City.

The country banks showed a material increase in every State except Nebraska, Kansas, Ohio, and Illinois, and in none of these four States did the reduction amount to as much as five millions.

The States whose country banks showed an increase in resources of $10,000,000 or more were: New York, $68,000,000; Pennsylvania, $57,000,000; Massachusetts, $54,000,000; New Jersey, $31,000,000; Minnesota and North Dakota, $25,000,000 each; Connecticut, $21,000,000; South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia, $18,000,000 each; California, $17,000,000; North Carolina, $16,000,000; Georgia, $14,000,000; Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas, $11,000,000 each; Indiana, $10,000,000.

The cash which the national banks had on hand and with Federal Reserve agents on Nov. 1, 1918, if added to their holdings of all United States bonds and certificates of indebtedness, makes a total of $4,959,773,000. This sum, after deducting the amount of United States bonds held as a basis for circulation, is equal to about 28 per cent. of the total deposits of all national banks, but allowance must be made for the United States bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned by the banks, but which may be pledged as security for bills payable or rediscounts.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Dec. 21, 1918:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	335,480	466,802	1,109,018
Tuesday	453,178	510,223	1,725,351
Wednesday	338,790	456,529	1,618,010
Thursday	461,940	571,420	3,048,925
Friday	499,653	595,831	1,607,963
Saturday	231,000	170,459	498,250
T'l week.	2,260,041	2,574,024	9,608,617
Y'r to date.	138,513,909	180,145,696	231,628,278

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$10,634,500	$4,600,000	$3,899,000
Tuesday	11,378,500	4,844,500	3,866,000
Wednesday	11,250,000	5,154,500	4,123,000
Thursday	20,262,000	5,297,000	5,226,500
Friday	19,880,500	5,330,000	4,542,000
Saturday	12,107,500	3,012,000	1,328,500
T'l week.	$85,521,500	$28,238,000	$22,479,000
Y'r to date	1,912,414,500	1,618,666,050	1,157,427,500

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Dec. 21, '18.	Dec. 22, '17.	Change.
RR. & mis.	$9,697,500	$5,853,500 +	$3,844,000
Governm't.	75,725,000	22,329,500 +	53,395,500
State	55,000	4,000 +	51,000
City	44,000	51,000 —	7,000
T'l all.	$85,521,500	$28,238,000 +	$57,283,500

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 21, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$85,521,500	$1,912,414,500
Same period last year	28,238,000	1,018,666,950

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	80.74	79.88	82.36	75.65
Same period a year ago.	74.95	74.24	89.48	75.20

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
69	60	1	ADAMS EXP. 4s...	65	65	65	— 3½
39	18	3	Alas. G. M.6s,Ser.A.	35	33	33	..
36	18	18	Alas. G. M.6s,Ser.B.	33⅝	32	32	— 3
101½	91	3	Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s.	99	98	99	+ 1
100	97	5	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s.	102⅞	102½	102⅞	+ 1⅛
89⅞	80	4	Am. Cot. Oil 5s....	87½	87	87	— 1
100	97½	1	Am. Dock & I. 5s...	100	100	100	..
10¾	08½	5	Am. Hide & L. 6s..	09⅝	09⅝	09⅝	— ⅜
93	83⅜	24	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s..	92½	92¼	92⅜	— ⅛
88	77	70	Am. T. & T. col. 4s.	86¼	85	85¼	— 1
105	98	413	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s..	102½	100⅝	101⅝	— 1
97½	86	58	Am. T. & T.col.tr.5s.	96	95¼	95½	— ⅛
92	82	3	Am. T. & T. cv.4½s.	91⅜	91⅛	91⅜	— ⅛
75	71	1	Am. Tobacco Co. 4s.	75	75	75	+ 3⅜
89½	79	34	Am. Wr. Paper 5s.	88¼	88	88¼	+ ⅛
89	87	13	Am. W. P. 5s, tr. r..	89	87½	89	..
89	81½	16	Armour & Co. 4½s..	87⅜	86½	87⅜	+ ⅛
90	79	43	A., T. & S. F. g. 4s.	89½	84⅜	85¼	— 1½
81	71⅜	2	A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s	80	79⅜	79⅜	+ ⅛
82½	70	117	A.,T. & S.F. a. 4s,s.	79⅜	79⅛	79⅛	— 1½
87	71½	3	A., T. & S.F. 4s,'55	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ 3¼
86	74⅝	2	A.,T. & S.F.T.S.L.4s	82	82	82	— 4
90	80	3	A., T. & S. F. 4s,'60	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	— ⅛
80½	77	12	At. Coast L. 1st 4s	85	84	84	— 1
86½	74	10	Atl. C. L. unif. 4½s.	85	84½	84½	— ¼
97	91	3	At., & C.A. L. 1st 5s	97	97	97	+ 3½
87	73½	51	BALT. & O. g. 4s..	83	81	81	+ 2¾
92¾	75⅞	11	Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s.	87¼	85⅞	86	— 1
92¾	85⅜	9	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	90⅞	89⅞	89⅞	— 1¼
87½	75¾	24	B. & O. conv. 4½s..	84½	81	81	— 4
88½	80	10	B. & O. S.W.Div.3½s	88	87	87½	..
83	72	2	B. & O., P., L. E. & West Va. 4s....	77¾	77	77⅜	— 2⅝
87½	78½	9	Beth.S. pur. mon. 6s	85⅜	85	85	..
93½	86	1	Beth. Steel ref. 5s..	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
96¼	89½	45	Braden Copper 6s..	96¼	96	96	..
85	76¾	2	B'way & 7th Av. 5s.	79	79	79	— 6
90⅜	88½	188	B. R. T. 7s, 1921..	94	88½	89	— 3¾
88	73	8	B. R. T., gold 5s...	85	84⅜	84⅜	— 3¼
87½	78¾	4	Bklyn. Un. El. 5s...	83	80	80	— 2
95	85	1	Bklyn. Un. Gas 5s..	95	95	95	..
84½	74	1	Bush Ter. Bldgs. 5s	81½	81½	81½	..
95⅞	80⅝	1	CAL. GAS & EL. 5s.	95	95	95	— ⅝
100	85	3	Canada So. 5s.....	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	+ ⅜
97¼	93	11	Central Leather 5s..	97	96⅞	97	..
94½	85	32	Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	94	94	94	..
80	75	21	Central Pacific 4s...	83¾	83⅜	83¾	+ ⅛
88	85	3	Central Pacific 3½s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	..
108½	100	1	Cen. of N.J. gen. 5s.	106	106	106	— ½
101⅝	94	4	Ches. & O. cons. 5s..	99⅞	99	99⅝	— 1½
90⅜	76	132	Ches. & O. cv. 5s..	88	87½	87⅝	— ⅜
85½	67⅝	106	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s.	81⅞	80½	80½	— 1⅛
85½	72	22	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.	82⅜	81½	81⅝	— 1⅜
47⅛	35¼	19	Chi. & Alton 3½s...	41	39⅜	39⅜	— 1⅝
80	78	5	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	85	84	84	— 2⅜
96½	92	293	C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	96	95½	95½	— 1
88½	80	6	C.,B.&Q., Ill. Div.4s	88	87¾	87¾	— 1¼
79½	71½	5	C.,B.&Q., Ill.Div.3½s	79½	79½	79½	..
95⅝	80⅞	15	C.,B.&Q., Neb.Ext.4s	94¾	94	94	+ ⅝
96	92	4	Chi. & Erie 1st 5s..	96	94½	95	— ½
69	54	194	Chi. Gt. W. 1st 4s..	64	62½	62½	— 2½
94	75	33	C.,M.&St.P.cv.5s,B...	85	84	84½	— 1¼
82⅝	70⅝	10	C.,M.&St.P.gen.4s....	78⅞	78⅝	78⅝	— ⅝
88½	76½	13	C., M. & St. P.4s,'25	85	84½	84½	— ½
84	64⅝	108	C.,M.& St.P.ref.4½s..	76⅞	75	75	— 1⅛
89½	77½	19	C.,M.& St.P.gen.4½s.	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜	— ⅛
80	71¼	129	C.,M.& St.P.cv.4½s..	82½	80⅝	80⅝	— 1¼
100½	93½	6	C., M. & St. P. C., P. & W. 5s.....	98½	98	98	— ½
97½	90	1	C. & N.W. deb. 5s,'21	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	+ 2⅝
88	82½	8	C. & N. W. gen. 4s..	87½	87¼	87½	..
88	80½	2	Chi. Railways 5s....	87	86½	86½	— 1¼
80¼	72¼	172	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	76	75	75	— ⅝
84½	72	5	C. R. I. & P. gen. 4s	80	80	80	— 1⅝
93	85¼	1	C., St. P. & O. deb. 5s	92	92	92	— 1
91	85	1	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s...	89¼	89½	89½	— ⅞
70	62⅜	9	Chi. & W. Ind. 4s...	65	64	64	— 1¼
118½	102½	28	Chile Copper 7s.....	110¼	109½	109½	— ⅝
89¼	77	20½	Chile Cop. col. tr. 6s	86¾	84½	84½	— 1⅝
89½	79	49	Chile Copper cv. 6s.	85¾	84½	85	..
76	73	1	Col. Industrial 5s...	75	75	75	— ⅝
91	82¾	58	Col. & So. 1st 4s...	88	87½	87½	— ⅜
82⅜	63	8	Col. & So. ref. 4½s.	80	79⅝	79⅝	— ⅞
82½	76	8	Col. Gas & El. 5s...	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
85	78½	2	Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s.	85	82	85	+ 1
103	99	15	Con. Gas cv. 6s.....	103⅝	103	103	— 1½
81	73¾	1	Consol Tob. 4s,.....	73½	73½	73½	..
95	85	3	Cumb. Tel. 5s.....	93½	93½	93½	..
88½	79	10	DEL. & H.1st&ref.4s	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	— ⅝
97⅝	86	29	Del. & Hud. cv. 5s..	97½	97	97	+ ⅞
93	48½	8	D.& R.G.1st& ref. 5s	59½	59½	59½	— 2⅝
80	68	1	Den.& R.G. cons.4½s	77	77	77	— 2½
77	63	25	Den. & R. G. con. 4s.	73¾	73	73⅜	+ ⅜
90	82	6	Det. United 4½s....	74½	74½	74½	..
89½	78	6	Dist. Secur. 5s.....	89½	89½	89½	..
97⅜	91¼	1	E.T.,VA.& G.cons.5s.	95	95	95	— ⅛
86	75¼	4	Erie Pa. col. 4s....	86	86	86	..
101½	100	1	Erie 1st con. 7s....	100½	100½	100½	..
79	69	20	Erie 1st con. 4s....	72½	72	72	— 1⅛
64½	49¼	21	Erie gen. 4s.....	58½	58	58¼	— 2⅛
58	42	94	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A..	53	51	51	— 2
50	42½	82	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B..	53	50	50	— 3
62	48½	77	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D..	55½	53⅜	53⅜	— 1⅝
101⅞	94⅜	10	GEN. EL. deb. 5s..100		100	100	— 1¼
74	66¼	14	Gen. Elec. deb. 3½s.	70¾	70	70	+ 1¼
9½	7	4	Green Bay deb. B..	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
83⅝	76	72	Gulf & Ship Is. 5s..	88½	88	88½	— 1¼
96	90	3	HOUS.& T. C. 1st 5s	96	96	96	— 7
69¾	48⅞	99	Hud. & M. n. ref. 5s.	61	59½	59½	— ⅛
25	14¾	101	H. & N. n. adj. 5s..	18⅜	17⅛	17½	— 1
98¼	87	1	ILL. CENT. 4s, 51..	91½	91½	91½	+ ¼
87	77⅜	6	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s.....	84¼	84¼	84¼	— ⅛
82	71¾	10	Ill. Cent. 4s, 53....	80	80	80	— 1½
96	85¼	15	Ill. C. & G., St. L. & N. O. Jt. 4s....	93	94	94½	— ½
86½	81	2	Illinois Steel 4½s....	84⅞	83½	83½	— 2½
58⅝	44	381	Inter.-Met. 4½s.....	46½	44	44½	— 1⅞
85	75	411	Int. Rap. Tran. 5s..	78¾	75	75⅞	— 1¼
77½	70¾	16	Int. Agricul. 5s.....	76¾	75½	76⅝	+ 1⅜
104⅞	99	100	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s....	102¼	100½	101¼	— 1⅛
83½	75⅝	3	Iowa Cent. 1st 5s...	83½	81⅝	81¾	— 1⅜
52	40½	47	Iowa Cent. ref. 4s...	47	45	45	— 4
90	89	6	KAN. & MICH. 2d 5s	90	89	89	..
77	62	13	K. C.,Ft. S. & M. 4s.	76	75	76	— ½
103	99⅝	8	K. C.,Ft. S. & M. 6s.	101¾	101½	101⅝	+ ⅜
91½	73⅜	7	Kan. City So. 5s.....	86	84	84	— 2
65	58	2	Kan. City So. 3s.....	63½	63	63	— 2
83½	71½	21	Kan. City Ter. 4s...	81	80¾	80¾	— ¼
70	57	8	Keok. & D. 1st 5s..	66½	65	65	..
68½	68½	1	Kings Co. El. 4s,sta.	68½	68½	68½	— 9½
97	94¾	2	LACK. STL. 5s, 23.	96	96	96	— 1
96½	86	7	Lack. Steel 5s, '50..	88¾	87	87	— 2
92½	82	6	Lake Shore 4s, '28..	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ⅞
92½	81⅝	19	Lake Shore 4s, '31..	90	88½	88⅝	— ¼
99½	97⅜	10	Laclede Gas 1st 5s..	99¼	99⅜	99⅜	+ ¼
92	85	2	Lehigh Val. con. 4½s	92	91	92	+ ½
103¾	97⅜	72	L. V. col. 6s, t. ctfs.	103	102⅝	102⅝	— ⅛
95	86	13	Liggett & Myers 5s...	93	93	93	— ⅜
117	108	6	Liggett & Myers 7s..112		111¼	111¼	— ⅝
84	72¼	10	Long Island ref. 4s..	70	70	70	+ 1
78½	70	12	Long Isl. deb. 5s, '37	77½	77½	77½	..
115	107	4	Lorillard 7s.....112		112	112	+ ½
96	83	9	Lorillard 5s.....	93	93	93	..
90	81	10	Lou. & Nash. uni. 4s.	89½	89½	89½	..
89¾	71	11	L. & N.,A.,K. & C.4s/83		82	83	+ 1
104½	100	2	L.&N.,N.O.&M.1st 6s.	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
101⅛	101¼	1	L. & N., P. & A. 6s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ¼
81½	73¼	10	MAN. CON. 4s.....	78½	78½	78½	— 1½
84½	74⅝	2	Man.Con. 4s, tax ex.	80¼	80	80	— ½
175	103	16	Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, C..184		163⅜	163⅜	+ 1¾
98	86¼	55	Midvale Steel 5s....	89¼	88	88	— ⅝
50¼	40	3	M.&St.L.ref..& ext.5s	50½	50	50	..
53½	40	14	M. & St.L.1st & ref.4s	40	47½	47½	— 2
90	80	3	M.,S.P.&S.S.M.con.4s	89½	88⅝	88⅝	+ ¼
94⅝	94⅝	5	M., S. M. & A. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	+ 9½
91½	81¼	2	Mil. & Nor. con. 4½s	91½	91¼	91½	+ ½
74	66½	52	M., K. & T. 1st 4s...60		68½	68½	— 1⅝
41	35	11	Mo., K. & T. 1st & ref. 4s t. r.....	41	41	41	+ 6
67¼	55¼	214	Mo. Pacific gen. 4s..	64¼	63⅛	63⅝	— 1
68½	59⅞	10	Mo. Pacific 5s, 1923.	95½	95	95⅛	+ ⅛
100	98	8	Mo. Pacific con. 6s.	99⅝	99¼	99¼	— ⅜
92¼	85½	48	Montana Power 5s..	92	91½	92	..
65½	55	5	NAS. EL. 4s.....	62	62	62	— 8
97½	93	9	Nat. Tube 5s.....	97	96¼	96¼	+ 1¼
97½	92	9	N. O., T. & M. 6s..	97½	97	97	— ⅛
87½	40	83½	N.O., T. & M. inc. 5s	56	54	55	— 2
103	93⅜	1	N. Y. Airb. cv. 6s.100		100	100	+ 6¼
94	94	2	N. Y., B. & M. B. 5s	94	94	94	— 1¼
103½	91½	538	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s.100		98½	99½	— 1¼
87⅝	77	6	N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s.	85¼	84	84¼	— 1
76	69	19	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	75½	73	73	— 2⅜
82½	69	15	N. Y. Cent. con. 4s.	78	77½	77½	— ¾
89½	74⅜	10	N.Y. Cent. deb.4s,'34	86¼	86¼	86¼	— 1⅜
71	61	13	N.Y.Cent., L.S.c.3½s	70⅝	68⅝	68⅞	— 2½
69½	62½	6	N.Y.C., M.C.col.3½s.	69¼	69½	69½	..
90	77½	10	N.Y. Conn. R.R. 4½s	88¾	88¾	88¾	— ⅝
74½	61	3	N.Y.,C. & St.L.deb.4s	71⅞	74½	71⅞	..
87½	75½	3	N.Y., C. & St.L.1st 4s	82	82	82	— 3½
78⅜	65	5	N. Y. Dock 4s.....	73¾	73¾	73⅝	+ 6¾
97½	86	9	N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.& P.5s	94¾	94	94	..
93⅜	92	2	N. Y., L. & W. Term. & Imp. 4s..	92	92	92	— ⅛
93	82	11	N.Y.,N.H. & H.deb.6s	92¾	91	91	— 1⅝
60	51	2	N.Y.,N.H.&H.cv.3½s.	54½	54	54½	— ⅝
61	55	4	N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 4s, 1956.....	59½	59½	59½	+ ⅛
73	68½	4	N.Y.,O. & W. ref. 4s.	71	71	71	..
54	41	78	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s...	47⅜	42	42	— 2½
24½	11½	228	N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s..	16	12½	12¾	— ⅛
81	74	7	N.Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	80	80	80	..
92	84	27	N. Y. Telephone 4½s	91½	91	91	..
65¼	45	22	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s.	56	55	55	— 1½
99½	90¼	1	Nlag. F. P. 1st 5s..	94	94	94	— 2½
09¼	07	5	N. & So. 1st ref. 5s.	09½	09	09¼	— ⅛
105	104⅜	10	Norf. & W. cv. 4½s.	105	105	105	+ ⅝
108⅜	106⅜	255	Norf. & W.cv.6s,w.i.	108	106⅜	106⅜	— 1⅜
89½	79	2	Norf. & W. con. 4s.	88	89	89	— 2½
107½	105	4	N. & W., New Riv.6s.	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
89½	79⅝	79	Northern Pacific 4s.	88¼	86	86	— 1⅜
64¼	60⅝	12	Northern Pacific 3s.	61⅜	61	61½	— ⅝
91½	88	5	Nor. States Power 1st & ref. 5s\...	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ¼
96¼	95⅜	1	ORE. & CAL. 1st 5s.	90	90	96	+ ⅝
89	85½	2	Ont. Power 5s.....	89	89	89	+ 1⅝
86	78⅝	1	Or. R. R. & N. c. 4s.	85	85	85	— 1
104	99⅞	7	Ore. Sh. L. 1st 6s...104		104	104	+ 3
90½	80⅞	41	Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s..	87½	85½	85½	— ½
09¼	04½	1	Ore. Sh. L. con. 5s..	90½	09⅛	09¼	+ 2¼
80½	70	7	Ore.-Wash. 1st 4s...	79¼	78½	78¾	— ⅛
88	77	94	PAC. GAS & E. 5s...	88	87¾	87¾	— ⅛
90	82	2	Pacific Coast 1st 5s.	88	87½	87½	+ 3⅜
97⅝	87	6	Pac. T. & T. 5s.....	95½	95½	95½	— ½
100½	92⅞	4	Penn. cons. 4½s....	99	96	96	..

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Shares' position and property condition.

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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

PAUL ABRAMS of the firm of Herman & Abrams, 48 West 26th St., announces that the copartnership has been this day dissolved by mutual consent and that he will continue business at the same address under the name of Paul Abrams.

OPTIMISM DOMINANT IN BIG BUSINESS

Manufacturers Expect Immediate Expansion of Trade, Reports Merchants' Association.

ADJUSTING WAR CONTRACTS

Labor Situation, High Wages, and Transportation Difficulties Some of the Big Problems.

With cancellation of war contracts and uncertainty in the labor problem mentioned as chief factors in the readjustment of business and manufacturing, all companies questioned by the Industrial Bureau of the Merchants' Association last week reported that they expected an immediate expansion in domestic and foreign trade, according to an announcement made yesterday by the association.

In explaining that the query particularly "asked for a statement of the obstacles which are retarding the return to normal conditions," the report said that "optimism was dominant in replies from the manufacturing members in response to a request for their opinions regarding the industrial outlook." The query drew replies "from manufacturing plants in practically every field of importance in the metropolitan district."

"A few of the factories have not been disturbed at all by the war," says the report. "Others have been devoting their entire capacity to the production of munitions and war supplies. Still others have been working on war contracts and at the same time filling civilian orders. The withdrawal of the Government from the market, which is now in progress, is the largest single factor affecting industry, and practically all manufacturers speak of the effect of the cancellation of Government contracts. It is therefore encouraging that the Government departments having large contracts in this district have practically completed their plans for adjusting canceled contracts and are ready now to operate with promptness."

Many Readjustments Made.

In outlining the work of the cancellation and in giving the list of the bureaus doing the work the report says that final decision on most of the settlements is made in Washington, and that so many readjustments have been made that it has been impossible to estimate the probable length of time for settlement of all contracts. A liberal attitude toward manufacturers has been displayed by all officials, the report says.

"The prompt adjustment of many orders as distinguished from contracts has been made possible by the decision of the Controller of the Treasury to the effect that the Government cannot legally pay for materials unless a regular contract has been signed," says the report. "A bill is now before Congress to legalize payments upon orders and agreements by officers acting under the authority of the Secretary of War. Meantime, Government departments are taking steps to adjust regular contracts only, although officials of the Quartermaster's department say they are making no distinction between orders and contracts."

Most of the manufacturers who replied to the query discussed the labor situation, the report says, and expressed doubt about future conditions. All of them expressed the hope that the perplexities would be cleared up soon, so that they could make plans for expansion.

"The shifting of great masses of workmen, development of new industries and new industrial sections, present high wages, the demand for overtime work, and many similar conditions resulting from the war period, make the labor situation very complex," says the report. "In some cases there is an actual labor shortage of all kinds, while in other cases there is simply a shortage of skilled labor, or even a surplus. It is obvious that in many lines of industry there must be a readjustment of the labor supply.

"In many cases manufacturers expect that wages will remain at their present high level for a considerable period, while in other cases it is claimed that former markets cannot be developed again until wages have fallen somewhat, because of the high prices resulting from high cost of production, which, in turn, is due largely to high wages.

"In this connection it is interesting to note that recently in many cases production has fallen off materially, thus making very high prices necessary for the product unless the cost of production is again decreased, either by decreasing wages, increasing productivity of labor, or by both. A number of manufacturers still complain of the difficulty of obtaining competent labor, irrespective of wages offered."

Shortage of Raw Materials.

Difficulty of obtaining raw materials also was mentioned by the manufacturers as a hindrance to quick readjustment. This shortage is due partly to lack of ships for transporting raw materials accessible only in foreign countries, the report adds, as well as to the Government control of other materials.

Lack of information upon large stocks held by the Government and the plans for releasing them on the market adds to the perplexity of the manufacturers, the report says, adding that "a number mentioned and desirability of a protective tariff to protect new pivotal industries, and their belief in the necessity of a tariff to maintain the high wages which labor now insists upon." The report continues that the Government stocks, "in many cases unsuited to civilian business," also are creating some lack of credit for manufacturers who wish to expand.

"Manufacturers are finding difficulty in developing normal markets because of the fear of the retailer that future drops in prices may leave him with large stocks on hand," continues the report. "In many cases, prices probably will decrease only gradually because there can be no rapid decrease in cost of raw materials to the manufacturer or in cost of production. In such cases the problem of the manufacturer is to show the retailer the actual condition, and this is being done by many manufacturers, who are calling the attention of their customers to the conditions of production and the impossibility of any rapid fall in prices.

"Other problems in the minds of manufacturers are the necessity of developing new markets and the difficulty of developing them with present high prices; unsatisfactory local transportation conditions; possibility of German competition; more intense competition from France and England due to the increased industrial efficiency in those countries; overproduction in certain lines at the present time; lack of shipping space to foreign markets—especially South America—and great delays and losses in shipping by mail, express, and freight under Government control."

SHAFT TO WILBUR WRIGHT.

Foundation Stone Laid with Ceremony at Lemans, France.

LEMANS, France, Dec. 22.—Speaking here today at the Wright-Lafayette ceremonies, when the foundation stone of the Wilbur Wright monument was laid, William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador to France, deplored the "wicked uses to which aviation has been perverted by the enemy whose sole purpose seems to be to destroy and kill." The Ambassador continued:

"The very horrors of its abuses will compel the civilized nations hereafter to abandon forever the employment of aircraft for the casting of bombs. As it is a barbarous method of murdering innocents and is lacking in military value it should be outlawed by the coming League of Nations. The submarine—that other evil genius of modern warfare and even more monstrous—should similarly be banished."

Mr. Sharp referred to his personal acquaintance with Wilbur Wright, and the pride he felt that the aviator was a native of his own State of Ohio, and added:

"Our own General Glenn, also an Ohioan, is here today heading many thousands of American soldiers. He is as popular and beloved in a foreign land as at home. He well represents the State of whom all her sons are most proud."

Henry Simon, French Minister of the Colonies, representing the Government, in an address traced the effort made by the United States in the war. He then said:

"Without such aid supplied to our Allies and at the same time to ourselves I do not know whether the war in the Spring of 1917 could have been continued. Without the formidable push of last March and the monthly contribution of American troops I do not know whether Marshal Foch's decisive manoeuvre in the Summer of 1918 could have been possible."

General John Pau spoke in the name of the President of the Aero Club of America.

The monument is being erected by the Aero Club of France, and will mark the place where Wilbur Wright made his first flight in France on Aug. 8, 1908.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	Dec. High	Dec. Low	Jan. High	Jan. Low
Dec. 16	1.38½	1.38	1.37½	1.34⅝
Dec. 17	1.38⅛	1.37	1.36¼	1.33⅝
Dec. 18	1.40¼	1.38½	1.37½	1.35¼
Dec. 19	1.41⅝	1.39½	1.37⅝	1.35¼
Dec. 20	1.47	1.43½	1.40	1.37½
Dec. 21	1.48	1.47	1.41	1.38¾
Week's range	1.48	1.37	1.41	1.33⅝

	Feb. High	Feb. Low	March. High	March. Low
Dec. 16	1.35⅝	1.33½	1.36½	1.33¾
Dec. 17	1.34⅝	1.32¼	1.34⅞	1.32½
Dec. 18	1.36	1.33⅝	1.35¾	1.34½
Dec. 19	1.35½	1.33⅞	1.35½	1.33⅝
Dec. 20	1.37¾	1.35¾	1.37⅝	1.35½
Dec. 21	1.37⅞	1.35⅝	...	...
Week's range	1.37⅞	1.32¼	1.37⅝	1.32½

	May. High	May. Low
Dec. 16	1.37¾	1.34½
Dec. 17	1.35⅝	1.33¼
Dec. 18	1.36⅝	1.34⅝
Dec. 19	1.35¾	1.34½
Dec. 20	1.37⅝	1.35½
Dec. 21	...	...
Week's range	1.37⅝	1.33¼

	Dec. High	Dec. Low	Jan. High	Jan. Low
OATS.				
Dec. 16	70⅝	71¾	73	71½
Dec. 17	72⅜	71	72	70⅝
Dec. 18	72	71¼	71⅞	71½
Dec. 19	71½	70¾	71⅝	70⅝
Dec. 20	71¾	71⅜	71⅞	71⅜
Dec. 21	71⅝	71⅜	71⅝	71
Week's range	72¼	70¾	73	70⅝

	Feb. High	Feb. Low	March. High	March. Low
Dec. 16	72⅝	71½	72⅞	71⅝
Dec. 17	71⅝	70⅝	71⅞	70⅝
Dec. 18	71⅝	70¾	72	71⅛
Dec. 19	71⅛	70½	71⅝	70½
Dec. 20	71⅞	71	72	71⅛
Dec. 21	71½	70⅝	...	...
Week's range	72⅝	70½	72¾	70½

	May. High	May. Low
Dec. 16	73¼	71⅝
Dec. 17	72½	70⅝
Dec. 18	72½	71⅛
Dec. 19	71½	70⅝
Dec. 20	72¼	71⅝
Week's range	73¼	70⅝

Provisions.

	Jan. High	Jan. Low	May. High	May. Low
LARD.				
Dec. 16	25.20	25.00	25.70	24.82
Dec. 17	24.60	24.50	24.50	24.32
Dec. 18	24.50	24.02	24.40	24.02
Dec. 19	23.75	23.67	24.07	23.90
Dec. 20	24.20	24.00	24.47	23.90
Dec. 21	24.30	24.00	24.55	24.10
Week's range	24.60	23.67	24.55	23.90

	Jan. High	Jan. Low	May. High	May. Low
RIBS.				
Dec. 16	24.80	24.72	24.50	24.17
Dec. 17	24.85	24.25	23.90	23.67
Dec. 18	24.80	24.62	24.12	23.62
Dec. 19	...	...	23.82	23.55
Dec. 20	25.15	24.80	24.15	23.67
Dec. 21	25.37	24.75	24.20	23.72
Week's range	25.37	24.25	24.50	23.55

	May. High	May. Low
PORK.		
Dec. 16	43.55	43.35
Dec. 17	42.85	42.35
Dec. 18	43.40	42.25
Dec. 19	43.00	42.75
Dec. 20	43.75	43.60
Dec. 21	44.00	43.30
Week's range	44.00	42.25

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Dec. High	Dec. Low	Jan. High	Jan. Low	Mar. High	Mar. Low
Dec. 16	28.30	27.84	26.93	26.46	25.80	25.38
Dec. 17	29.05	28.45	27.40	26.85	26.27	25.83
Dec. 18	29.44	28.92	27.30	26.71	26.20	25.74
Dec. 19	29.50	29.15	28.05	27.45	26.90	26.34
Dec. 20	30.00	29.60	28.45	27.77	27.74	26.38
Dec. 21	30.55	30.15	28.79	28.40	27.70	27.07
Wk's range	30.55	27.84	28.79	26.46	27.74	25.38

	May. High	May. Low	July. High	July. Low	Oct. High	Oct. Low
Dec. 16	25.07	24.67	24.55	24.12	22.65	22.15
Dec. 17	25.44	25.03	24.82	24.40	22.17	22.41
Dec. 18	25.83	24.95	24.71	24.33	22.75	22.40
Dec. 19	25.57	25.38	24.80	24.55	22.85	22.60
Dec. 20	26.15	25.35	25.30	24.45	23.10	22.45
Dec. 21	26.80	26.00	26.02	25.22	23.70	23.10
Wk's range	26.80	24.67	26.02	24.12	23.70	22.15

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.03
Alta	.02	Mexican	.02
Andes	.04	Occidental	.40
Best & Belcher	.01	Ophir	.61
Bullion	.01	Overman	.01
Caledonia	.01	Seg Belcher	.01
Challenge Con	.03	Sierra Nevada	.07
Confidence	.06	Union Con	.05
Con Virginia	.07	Mexican dollars	.77½
Hale & Norcross	.01		

TONOPAH.		Booth	.10
Belmont	2.30	Florence	.14
Cash Boy	.08	Goldfield Cons	.25
Gold Zone	.10	Goldfield Merger	.05
Halifax	.15	Great Bend	.03
Jim Butler	.37	Jumbo Extension	.13
Macnamara	.31	Kewanna	.05
Midway	.17	Lone Star	.05
Mizpah	.05	Silver Pick	.06
Monarch Pitts	.05	Spearhead	.17
Montana	.13	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
North Star	.07	Manhattan Cons	.04
Rescue	.07	Nevada Hills	.03
Tonopah Divide	1.30	Packard	.05
Tono Extension	1.80	Rochester	.30
West End	1.20	Round Mountain	.21
West Tonopah	.16	United Eastern	4.25
GOLDFIELD.		White Caps	.09
Atlanta	.04		

COLORADO SPRINGS.	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Cresson	5½	5¾	Isabella	6½	7
Dr J'pot	4¼	5	McKinney	7½	10
Elkton	6	8	Portland	109	112
El Paso	13	20	Un Gold M.	14	16
Golden Cyc.	175¾	176½	Vindicator	44	47
Granite	17	25	Rose Nicol	11	14

Bonds of Large Cities and States

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

Our current list of Municipal Bond offerings contains issues of many prominent cities in almost every part of the country.

Bonds of this character are purchased by banks, insurance companies and ALL CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.

Write or telephone for full details covering any of the following:

Akron, Ohio	4½s
Dallas, Texas	4s
Camden, N. J	4½s
State of Utah	4½s
Syracuse, N. Y	4¼s
El Paso, Texas	4½s
Rochester, N. Y	4½s
Sioux City, Iowa	5s
Jersey City, N. J	4½s
Cincinnati, Ohio	4½s
Jacksonville, Fla	5s
Beaumont, Texas	5s
State of Louisiana	4½s
Oklahoma City, Okla	5s

These are only a few of the issues appearing on our latest revised list which we will be pleased to send on request for circular G-211.

William R. Compton Company
Government and Municipal Bonds
"Over a Quarter Century in This Business"
14 Wall Street, New York
St. Louis Cincinnati Pittsburgh Chicago Jackson, Miss.

We Own and Offer the following
Short Term New York City Bonds
Free From Federal Income Tax

$173,000	3s	due Nov., 1920
93,000	3s	" Nov., 1921
150,000	4s	" May, 1922
50,000	4s	" July, 1922
232,000	4s	" July, 1924
500,000	4¼s	" Apr., 1925

on a 4.40% basis

Salomon Bros. & Hutzler
Members of New York Stock Exchange
27 Pine Street Tel. 6300 John
New York

It is our aim to have constantly available for the investment of National Banks, Savings Banks, Trust Companies and Corporations, Short Term Investments which will afford profitable employment for funds and will combine security of principal, adequate interest return, and maturity to suit individual requirements.

Established 1870.
Dominick & Dominick
Members New York Stock Exchange
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Telephone Rector 2020
115 Broadway, New York

We Finance
Electric Light, Power and Street Railway Enterprises with Records of Established Earnings
We Offer
Bankers and Investment Dealers
Proven Public Utility Securities
Correspondence solicited
Electric Bond and Share Company
(Paid-up Capital and Surplus, $21,000,000)
71 Broadway New York

LIFE INSURANCE
$25,000 at death, natural causes
$50,000 at death from accident
$250 monthly for life if permanently disabled.
Rate $682.25 at age 40.
W. S. BLIZZARD
115 Broadway, N.Y. Phone Rector 4427

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bank for Savings
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 11th, 1918.
199th Semi-Annual Dividend
The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1918, at the rate of
Four Per Cent.
per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after January 20th. 1919.
THE DIVIDEND will be credited to Depositors as principal January 1st, 1919.
DEPOSITS made on or before January 10th, 1919, will draw interest from January 1st, 1919.
After January 1st, 1919, Liberty Loan Bonds belonging to Depositors will be received for safe-keeping without charge.
WALTER E. TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JOHN HARPER, Comptroller.

Central Savings Bank
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 14TH STREET.
Interest at the rate of
FOUR (4) PER CENTUM
per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31st, 1918, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws, not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) dollars, and will be payable on and after January 21st, 1919.
Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1919, will draw interest from January 1st, 1919.
HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, COMPOSING THE firm of GILLESPIE, LIVINGSTON & CO., doing business at 44 Wall Street, New York City, hereby announce that the firm will be dissolved by mutual consent on December 31st, 1918.
LAWRENCE L. GILLESPIE.
ROBERT L. LIVINGSTON.

SAVINGS BANKS.

North River Savings Bank
31 West 34th Street.
106TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
A Dividend of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum has been declared on accounts up to and including
One Thousand Dollars
and a dividend of 3½% per annum on excess of $1,000 up to and including $3,000 payable on and after January 20, 1919.
Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1919.
CHARLES ROHE, President.
GEORGE T. CONNETT, Secretary & Treasurer.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue
Dividend Jan. 1st, 1919, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto, under the By-laws.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1ST.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINKERHOFF, Sec'y.

To the Holders of:
PHILADELPHIA COMPANY
First Mortgage and Collateral Trust 5% Gold Bonds Due 1949

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the above bonds, has on deposit the uninvested balance of the $4,000,000 consideration received from the sale of property (Brunot Island Plant), formerly under the lien of the mortgage securing this issue.

At the request of the Philadelphia Company, the Trustee will continue to receive up to the close of business on December 31, 1918, tenders of the above bonds (either stamped or unstamped), at not exceeding par and interest, sufficient to exhaust such cash balance in hand. Tenders should be addressed Maryland Trust Company, Trustee, Baltimore, Md., "Philadelphia Company Bond Tender," and must be for all or any part of the bonds offered.

Advices as to bonds accepted will be mailed by the Trustee on or before January 4, 1919. Bonds so accepted, accompanied by Federal Income Tax Ownership Certificate covering accrued interest, must be delivered to the Trustee at its office in Baltimore, Md., not later than 3:00 P. M., January 10, 1919.

MARYLAND TRUST CO., Trustees,
Baltimore, Md.

The Future of Petroleum
Edward L. Doheny

the outstanding figure in the development of the Mexican Oil Fields, in a series of two interviews with Dow, Jones & Co. predicts that the demand for petroleum will be much greater in peace than it was in war.

He tells where the oil will come from. Explains advantage of Oil as fuel. Points to America's favorable trade position and warns that the United States Government must protect its citizens whose pioneering and development result in adding to the world's supply of fuel and lubricants.

The first interview appears in the

DOW, JONES BULLETINS
Monday, December 23rd

and follows in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL Monday Evening and Tuesday Morning.

BACK ON THE JOB

The return of peace has restored our complete staff to the active practice of accountancy in all its branches.

We are accounting tax specialists, qualified to compute or prepare your complete tax statements, whether Federal, State or Municipal.
1. *Financial statements prepared.*
2. *Audits made annually and periodically.*
3. *Books closed.*
4. *Special investigations conducted.*
5. *Expert advice given.*
6. *Information department to answer your questions.*

Don't waste time wrestling with your tax problems. We are in close contact with latest U. S. Treasury Decisions and Changes and can save you money. Those seeking information will find our query department ready to answer their questions without obligation.

Consult us before closing your books.

NATIONAL TAX SERVICE BUREAU, Inc.
Accounting Tax Specialists
20 Broad Street—New York.

DIRECTORS:
Abel Gottheimer, B.C.S., Certified Public Accountant.
Joseph Getz, B.C.S., Certified Public Accountant.
G. Jiro Kaneko, Import and Export Specialist.
A. Arthur Giden, B.S.L.L.B., Counsel.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	45,337	65,852	166,470	$221,500
Tuesday	38,634	85,389	192,180	305,000
Wednesday	38,850	102,885	115,411	191,500
Thursday	26,033	105,745	158,976	300,000
Friday	27,940	62,065	121,540	954,000
Saturday	27,025	42,773	579,320	925,000
Total	198,819	464,709	1,333,897	$2,903,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16⅜	5¼	9,900	*Aetna Explosives	8	6⅜	7	— ⅛
8¼	6½	90	*Aetna Trust ctfs	6½	6½	6½	— 1½
77	58	75	Air Reduction	58	58	58	..
23⅜	14⅝	8,000	Br.-Am. Tob., com	23⅜	22⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
53½	18¾	400	*Burns Bros. Ice	48	47	48	+ 1
59½	19	100	Butterw'th & Jud	20	20	20	— 8½
160	100	1,300	Chev. M. C., w. i.	150	145	145	+ 1
12	10¼	45	*Columb. Wallin	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
4	3¾	400	*Falls Mot.v.t.ctfs	4	3¾	4	..
40½	28⅜	9,800	*Gen. Asphalt	40½	37	38½	+ 2
83⅝	78	900	*Gen. M. 6% deb	79¼	78½	78⅝	— ½
114	77½	2,850	*Gillette S. R., w.	114	108	110	+ 4
5⅜	2¼	7,800	Hupp Motor Car	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
39¼	12⅜	76,200	Keystone T. & R	39½	35¼	37⅜	+ 3¼
5¼	2⅜	8,900	Marconi of Am	4¼	3⅞	4	— ⅜
48	47	400	Natl. Coal & Ice	48	47	48	..
15	6	500	Natl. Motors	9½	8	9½	— 2½
4¾	2	1,700	Nor. A. P. & P	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
½	⅛	800	Penn. Seb. Stl. ros	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
56½	34½	1,804	Penn. S. S. v.t.c	43	40	40	— 2
20	13	2,400	Peerless Tr.& Mot	19	17½	19	+ 1
15⅞	6¼	300	*Poulsen Wireless	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
2⅜	⅞	12,200	Smith Motor Tr	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
17⅜	14	200	*St. Joseph Lead	14¼	14	14⅜	..
8¾	5	700	*Steel Alloys Corp	8¼	8	8	..
13⅜	7⅝	300	*Standard Motor	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
36½	21	2,600	Stromberg Carb	36½	34¼	35	+ ½
20¼	11	2,900	Submarine Boat	12⅜	12¼	12½	+ ¼
35⅜	19⅞	6,600	*United Motors	34⅜	31	34½	+ ¼
8	1	500	*U. S. L. & H	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
7¼	4¼	11,700	U. S. Steam. Co	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
4⅜	2⅜	14,200	Wayne Coal	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
¾	¼	500	World Film	¼	¼	¼	..
11⅞	4	8,000	*Wright-Mar. Air	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	— ¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

18½	11¾	2,400	Anglo-Am. Oil	17⅜	17⅜	17½	+ ¼
145	85	25	Galena-Signal Oil.	91	90	91	+ 6
192	138	10	Ill. Pipe Line	153	153	153	+ 1
365	290	100	Ohio Oil	315	313	313	— 5
55	26	4,080	Penn.-Mex. Oil	55	52	54	+ 2
596	418	62	Prairie Oil & Gas	596	578	596	+29
296	249	135	Prairie Pipe Line	275	267	267	—18
300	245	10	South Penn. Oil	287	287	287	+ 7
239	210	20	Stand. Oil of Cal	232	231	232	+ 2
700	620	42	Stand. Oil of Ind	698	690	698	+ 8
635	490	225	Stand. Oil of N. J	597	571	588	+11
302	214	151	Stand. Oil of N. Y	295	288	295	+ 7
420	317	85	Vacuum Oil	375	371	375	+ 4

OTHER OIL STOCKS

⅛	⅛	200	*Allen Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
1¼	⅛	14,700	*Barnett O. & G	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
33	15	10,000	*Boston-Wyo. Oil	19	18	18	— 2
9¼	5⅜	9,850	*Cosden Oil	7¼	6¾	6⅞	..
1⅞	1	1,650	*Crystal Oil & R	1½	1	1⅜	..
7½	6¼	2,200	*Elk Basin Pet	6	5¾	5⅞	..
16	8	60,200	*Esmeralda Oil	5	4	5	..
4	1½	8,400	*Federal Oil	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
5	2⅜	11,000	*Glenrock Oil	3½	3¼	3¼	..
1¾	⅞	2,500	*Globe Oil	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
101¼	100½	400	*Guffy Gil. O. pf.	101¾	100¾	101¾	— ⅛
86½	39¼	800	*Houston Oil	76	72	72	— 4½
18¼	12¾	18,700	*Inter. Petrol	15¼	15	15	+ 1¼
6¼	1¾	141,000	*Island O. & T	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
29⅝	17½	1,600	*Merritt Oil	24	23	24	+ ⅜
2¼	⅝	29,700	Met. Petrol	2¼	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
135	85	22,500	*Midwest Oil	120	113	119	+ 5
2¼	1	8,600	*Midwest Oil pf	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
130½	94	5,935	*Midwest Ref	125	116	123½	+ 4
80	42	1,500	Northwest Oil	47	47	47	— 1
10¼	6¼	20,000	Okla. P. & R	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ¼
11½	1	18,000	Okmulgee P. & R	2¾	2½	2¾	— ⅛
82	56	24,800	*Royal Dutch, new	71¾	65	67	+ 1½
10¼	6	1,200	*Sapulpa O. & R	7¼	6¾	7	..
9¾	6	400	Savoy Oil	6¾	6½	6¾	— ⅛
1⅝	¾	6,900	Sequoyah O. & R	¾	¾	¾	..
24	15	1,500	*Sinclair Gulf	20	19½	20	+ ⅜
58	25	3,400	Southwest Oil	40	36	39	— 1
1⅞	⅝	15,000	*Stanton Oil	1⅝	1	1¼	— ⅛
17½	12½	2,500	*Texas Co. rights	16	15	16	+ ¼
2¼	⅝	10,500	*Un. W. Oil, new	⅛	¾	⅛	— ⅛
6¾	1¾	3,900	*Victoria Oil, new	2½	2	2¼	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS

74	36	14,200	Alaska-Br. C. M.	40	36	39	— 1
91	50	3,650	*American Mines	91	88	91	+

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

To the Shareholders of the UNION BAG & PAPER CORPORATION:

Because this Company paid an extra dividend of 2% in December, 1917, inquiry has been made as to why this has not been duplicated this year.

This year our main difficulty is the amount of taxes this Corporation will have to pay. The new bill before Congress (if enacted) may increase our taxes by three-quarters of a million dollars more than last year, which would amount to 7½% on the capital stock of the Corporation.

Your Directors have subscribed for $400,000 of the Fourth Issue of Liberty Bonds, and pride themselves on the fact that a large portion of the payment for the subscription is still to be provided for.

It often happens through increase in inventories and the existence of unusual obligations that money actually earned cannot be distributed at such period. The present position of the Corporation is not such as to warrant the payment of an extra dividend. Our friends may rest assured that all earnings which can safely be paid to shareholders will be turned over to them.

It must be borne in mind that the paper industry — because of quick changes in the business itself and because of excessive Governmental interference — is more difficult to manage than is generally the case in large undertakings.

We will close our year on December 31st, this time representing a period of eleven months only. As soon as our books can be closed, the amount of taxes ascertained, and cash position of the Corporation established, the shareholders will be entitled to, and will receive, such extra dividends as the circumstances may warrant in the judgment of your Board.

Your management has always held that shareholders are properly entitled to all information concerning the Company's affairs which is not detrimental to their interest to divulge. For that reason the above statements are made.

For the Executive Committee,
M. B. WALLACE, President.

NEW YORK,
December 12, 1918.

INDIAN REFINING COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE that INDIAN REFINING COMPANY intends to redeem its First Mortgage Bonds, issued under Indenture, dated March 27th, 1911, bearing the following numbers:

2828	2994	3156	3352	3528	3751	3849	3911
2859	2996	3157	3353	3520	3759	3854	3919
2840	2997	3167	3362	3542	3760	3855	3913
2920	2998	3178	3368	3569	3761	3856	3917
2921	3000	3185	3369	3571	3775	3859	3930
2927	3023	3186	3370	3578	3776	3863	3931
2930	3024	3187	3372	3593	3782	3871	3932
2938	3026	3194	3375	3594	3784	3873	3934
2935	2037	3198	3376	3595	3786	3874	3935
2939	3044	3200	3398	3596	3795	3875	3937
2940	3046	3215	3400	3632	3811	3876	3939
2941	3054	3216	3439	3635	3814	3877	3964
2942	3057	3217	3466	3645	3818	3878	3969
2944	3058	3228	3467	3648	3819	3879	3972
2945	3060	3229	3505	3650	3821	3884	3975
2953	3063	3246	3509	3666	3827	3886	3981
2955	3080	3248	3513	3690	3831	3893	3985
2956	3083	3250	3518	3730	3834	3895	3986
2963	3084	3282	3518	3732	3837	3896	3988
2964	3088	3313	3519	3733	3838	3898	3993
2969	3089	3347	3521	3743	3846	3901	3994
	3090	3351	3524	3748	3848	3900	

That redemption will be January 1st, 1919, at the office of Bankers Trust Company, Successor Trustee under said Indenture, 16 Wall Street, New York City. Said bonds will be redeemed at the price of 102% of the principal and accrued interest to January 1st, 1919, upon presentation and surrender of said bonds, with all coupons not matured attached. Said bonds will cease to bear interest from and after January 1st, 1919, or to be secured by said Indenture.

Dated New York, December 2, 1918.
INDIAN REFINING COMPANY, Inc.,
By THEODORE L. POMEROY, Treasurer.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.
THE CAMBRIA FUEL COMPANY
Purchase Money Mortgage Six Per Cent. Fifteen Year Gold Bonds Due 1925.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby notified that the undersigned Company has called for redemption on January 1, 1919, at principal and accrued interest, bonds bearing Serial Nos. 2, 9, 21, 22, 23, 29, 262, 291, 374, 381, 384, 386, 400, 501, 521, 554, 558, 586, 594, 716, 739, 742, 745, 778, 785, 854, 866, 874, 892, 904, 911, 914, 916, 924, 926, 927, 969.

and upon such date, from the proceeds of the mortgage redemption fund provided with respect to said issue, the Bonds bearing such Serial Numbers will become so due and payable at the office of Bankers Trust Company, Trustee, 16 Wall Street, New York City, upon surrender thereof, together with January 1, 1919, and all unmatured coupons. Thereafter interest will cease to accrue thereon. Federal Income Tax ownership certificates for the amount of accrued interest must accompany such bonds when presented for redemption.

THE CAMBRIA FUEL COMPANY.
By LEWIS T. WOLLE, President.
Dated, Dec. 2, 1918.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
6% Two Year Mortgage and Collateral Trust Coupon Notes of
Seaboard Steel & Manganese Corporation
Due April 1, 1920.
SINKING FUND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article V. of the indenture, dated April 1, 1918, securing the above notes, that sealed bids will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, December 26, 1918, by the undersigned at its office, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, for the sale to it as Trustee, at the lowest price at which such notes shall be offered, not exceeding 103% of par and accrued interest, of sufficient of the above notes to exhaust the sum of Twenty-four Thousand Sixty-seven Dollars Eighteen Cents ($24,067.18). Delivery to be made on Friday, December 27, 1918.

The offers should be sealed and endorsed "Offers of Seaboard Steel and Manganese Corporation 6% Coupon Notes to Sinking Fund," and should be addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT.

The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated New York, December 14, 1918.

CLINCHFIELD COAL CORPORATION
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock.

The undersigned as Transfer Agent of the 7% Cumulative Preferred Sinking Fund Stock of Clinchfield Coal Corporation, pursuant to the provision respecting said stock setting aside a Sinking Fund at the rate of 2½ cents per gross ton, hereby gives notice that there has been deposited with it, in accordance with said provision, $23,870 26-100 available for redemption of such stock on February 1, 1919, and that it will receive sealed tenders up to 3 o'clock P. M. on January 6, 1919, for the sale to it of such Preferred Stock at a price not exceeding 120% of the par value thereof and the accumulated and accrued dividends thereon.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Transfer Agent.
By B. G. Curtis, Secretary.
New York, December 16, 1918.

WESTERN STATES GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT GOLD BONDS, DUE JUNE 1ST, 1941.

Pursuant to terms of mortgage dated June 1, 1911, the undersigned invites tenders of above bonds for sale and delivery as of January 15, 1919, at a price not exceeding par, accrued interest and five per cent premium, to the extent of $58,577.59, the sum now available in the Sinking Fund. Sealed tenders stating numbers of bonds offered, addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Sinking Fund, Western States Gas and Electric Company First and Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds, will be received until 3 p. m., January 6, 1919.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
GEORGE H. STUART, 3d, Treasurer
Philadelphia, Pa., December 2, 1918.

THE BERKSHIRE ICE COMPANY
6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee under Mortgage dated July 2, 1906, made by the Berkshire Ice Company, hereby gives notice pursuant thereto, that proposals to sell The Berkshire Ice Company 6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds at prices not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, may be made to said Trustee for account of the Sinking Fund, due January 1, 1919. All such proposals must be in writing, addressed to Bankers Trust Company, Trustee, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, and must be delivered before 3 P. M. on March 1, 1919

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. P. WILSON, Jr., Vice-President
Dated at New York, December 9, 1918

NOTICE.

The payment of coupons and the transfer of stock of this Company heretofore made at its office, No. 30 Wall Street, New York, will, on and after December 16, 1918, be made by

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
60 Broadway, New York City.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

WALTER L. ROSS, Receiver.

THE CUBAN-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the First Lien Six Per Cent. Serial Gold Notes (Series A) maturing January 1, 1919, together with coupons thereon, should be presented for payment to The National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall Street, New York City, on or after January 2, 1919.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY has been called by the Board of Directors of said Company to be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday the 25th day of January, 1919, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the following purposes:

(a) To authorize the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee of the Company to negotiate and cause to be executed and delivered such contract with the President of the United States, the Director General of Railroads, or such other person as the President may direct, as said Board or said Executive Committee shall deem expedient, relating to the compensation to be paid for the possession, use and control of the railroad and system of transportation and appurtenances thereof of the Company, the operation, maintenance and return thereof, and to any other matter connected with or growing out of the taking over by the President of said properties; to alter, amend or add to such contract, by mutual consent to be signified on behalf of the Company by vote of its Board of Directors or Executive Committee; to collect the aggregate compensation to be paid under such contract; and generally to take such action as said Board or Committee shall deem necessary to secure, either by such contract or otherwise, adequate compensation for, and proper maintenance and a timely return of, the property so taken over;

(b) To consent to, approve and authorize the creation and issue of mortgage bonds of the Company to be limited to a principal amount, in United States Gold Coin, of not exceeding $50,000,000 at any one time outstanding; such bonds to mature at such date or dates, to bear interest from such date or dates at such rate or rates, to be issuable for such purposes and in such denominations, and to be in such form and to contain such terms and provisions, including provision for conversion of any or all such bonds into stock of the Company, as the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee of the Company may determine;

(c) To consent to, approve and authorize the execution and delivery, to secure such bonds, of a mortgage and deed of trust on and of all or any part of the railroads, equipment, franchises and property, including corporate stocks and obligations, owned by the Company at the date of the execution and delivery of such mortgage and deed of trust or at any time thereafter acquired by it;

(d) To approve, or to authorize the Board of Directors of the Company in its discretion to determine, the form and terms of such mortgage and deed of trust, and the property of the Company to be embraced therein;

(e) To ratify and confirm, and to authorize and consent to, any action theretofore taken or authorized by said Board of Directors or by the Executive Committee of the Company, which may be submitted to the meeting, whether for the purposes of, or in connection with, or in contemplation of, any of the matters aforesaid or otherwise;

(f) To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed for the meeting on Thursday the 26th day of December, 1918, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Monday, the 27th day of January, 1919, at ten o'clock A. M.

Dated, Columbus, Ohio, December 16th, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. TREVVETT, Secretary.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.

NOTICE.

Pittsburgh, Pa., November 30, 1918.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of THE PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY that a special meeting of said stockholders will be held at Room 516, Pennsylvania Station, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at 11.00 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1918,

for consideration of and action upon a certain agreement with the Director General of Railroads, acting on behalf of the United States and the President, relating to operation, compensation and other matters connected with and growing out of the taking over by the President of the United States of the Company's railroad and system of transportation; also to consider and act upon the matter of issuance by the Company of $35,000,000.00 Debenture Gold Bonds, and the acquirement by purchase of the Indianapolis and Frankfort Railroad.

By order of the Board of Directors,
S. H. CHURCH,
Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CORN EXCHANGE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, New York City, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 13 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 14th, 1919. The polls will be open from 10:30 o'clock A. M. to 11:00 o'clock A. M.

WARD C. PITKIN, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 23d, 1918.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Equitable Trust Company of New York for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 14th, 1919, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RICHARD R. HUNTER, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the Empire Vacuum Co.:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of the EMPIRE VACUUM COMPANY will be held at Room No. 608, 84 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 28th day of January, 1919, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to determine whether the Company should be dissolved.

Dated, New York City, November 29th, 1918.
RICHARD J. STEWART,
Secretary, Empire Vacuum Company.

Dec. 21st, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the THOMAS P. FORD COMPANY will be held at the offices of the Company, 407 Broome Street, on Monday, January 6th, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

THE THOMAS P. FORD COMPANY.
Henry Dusenbery, Secty.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 12, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking house, 115 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 14, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

FARIS R. RUSSELL,
Vice President.

BANK OF EUROPE.

New York, December 18, 1918.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors of the Bank of Europe will be held at its Banking Rooms, No. 1,429 First Avenue, New York City, on Tuesday, January 14, 1919, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
VINCENT W. WOYTISEK, Cashier.

THE FARMERS' SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
475 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

The Annual Election for Directors of THE FARMERS' SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1919, at 3 o'clock P. M.

AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Secretary.

LAWYERS TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY.
160 Broadway.
New York, December 23, 1918.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on Wednesday, January 8th, 1919, at two P. M., at the office of the Company, 160 Broadway, New York, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

WALTER N. VAIL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

The Ontario Pulp & Paper Company, Ltd.

TAKE NOTICE that the interest coupons of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of The Ontario Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, maturing January 1st, 1919, will be paid upon presentation at the principal offices of the Royal Bank of Canada at Montreal and Toronto, and at the office of Maitland, Coppell & Co., 52 William Street, New York City.

DATED at Toronto, this 16th day of December, 1918.

J. G. GIBSON, Assistant-Secretary.

THE SPANISH RIVER PULP & PAPER MILLS, LIMITED).

Take notice that the interest coupons of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, maturing January 1st, 1919, will be paid upon presentation at the principal offices of the Royal Bank of Canada at Montreal and Toronto, and at the office of Maitland, Coppell & Co., 52 William Street, New York City.

Dated at Toronto this 16th day of December, 1918.

J. G. GIBSON, Assistant Secretary.

WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY,
1,107 Broadway.
New York, N. Y., December 23, 1918

Notice is hereby given of an increase of 20% in the Common Stock of this Company. Subscription warrants will be mailed specifying number of shares, and fractional parts of shares, to which the Common Stock holders of record January 4, 1919, shall be entitled to subscribe. Payment at par to be made to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 22 William St., on or before the 25th day of January, 1919.

I. L. ELLIOTT, Sec'y & Treas.

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.
Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share.
†And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Dec. 21, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	65	75
A. W. & Elec., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	70	73
Anac. & Pot. River, '40	5	Apr. & Oct.	89	91
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	74	79
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	..	May & Nov.	81	86
Ashov. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	..
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '55	5	June & Dec.	94	98
B. Rouge El. 1st, '30	5	Feb. & Aug.	79	85
Bell Tel., (Can.), '25	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	94
Buff. Gen. El., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	..	89
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	..	80
Do 1st, '42	5	Jan. & July	93½	94½
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '33	5	Jan. & July	..	98
Buf. & Sus. L. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	86	89½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '52	5	Jan. & July	76	84
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	97½	98
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	96	97
Charleston City Ry., '28	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Charleston Con. R., L. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	89	93
Cit. Serv. deb. Ser. B.	7	Jan. & July	119	120
Cleve. Elec. Ill. '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	95
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	84	87
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	85	92
Conn. Pr. 1st & Con. '48	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	86
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	89	..
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	89	..
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '54	4½	Jan. & July	87½	90
Do, 1939	5	Jan. & July	99	102
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen. '35	4½	Jan. & July	85	85½
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	90	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	..
Cons. Pwr., (Balt.,) '22	6	Feb. & Aug.	97	99
Cons. T. of N.J., 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	..	91
Cons. Water of Utica, 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	94	99
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	85	..
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	90	94
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93
Dallas Lt. & Pr., '20	7	Feb. & Aug.	99½	100½
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	82	89
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '55	5	June & Dec.	93	97
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	82	90
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	90	95
Fall River El. Lt., '20	7	Jan. & July	99¾	100½
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	83
Gal. Elec., 1st '40	5	May & Nov.	78	84
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	90	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	55	65
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	81	86
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	95	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '35	5	Feb. & Aug.	93	97
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	91	94½
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	80	83
K. C. Long D. Tr., '35	5	Jan. & July	82	84
K. C. Home T. 1st, '28	5	Jan. & July	87	89
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	100
Merch. H. & Lt., '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	94½
Middle West Util., '26	6	Jan. & July	88	93
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	75	82
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	77	82
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	90	93
Nash.R.& L.1st con., '58	5	Jan. & July	93	100
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	65	75
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st 6s, '46	6	June & Dec.	92	95
Newark Gas, '49	5	June & Dec.	92	95
Newark Pass., '30	5	Jan. & July	92	93
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	62	65
N.Y. & Hob. Ferry, '46	5	June & Dec.	82	..
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	..	70
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	96
Do ref., '32	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	101
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	80	85
Norf. & Ports Tr., '36	5	June & Dec.	79	81
Norf. Ry. & Lt., '49	5	May & Nov.	93	95
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Nova Scotia Tr. & P., '28	5	June & Dec.	78	85
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	80	87
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	75	83
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	91
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	98	98
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '34	5	Jan. & July	89	93
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	87	94
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st '30	5	May & Nov.	78	83
Portland R., L. & P., '42	5	Aug. & Feb.	76	..
Pot. El. Power 1st, '20	5	June & Dec.	96	..
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	93	96
Pug.Sd. T., L. & P., '21	7	June & Dec.	98¼	99¼
Riverside T., '30	5	June & Dec.	..	82
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	65
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	87	90
Seattle Elec. cons. '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	90
So. Cal. Edison gen. '39	5	Jan. & July	87	90
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '33	5	Mar. & Sep.	88	90
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	83½	87½
Stand. Gas & El., '35	5	Apr. & Oct.	70	75
Sup. L. & P. 1st, '34	5	Jan. & Dec.	70	..
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	70	75
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	85	90
Tampa Electric 1st, '38	5	June & Dec.	87	94
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '58	5	Apr. & Oct.	72	80
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	70	73
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	6	May & Nov.	82½	87½
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	85	92
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	77	78
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	54½	55½
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	85	92
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	86	92
Wash., B. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	83½	84½
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	98	98½
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	72	73
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	85	91
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	80	85

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Int. Cotton Mills, '20	7	Feb. & Aug.	99¾	100½
Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May & Nov.	95	99
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	62	68
Nipe Bay Co., '25	5	May & Nov.	91	95
Poch. Con. Coll., '37	5	Jan. & July	87	91
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	97
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	97	100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

Adirondack Elec. Pwr.				14	15
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 18	67	69
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Oct 1, 18	98	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Par	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 21, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Do pf. ($50)	75c	Q	Nov 1, 18	44	47
Am. Light & Trac.	15	Q	Nov 1, 18	240	242
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 18	100	101
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Dec 2, 18	55	58
Do. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 18	75	76
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	Jul 1, 14	..	25
Do. pf.	a1½	Q	Oct 1, 18	36	38
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	..	6½	6¾
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Nov 15,18	69	71
Do participating pf.	..	..	..	14	15
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Dec 2, 18	70	80
Buffalo Gen. Electric.	2	Q	Sep 30,18	102	104
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 18	75	85
Capital Traction	1½	Q	Oct 1, 18	87½	88½
Cent. Pwr. & Light	..	..	..	35	38
Do. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 18	90	92
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Dec 1, 18	..	45
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	..	42	46
Cities Service	¤½	M	Dec 1, 18	289	292
Do. pf.	¤½	M	Dec 1, 18	80½	80½
Colorado Power	1½	Q	Oct 15, 18	26	29
Do. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,18	96	100
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 18	72	76
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	..	Nov 1, 17	21	22
Do. pf.	a1½	Q	Nov 1, 18	43	44
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Dec 2, 18	77	79
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jul 1, 18	60	62½
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	Jul 1, 18	49	52½
Do. pf.	3	S	Jul 1, 18	70	74
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 18	92	94
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Dec 16,18	75	80
Essex & Hudson Gas.	4	S	Dec 1, 18	110	120
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	..	8	10
Do. pf.	1½	S	Sep 1, 14	43	44
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Sep 14,18	60	65
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	2½	S	Jul 1, 18	75	..
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	..	15	25
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 15,18	85	95
Miss. River Pr. pf.	9	S	Jul & J.	38	41
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1¼	S	Oct 1, 18	50	60
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	J. & J.	80	83
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	..	11	15
Do. pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 18	53	56
No. States Power	1¾	..	Jan 20,18	62	64
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 21, 18	88	90
Nor. Texas Electric	3	S	Dec 2, 18	58	64
Do. pf.	3	S	Sep 3, 18	70	75
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Oct 15,17	43	44
Do. pf.	1½	Q	Nov 15,18	86½	88
Pac. G. & E. (Aris.) pf	1¾	Q	Oct 10, 18	80	90
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 18	88	95
Republic Ry. & Light.	1	Q	Oct 15, 18	20	21
Do. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, 18	56	57
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Nov 15,18	79	82
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 18	98	102
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Dec 1, 18	95	105
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	..	11½	13
Do. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 16,18	32	34
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Nov 15,18	107	110
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	..	3	4
Do. pf.	..	..	..	16	17
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 18	84	88
United Light & Rys.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 18	70	72
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 18	70½	72
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Oct 15, 18	21½	22
United Utilities	..	..	..	10	20
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 18	80	90
Washington Gas	90c	Q	Nov 1, 18	55	56
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1½	Q	Dec 1, 18	50	52
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 18	70	71
Western Power	..	..	..	14	16
Do. pf.	1	Q	Oct 15, 18	59	62
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	Nov 15,18	15	25
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 18	70	80
Wisconsin Edison	a1½	..	Oct 30,17	80	85

¤¾ payable in com. stock. †Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock. ‡Incl. 5% extra. a—Payable in scrip.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jul 1, 18	505	515
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	a7	S	Nov 1, 18	223	228
Atlantic(Bklyn)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 18	170

SHOPLIFTERS' WAR MAY BE NATION-WIDE

Stores in Other Cities Anxious to Join Campaign of Merchants Here.

HEAVY LOSSES AT HOLIDAYS

Many of Thieves Professionals—Courts and Police Promise Aid in Fighting Crime.

So many department stores in cities all over the country have written to the Stores' Mutual Protective Association, Inc., about the plans of the sixteen New York department stores to suppress petty thievery and "shoplifting" that the local organization may be expanded into a national association, with several hundred members. Already stores in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and elsewhere have offered to exchange their information about professional thieves and shoplifters with the association here.

Since the first plan of the Stores' Mutual Protective Association was announced last week individual members have suggested new methods of preventing the usual heavy losses in the stores during the Christmas shopping season, and District Attorney Swann, District Attorney Lewis of Kings County, Chief Magistrate McAdoo, William J. Lahey, Second Deputy Police Commissioner, and Chief Justice Kernochan of Special Sessions have offered to do all in their power to aid the association in the suppression of petty thieves and shoplifters, professional as well as amateur.

In outlining the plans of the association W. de Saussure Trenholm, the Secretary, said that losses of the retail stores here had become so large because of the activities of petty thieves, many of them professionals, that the stores found it necessary to organize. These losses have been particularly heavy in the holiday seasons, and particularly during the Christmas shopping season.

Specializing in Certain Goods.

Professional thieves who have been stealing only one article, but stealing it in great quantities from all the stores, Mr. Trenholm said, have been able to operate successfully because they have had some dishonest dealer who would buy the stolen goods at reduced prices.

One thief, who was caught, had been stealing only phonograph records of one make for several months because he knew a Philadelphia dealer who would buy them. Mr. Trenholm said that the efforts of the new association also would be directed toward seeking all these "fences" and wiping them out.

As part of this campaign, several trained investigators and detectives have been engaged by the association to follow the trails of the professional thieves and their "fences" and the information gathered by them will be made available to all the members, and probably to department stores in other cities. An organization of the detectives hired individually by the stores also has been formed and at regular meetings all the information they have gathered will be exchanged. In addition, the detectives stationed in the stores will report all suspicious persons immediately to the association detectives.

The sixteen members will display in their windows a sign similar to that used by the American Bankers' Association and in explaining the purpose of the sign the announcement was made that "all shoplifters and pickpockets who invade these stores may expect to be dealt with severely as it is the intention of the members to stop these depredations."

A special trial day for shoplifting cases also has been set apart in the Court of Special Sessions and prosecutors from the District Attorney's office will be there to press the charges. It is hoped by the association that prison sentences, instead of the usual fines, will be imposed.

District Attorney Swann wrote to the association that he would be glad to cooperate with the stores "to exterminate this class of offenders" and that two assistants had been appointed to push the cases in General and Special Sessions. District Attorney Lewis of Kings County wrote that he had appointed an assistant to be available at all times, and he added that "what is needed is prompt prosecution and sentences that will serve as deterrents to others who have similar tendencies." Second Deputy Police Commissioner Lahey advised the association that instructions had been issued to the Inspector commanding the detective division "to render all possible assistance in the detection, arrest, and prosecution of shoplifters, as well as receivers of stolen goods."

Detectives' Investigations Useful.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo said the preliminary investigation by detectives would be useful in the Magistrates' Courts in fixing bail and in conducting examination if the accused person demanded it. He added that "many of the defendants, especially women, give us the impression that they are first offenders and yielded to a sudden temptation, or possibly are weak-minded and subnormal, but as we do not have final jurisdiction we have no opportunity of having this investigated and are obliged to be guided largely by our impressions and surface indications." Mr. McAdoo asserted that "shoplifters known as such to the police should be dealt with sternly and are entitled to no sympathy."

Chief Justice Kernochan of Special Sessions has appointed the court's chief probation officer to co-operate with the association's investigators. In expressing the opinion that the number of cases of petty thievery would decrease if the courts were more severe, he said that "where it is deserving you may be sure adequate sentence will be inflicted." He said also that he thought publicity would aid greatly in suppressing "shoplifters."

The members of the association are: Abraham & Straus, B. Altman & Co., Best & Co., Bloomingdale Brothers, Gimbel Brothers, James A. Hearn & Son, Inc., Frederick Loeser & Co., Lord & Taylor, Preston P. Lynn, general manager, John Wanamaker; James McCreery & Co., R. H. Macy & Co., A. I. Namm & Son, Oppenheim, Collins & Co., Saks & Co., Franklin Simon & Co., and Stern Brothers.

HUGE INCREASE IN MINING.

Production in United States in 1917 Reached $5,010,948,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Under the spur of war, mineral production in the United States reached the unprecented value of $5,010,948,000 in 1917, exceeding by 43 per cent. the previous record made in 1916, the Geological Survey announced today in its final report for the year.

The increase in value was $1,496,976,000. Blast furnace products, (pig iron and ferro alloys,) copper, coal, and petroleum contributed 74 per cent. of the year's total value and 88 per vent. of the increase in value.

Metals established a new value record and represented 42 per cent. of the mineral production.

Seven Held for Homicide.

Seven men were locked in Police Headquarters on charges of homicide yesterday after detectives had learned that Daniel Grey of 40 Van Dam Street, who was found dead at the bottom of an airshaft at 242 West Tenth Street, had quarreled with the men on the roof at that address after a birthday party on the top floor.

SAYS WE MUST TURN TO UNIFIED SELLING

Federal Inquiry Shows Little Chance for Individual Exporters in France and Belgium.

Collective selling is the only way in which American manufacturers can get their products into the reconstruction work of Belgium and France, according to Pierce Williams, Commercial Attaché of the American Embassy in Paris, who returned on the White Star liner Baltic to lay the result of ten months' study of French and Belgian business problems before the Department of Commerce, and later before the American business community. Mr. Williams declared that the industrial devastation in Northern France was not as great as first thought, and that to President Wilson should go the credit for checking the German destruction of factories and shops.

The attaché will go to Washington shortly to make his report, but for the next few days will be at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in the Custom House. He suggested yesterday that manufacturers who expect to enter the reconstruction field of trade get into touch with him.

"I arrived in Paris last February, and it soon became apparent that post-war problems and the problems of reconstruction would be of the greatest interest to American business," he said. "In order to get the proper aspect of things I got into touch with French business men who had properties in the territories then held by the enemy. Looking into the question of Belgian interest, I soon found that France and Belgium present separate problems. When the Germans went into Northern France and occupied territories in which were the principal textile mills of the country, the manufacturers moved well back of the lines, and in some cases down into the south of France, and opened up establishments there. There was a big demand from the army, and these producers are in a good way today.

"As regards Belgium, however, the situation is more complex. The Belgian manufacturers had no place to turn and so they are in greater need of assistance than the French. France can practically take care of herself in an industrial way, but, of course, there is still a great deal of work for us to do.

"One thing must be borne in mind by the American business man and that is that he will do his future trading with France on a new basis. Formerly all he had to do was to turn out some products for which there was a good demand and send representatives over to France and open up for business. For the future, however, he must resort to collective selling, or group bargaining. The French Government as far back as 1916 studied the economic situation of the country and decided that the only way for the Government to do its purchasing was on the collective basis.

"American business men must combine on this side, as they are permitted to do under the Webb law, and open a consolidated agency or bureau in France, preferably in Paris. All sorts of goods could be sold through this agency and French demand and the American supply would thus meet at one point and both countries would find mutual advantage in that quick decisions could be made on what was needed most. If each American business firm sends representatives to France to try to sell individually, we will get nowhere.

"Another thing," he continued, "that works against the individual method of selling is that most of the French business will be done on a five-year settlement basis. American firms for the great part operate on quick payment plans because of the need for cash to pay rolls and the like, and it will be seen that unless they combine and tie up with some good strong banking facilities they would be unable to compete on this long drawn out payment plan."

Mr. Williams was asked how the firms to be represented in the projected bureau would be determined, and replied that this would have to be settled among the firms in various lines over here. He declared that the lumber interests already had taken the matter up and that an export company had been formed to handle the business of all enterprises concerned. Speaking of what France needs most, he said:

"Raw materials—lumber, metals and factory equipment. Singularly, France and Belgium have a pressing need for belting. The Germans stripped every factory bare of that. In fact, the French are looking over here for many things, but America should not think that the French and Belgians are helpless. Realization of this fact is most important. What the French want is co-operation. They want to form a commercial alliance with the United States.

"Their view on this alliance is that France and America joined together in a working commercial agreement can open up great new fields in Russia and in the Balkans, especially in the latter, where the French political influence is great. The French realize that the United States has vast supplies of raw materials, something that France has not. They think if these materials are introduced into new fields where the French influence is great that both countries will benefit.

"Let me repeat that Americans should not rush off to France with offers of industrial help, which, perhaps, are not wanted. We should go there in a spirit of co-operation. This is true in principle as applied to Belgium."

Mr. Williams added, however, that the destruction in Belgium had been great and that both there and in France if the Germans had continued their systematic despoliation, the countries would have been prostrated. President Wilson's warning before the armistice that "Germany would be held responsible" had its effect, according to the attaché, and French and Belgian merchants are profoundly grateful. He added that the damage to the iron mines around Briey has been found to be comparatively slight and that only three mines were really put out of use for any considerable period.

In the coal regions stretching between Bethune and Arras, and extending northward, great damage had been done, he said.

CHINESE ORDER FOR HURLEY

Shipping Board Chairman Gets the Decoration of the Second Class.

PEKING, Dec. 18, (Associated Press.)—The Chinese Government has conferred the Order of Chiaoho, Second Class, on E. N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board.

The Order of Chiaoho is confined to civilians by the custom of China. It is conferred for distinguished services by the President of the republic. The bearers of the upper classes of the order are distinguished by a sash, and the lower classes by a button of distinctive type. The sash worn by the bearers of the second class of the order is yellow, with a white border. The emblem of the order is the cornflower.

Dedicate Jewish Welfare Building.

CAMP MILLS, L. I., Dec. 22.—The new $15,000 building of the Jewish Welfare Board was dedicated today and presented to the Government. The building stands in the centre of the new barracks constructed to house returning veterans and about 200 of them were at the exercises this afternoon. The dedication was opened by Rabbi Stern, the presentation speech was delivered by Colonel Harry Cutler of the board, and the dedicatory speech was by Supreme Court Justice Irving Lehman. The building was accepted by Major Robert S. Kimball, acting for the camp commandant.

INVESTORS AWAIT STABILIZED PRICES

Practically No Limit to Construction When Costs Become Steady.

LENDERS ARE CAUTIOUS

Architects Seek Substitute Materials Where Quotations Are High on Rush Work.

Before building money will freely flow into projected construction work the building material manufacturer and dealer, laborer and equipment supply interests must show that prices of all commodities have been brought to a stage of stability.

In the absence of such assurance lenders are cautious, not because they fear their ability to compete with structures built before the war, but because they are wary of a condition where excessive demand for building materials today, when the quantity available is below normal, might result in such a stampede of prices, labor costs, &c., as to effectively prohibit construction.

Walter Stabler, Controller of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, probably the most dominant of institutions lending money on building construction throughout the country, analyzes the attitude of the average investor in respect to the current trend of building costs and the unquestioned demand for new buildings in this way:

"At no time has the present condition of the mortgage market been even approximated, nor have the present real estate conditions ever before existed. The whole country reports rentals as higher in most cases than ever and no vacancies of moment in either business or residence properties; and while expenses for taxes, coal, and labor are much higher than usual, the net returns are better and generally satisfactory. Places for residence are scarce, and in many cities great congestion has resulted. There is, therefore, a strong demand for new buildings of all kinds, particularly for residence purposes.

"Under normal conditions this demand could be quickly supplied, but the situation just now is so abnormal that it seems impossible to produce even a small portion of the needed space.

"Materials for new construction are scarce, with few exceptions, and prices higher than has ever been known. Labor is also scarce and higher than ever dreamed of. Any active demand, therefore, for any great amount of new construction would surely result in further advances of cost to a point that would be prohibitive and dangerous.

"Even if prices for material and labor should remain at figures no higher than are now current, there is an entire absence of the first requisite for such operation, viz.: the money absolutely needed to finance buildings. No sane builder can or will start his buildings unless he knows and can convince his supply dealers where the necessary money is to come from. Such funds, if in large amounts, are generally supplied by life insurance companies, savings banks, and private investors or estates, which usually devote a large part of their funds to what is generally considered the safest, most profitable, and generally desirable form of security, i. e., mortgages on business buildings, residences, and farms. But such investors are almost entirely out of the market. Their preferred form of investment has been entirely sidetracked to make way for the less profitable but more important duty to furnish our country with money with which to prosecute the war and to finish paying for our share in the great conflict. Private investors have very generally put all their available cash into Liberty bonds and borrowed from their banks large portions of their subscriptions to complete their purchases, depending on future income to return the borrowed funds to the banks.

"The life insurance companies have subscribed for huge amounts of bonds and must, without doubt, make still further large commitments to the forthcoming Liberty Loan. The savings banks have all taken of past issues as much as their funds will permit and they also must undoubtedly again subscribe when the Fifth Liberty Loan comes out.

"It is, therefore, very evident that the needs of the Government have taken and are likely to take practically all of the funds usually devoted to mortgage loans and other regular forms of security. These facts, however unpleasant, must be met. There is a certainty that there can be no material change for at least a year. It is difficult to see where funds are to be obtained in anything like adequate amounts for mortgages, and until there is a great change in the situation, the building market must of necessity mark time until the necessary funds are forthcoming from the usual sources."

The volume of construction now moving consists entirely of the most urgently needed commercial and industrial building work. One large concrete construction company handling millions of dollars' worth of Government work recently made a survey of a New England town visited by a great fire and developed only one insignificant contract that one being for an industrial concern. Owners said they would not go ahead and rebuild until there was some sign of a general stabilizing of building prices. The owners' attitude is typical of all parts of the country, that, although there is a demand for more rentable space of a speculative nature, they would defer work until they had assurances from material, equipment, and labor interests that they had a stabilized market to deal with.

In the Interior there is about a 20 per cent. of normal building market developing along the Atlantic seaboard from Baltimore to Boston. In the absence of, or the extreme high prices of, one material, architects are turning to another. The stone interests, hearing of the stiffening price of common brick, for instance, have been rushing great quantities of this material to large distributing centres like New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and today there is immediately available 2,000,000 feet of Indiana limestone deliverable to job at prices barely above those ruling before the war, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports.

Where there has been a tendency to boost yellow pine prices enterprising Pacific Coast Douglas fir interests have brought 20,000,000 feet of this material to this market for immediate delivery at low levels. The glass manufacturers are about to grant a 25 to 30 per cent. advance to workmen, but under this plan they will not employ more men than were employed last year, so that production in this department will be only 50 per cent. of normal, but prices will be stabilized. To further help in stabilizing prices announcement will be made next week of the merger of two of the great crushed stone interests of this district.

Judged by the last two years of construction in this district, a very generous building market is developing among that type of construction that can be financed entirely by private funds. This includes business, commercial, and industrial work, and it will be sufficient to give every one a fair share of construction. The peak of the building movement cannot be expected until the Summer of 1920, and, under the present financial and construction controlling influences, it is entirely beyond the power of individual or corporate manipulation to advance it.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus H. Hand, J.—In Room 1, Woolworth Building, twelfth floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.
Allnan(Dwyer. Baltzley(Springler Loomis Mfg Co. | Eastern Bridge & Structural Co(John H Parker Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 227, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Clark Equip Co(John A Crowley Co. Mechlowitz(Fire Assn of Phila. | Same(Boston Ins. Co. Olsen(NY, N H & H RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—In Room 331, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal.
For trial:
Tolly Clamon.
Walter Peck.
J A Borman and J Phillips.
Harry Levy.
T Owens, J Mulhall, and R Sweeney.
Last day to withdraw plea:
Am Apothecaries Co.
Sentences:
J C Platt and L J Kevitz.
Demurrer:
B von Bultingslowen.
Motion:
B von Bultingslowen.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—In Room 401, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal. For trial.
R Toubillon, J Fallon, L Reiser.
J Lloyd & A Zucker.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—In Room 235, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:
Henry Leschziner.
Abraham Schwartz.
Jacob Itzkowitz.
Sheldon Lasker.
James Brown.
New Art Lith Co.
Adolph Deutsch.
David C Altmuss.
H & J S De Selding.
Max Kastner.
Philip Mitchell.
A C Plummer.
Jacob Cohen.
Under objections:
George N Bollum.
Abraham Gold.
Schack Mfg. Co.
Adjourned cases:
Adelaide P Krakauer
Gertrude M Toofe.
Herbert Payne.
Clarnus & Levitt.
Motions:
Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Co.
Pottler & Stymus.
B Solomon & Co.
Glaser & Rohrer.
Louis Seller.
Sonsin Holding Corp.
H L Herbert & Co.
Scofield & Co.
Sirota & Lieb, (2.)
Beshowitz Bros.
Dunstan, Inc.
Tax Lien Co.
Isaac Ephron.
Sanders Motor Corp.
H & M Gutman.
William Berkowitz.
Sol Klep.
Lexington Leather Goods Co.
Capital Elec Lt Co.
Jacob Klein.
Inter-Ocean Maratino, &c, Co.
S B C Holding Co.
G W Field & Co.
Mayfair, Inc.
Wagner Bros.
Louis Shepetovsky.
Smith Blankbook Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar.
Kum & Valk Co(Steamship August. Palmer(Overbrook. Berwind-White Coal Co(Downer No. 8. Same(Samuel Faunce.
Brower(Daisy. Pchibick(Furness-Withy Co et al. Bouker(Walter B Pollock.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal calendar.
US(Moskowitz. Same(Strawgate. Same(Kelly (3.) Same(Kopper, Keck, Kuhne. Same(Firpo. Same(Accardi (3.)
Same(J Sklar. Same(M Sklar. Smith(Susquehanna. Same(Schuylkill. At 2 P. M.: Amer Eng Co(Metro By-Prod Co (motion)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions:
Donnelly(O'Rourke Eng Const Co. Kedrovsky(Archbishop, &c, Roman Church. Hewison(Odell. 176 West 87th St Co(Rosch Co. Equit Life Assur Socy(Kennedy. Humiston(Costigan. Brady(Lowy. Re Grunner. People ex rel Cohen(Wisoke-Mazawietzker, &c. Society. Gevart(Clegg. Pawroski(N Y, Ont & West RR. Partolo Mfg Co(Peters White Co. Wachtel(Mosler Co. Kehl(Burns. Lehon(Kreisser. Litmak(Treuhaft. CNY(Simonelli. Lachat(Golden. Am Pressing Iron Co(Christman Piano. Cuban Telephone Co(Conklin. Brunner(Martha Washington Lodge No. 276, &c. Schaff(Josephthal. Bay(Bay. O'Shea(Armstrong. Barlow(Marlin-Rockwell Co. Phelan(O'Neil. Morosini(Larkin. Benjamin B. Moss & Co(Lynch. People ex rel Hyman(Leo. Silverman(Cherey. Logan(Turner, (2.) Barnes(Barnes. Torpedo Film Co(L. J. Selznick Enterprises, Inc. People ex rel Levine(Indepe dent Prushnitzer Society. James(Miller. Breitman(Breitman. Schneid(Plath, (2.) Flanagan(Flanagan. Monroe Clothes Shop(Hillman. Vivadou, Inc(Meyers Nichols(Eckerson. Torpedo Film Co(Lewis J. Selznick Enterprises, Inc. Sternberg(Archer Rubber Co. Mount(Mount. Armour(Miner. Lewis(Jaeger. Klein(Adolph Blondell, Inc. Scott(Scott. Re Calisse. Mayer(Kalbach. Cent Sav Bank(Kaplan. Postley(Oehl. Harriman Nat Bank(Marvin. De Beixedon(Bachrach. Allen-Lane Co(Stahl. Gleich(Gleich. Blue Ribbon Garage, Inc(Rundle. Behar(Weiss. People ex rel Golding Scenic Studios, Inc(La Mont. Frederick Lanzenberg. Kobre Assets Co(Elliott. Federal Terra Cotta Co(Potterton Bros, Inc. Cons Machinery and Wrecking Co(Harper Machinery Co. Lund(Lund.
Whelan(Travelers' Ins Co. Schlitte(J. Nossen Bag Co. Aronson(Aronson. Thomas Blake, Inc(Richard Carvel Co. Storey(Excelsior Carvel Co. Smith(Topping. Hodgson(Hodgson. Carpenter(Le Parmenter S'bldg Co. Howard(Breitung. Lebret(Tschoff. Smith Co(Karminski. Smith Co, Ltd(Moschiades. Scherr(Cohen. Hopkins(Conn Gen Life Ins Co. Glassberg(Malmud et al. Re Markwell. Green River Distil Co(Union Station Bk of St Louis. Bank(Melhauser. Mulcahy(Sevier. Lehmeyer(Marinello. Bierman(NY Con RR. Zimmerman(NY Rys. Penney Co(Jackson. Swanson(Swanson. CNY(Diamond Cap Works. Clynes(De Diez. People ex rel Jacobs(Day. Andrews Con Co(Bailey. Ferguson(Chuck. Manley(Muller. Aronstein(Aronstein. Mazel(Harris. Petrocelli(Mooney. Crown(Goldstein Co. Titelman, et al(Horn, Schulein & Friedman, Inc. Siegel(Kalbach. Fein(C I M Rty Co. Pratt(Gibbons. Hoyt(Katz. Re Reisfeld et al. Herd(Nichols. Lipinsky(Kalbach. Re Jones. World Film Corp(Cunard Co, Ltd. Robert Reimer Imp Co(Ft Pitt Spr & Mfg. Starr(Ostend Waist. Hunter Mfg & Com Co(Panther Rub Mfg. Goldstein(Wollins. Re Keppler, (Greeler.) Re Rosenfeld, (same.) Re Roth, (same.) People, &c, (Hill. Rainess(Rainess. Knobel(Arkell & Douglas, Inc. McDermott(McDermott. Moore Co(Aristo Hosiery Co. Miller Tire(Schertz. Ellay Rlty(Langman. Amer Aniline Prod(Lavonia Dye Co. Glastris(Glastris. Grabhaus(Greenhaus. Sulzberger(Sulzberger. Vought(Beck. Jocelyn(Kahl. Re Helt-Fisher, Inc(Dimmock. Smith(Smith. Weil(Do Sanctes. Benowitz(Strauss. Equit Life Assur Soc(Kennedy. NY Co Bak & Lunchroom(Thoelen. Meyer(Saltzman. Silberberg(Great Central Palace Co.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Recess.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts II., III., XI., and XIV.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XII., XIII, XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.
John Nelson.
Aron Grunberg.
Eli J. Coper.
Wm H Van Kleeck.
John D Hanlen.
Nora O'Neill.
Victorine Rothmaler.
Carolina A Barrus.
Julia H Treab.
Joseph Bensch.
Ellen C Kane.
Horace E Andrews.
F D S Buthune.
Anna Ashton.
Florence Baldwin.
Mary O'Donnell.
Floyd Becker.
Robert C Kemp.
James M Tappan.
George B Beach.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—In Room 503, 5th floor, Hall of Records Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estate of John J Hannon.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Wallach(Mendelson. Booth & Flinn(Berger Mfg Co. Malsam(Gregory & Banks, Inc. Rontina & Pidgeon(Garodstein Embroidery Co. Severe(Technical Supply Co. Baird Snow Co(Ohio Corrugating Co. Miller(Machinery and Metals Sales Co. Buck(MacDonald. Mayer(Borough Hat Works. Pacific Paper Box Co(Sherman. Sullivan(Meisler. Normandy Waist Co, Inc(Ins Co of North America. Iskowitz(Levy Dairy. Gordon(Mayer. Sarica(Union Ry Co. Perlman(3d Av Ry Co. Lebenson(Applebaum. Levy(Heidelberger. Mack(Stone. Farber(Tarnenbaum. Holden(Trieb. Haeseler(Gibson. MacLean(Coleman. Horgan(Leahy. Gimbel Brothers Co(Sire.
Same(Hurt. Cobler(Koch. Freedman(Kahn. Jenkine(Wilson. Weinberg(Klonk Const Kips Bay Brewing Co(Tooker Printing Co Landman(Spencer Millinery Co, Inc. Greater N Y Bedding Co(3d Av Ry Co. Celfond Becker. Hallberg(Fried. Zimerman(Brumberg. Saeli(J. Kremer & Sons Mfg Co. Aboulafia(Nissenson. Greenberg(Grosvenor Nichols Co, Inc. Janerette(Knobloch. Diamond(Hurry. Gottlieb(Melsso. Booth & Flinn(Berger Mfg Co. Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co(Hollinger. Cooks(Nemclovsky. Steinfeld Brothers(New Toy Co. Fosdick(Globe Indemnity Co. Schultz(Baker. Fendrick Brook Co(May & Wolfson.

PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Cohen(Rosenthal. Knohl(Radin. US Trust Co(Nat Surety Co. Quinn(Finkelstein. Weiss(same.
McTighe(Fuessel. Vogel(Ettenson. Rosen(Druss. Feinman(Weil. Schlyfestone(Cohen.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Warren Products Co(Bush, Beach & Gent, Inc. Clear.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART III.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Buckley(Able Eng Co. Coastwise Lumber, &c. Co(Chevrolet Motor Co. Lion(Lahn. Cosmopolitan Bank(Vulcan Ins Co. Kavelberg(Perlman. Guserman(Weinstein. Weisbrod(Hoisting Mach Co. Bayard & Co(Farmers L & T Co. Lovell(Swift.
Sherwood(Syndicate Waist Co. Gluck(Schnell. Everett Heaney Co(Frankel Co. Durham(Straight Edge Baking Co. Noschkes(Stone. Le Roy Silk Co(Lepow. Diamond Silk Co(S. Aronson Co. Tannenbaum & Kamy, Inc(Schneider. Clear.

PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Bruno(Loretta Corp.—John L. O'Brien. Stevens Aylesworth Co.(Wheeler — Ferdinand R. Minrath.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Alberthy(Gurich—Winter Russell.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Harry C. Mullener(Marc Reily—John H. Van Tine.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar.
Anhalt(Gramercy Chocolate Co. Shaw(Wieland, (2.) Saroken(Ford, (2.) Reese(Belmart Rlty. Brennan(Presbrey. Bachela(Winfield. Jackson(Jackson. Zeidler(Zeidler. Re Friedman. Re Rotheroe. Bowery Sav Bank(Becker. Schott(Marowsky.
Piciulo(North River Ins Co. Romer(Avenue Amus. Buonomuo(Kelly. Arras Garage, Inc(Roeser. Natkins(Natkins. Gorlewski(Ruppert. Schwartz(Scheidel. Loewenwarter(Thurman. Thiebauth(Beerli. Peo ex rel Seufert(Wartburg F School.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Finch, J.
Van Doren(Mackenzie. Kaufman(Klein Rty. Smith(Hunts Point Garage Co. Kossoy(Kossoy. Wakerka(Kantor.
Inter Garden Club(Hennessy, as Com. Bliss(Benedict. Higgins(Applebaum. Int R T(Johnson. E M & H K Real Est Co(Forssgren Rty.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J. No day calendar.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions: Estates of Susan Ann Penfield, Jacob E Saltan.
Wills for probate: Gertrude Boecher, David E Boyce, Adolf Ortmann, Maria A Jaeger, Maria Rinaldi,
John Diers, Alfred Boedmann, R S Guernsey, Sophia May.
Acc't'gs: Estates of William L Sands, Isidor M Eisenberg, Maria Schaefer.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will: Hannah Marx.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers.)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Wiggins, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Judinsky(Schneider. Silver(NY Cons RR. Nonas(same (2.) Manning(same. Simon(same. Bels(B H RR. Sisto(C I & B RR. Page(Nassau E RR. Ambraxio(same. Southard(Southard. Damsky(Miller. Kushner(Nagel. Miles & Sons(Labe (2) Reich(CNY. Schuster(same. Drebinger(same. Cunningham(same. Preston(same. Phillips(same. Hilt(same. McLaughlin(same. Argeta(Walkill Transit Co. Re Holly. Meyer(Mettler. Rehkugler(Rehkugler Re Jersey St. Slutzkin(Slutzkin. David(Davis (2.) Dime Savings Bank(Abramson. Re Ely, (Lord.) Bergias Mfg Co(Williams. Peace(CNY. Clancy & Van Alst Constr Co(Brown. Savery(Savery. Schaefer(Church. Zirinsky(Parsons. Katz(Dowling. Flatbush Parquet Floor Co. Rickerson(Rickerson. E Fileccio(Shaheen. N Fileccio(same. Alfeltra(Alfeltra. MacArthur(MacArthur (2.)
Creighton(Jenkins. Re L'Hommedieu. Stern(Pleasant Wave Bathing Co. Re Ulster Av, (Ottman No 106.) Re same, (Ottman No 106.) Incorvia(McQuade Steve Co. Arrigo(same. Strani(same. J Stern(Mardi Gras Theatre Co. R Stern(same. O'Shea(Bloodgood. Frachan(Rosenstrauch. Bailey(Mays. K Ginekwicz(Daily. J Ginekwicz(same (2) D'Auria(Auditors. Fischer(Fischer. Gerndt(Gerndt. Formoglich(Formoglieh. Griffuni(Rembt. Re Gravesend Neck Road, (Schuessler.) Prudential Savings Bank(Int R T(Arkawy. Daily(Stromberg. Emig Ind Sav Bank(Richter. Nelson(Truck Tire & Wh Shop(Kaufman. The Thrift(Gunn. Re New Utrecht Av, (WS 13th Sch 329.) Re same, (Hanley 330) Keppy(Tompkins. Landress(Blohm. Conviser(Buchs. Donahue(Donahue (2) Northwestern Mutual Life Ins Co. Wright(Vogel. Kornblum(Alpern. Tillies(Nathanson.
Accountings of: Nellie Ryan, Lawrence Regan, Bridget McNichol, Herman Mendelsohn, Charles Drayton, Louise Hansen, Anna Gousaloes, Mary Gale. Guardianship of: Clinton Butler. Estates of: Frank Mendel, Eleanor Johnston. Wm Caton.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.
Gorham(Hyatt. Stiles(Acker. Horn(Horn. Von Kamp(Bramer. Rich(Nussbaum. Embury-Morris Co(Southard Robertson.
Coyne(Town of Greenburgh. Hubbell Hardwood Door Co(Gerrits. Reynolds(Malcolm, (3) Church E. Gates & Co(Gulliver. Hertwig(Hertwig.

Also for the hearing of motions.

PART II.—Morschauser, J.
Briggs(Griot.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Longacre(Yonkers R R Co, (2.) Stiles(Snyder, (2.) People(Murphy. Smith(N Y C RR Co. Bruno(Burrows. Finch(Rosenzweig. Coleman(Bayles. Volwyg Consolidated Metal Works. Veasely(Neeser. Talaco(N Y C & H R RR Co. Brundage(Int R T Co. Martin(Fay. Stern(Ward.
Treuhaft(Magner. Stern(Singer. Cohn(Havey. Rumsey(N Y C & H R RR Co. Kahn(Glronda. Krows(N Y C Int Ry. Pilger(Rodgers & Haggerty. Warholy(Star Hygeia Ice Co. Caygill(Cline. Schwarz(N Y C RR. Russell(same. Wasco(same, (2.)

Highest number reached on call, 854.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair; colder Mon. and Tues.; temp. probably close to freezing Mon. night in w. and c.

S. C.—Fair; colder Mon. and Tues.; temp. probably close to freezing Mon. night in n. w.

Ga.—Fair; colder Mon.; Tues., increasing cloudiness, colder in e.

Fla.—Fair; colder in c. and n.; local rains in s. Mon.; Tues. fair, except rain in n. w.

Ala.—Fair; colder Mon.; Tues. probably rain.

Miss.—Fair; somewhat colder Mon.; rain at night or Tues.

Tenn.—Fair; colder Mon.; Tues. cloudy, probably rain, colder in e.

Ky.—Fair, considerably colder Mon. Tues. rain or snow.

Ind.—Fair, considerably colder Mon., except local snows in n. Tues. unsettled, probably snow.

Lower Mich.—Local snows and much colder Mon. Tues. fair in n., probably snow in s.

Upper Mich.—Snow and colder Mon. Tues. fair, except snow near Lake Superior.

Ohio—Fair, considerably colder Mon. and Mon. night, probably snow flurries near Lake Erie. Tues. increasing cloudiness, probably snow by night.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.
Office—156 Broadway, N. Y. City
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1918
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. City
The following property to the highest bidder

No. 252 AVENUE "A"—4-story brick, 25.9' x 95.6'.
NO. 683-5 WATER ST., S. W. COR. WATER & JACKSON
STS. 6 story brick—23.4' x 114'

NO. 216-220 EIGHTH AVE., NORTHEAST CORNER OF
Eighth Ave. & 21st St. 6 story elevator apartment, 70' x 100'

ARNSTEIN & LEVY, Attorneys, 128 Broadway,
Further information from above Auctioneer or Attorneys.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$45 MONTH Carries one of our California type Comfort Homes. GARAGE, sleeping porch, etc. Beautiful street; only two minutes from Kings Highway station of the Broadway-Sea Beach Subway from Times Square. Open daily, or particulars upon request. JOHN F. CHURLO CORPN., Kings Highway & West 11th St., Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE
Finest residential section of Westchester; 15 acres, with an artistic brick and stucco residence and garage. Easy commuting distance. $5,000 cash; balance can be arranged. Griffen, Murry Hill

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $14 weekly up. Tel. Madison Sq. 6160.

West Side.

51ST, 11 WEST.—Single rooms; transients; table guests accommodated. 458 Circle.

77TH, 12 WEST.—House; large front double room with dressing room, &c.; excellent board and location. Schuyler 9051.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Old established house; desirable rooms.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive single room; good table; electricity; telephone; references; gentlemen.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

102D, 305 WEST.—Opportunity for 2 adults in private Christian American family; front room, four southern windows, private bath.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Single room, boarding house, first-class Jewish table. Brody, Morningside 2123.

130TH ST., 247 WEST.—Large, light room; all conveniences; kosher table board.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (CORNER 77TH ST.) THE GRAYMORE.—EXCLUSIVE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL; EXCELLENT TABLE. TEL. SCHUYLER 4906.

BOARD WANTED.

Jewish young woman desires real comfortable home with refined family. F 247 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, experienced, seeks position with reputable firm; rapid typist, controlling accounts; can take complete charge of office; best references. V., Box 119 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER; high school graduate; experienced double entry, trial balances, controlling accounts; competent stenographer; salary $22. R 564 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, many years' experience, entry charge, double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance; salary $25; can fill position after New Year's. Reliable, 31 West 110th.

BOOKKEEPER, 7½ years' experience; executive ability; conscientious; knowledge stenography, typewriting; excellent references; salary start $23. H 787 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, young lady, 6 years' experience, double entry, trial balance, typewriting; references. Lyons, 37 Morgan Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, thoroughly experienced controlling accounts, references, $18. Kaufman, 1,214 Wheeler Av.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED, AND TYPEWRITER; SALARY $16. G 627 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; ten years' experience; capable taking full charge office; all details; $25. S 285 Times.

BOOKKEEPER to take charge of small office; salary $14. S 274 Times.

COLLEGE STUDENT wants work with writer; office, home, 4-10 P. M. Box L 102 Times.

DAY'S WORK any kind by reliable women; $2.75 day. Telephone Plaza 6096.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. Lockhart, 17 South St., Newark, N. J.

MASSEUSE, licensed, can take additional patients; references. Brook, 211 West 88th St. Riverside 3529.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER wants position requiring morning attention only; references indicating competence and reliability furnished on request. R 292 Times.

SECRETARY.—6 years' stenographic and secretarial work; thoroughly competent. A1 references. W 270 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.— Educated, willing, experienced, executive ability. H. B., 49 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND EFFICIENT, UNDERSTANDING OFFICE DETAILS; $20. O 697 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience, thoroughly familiar all office routine, wishes to connect with reliable company; A1 references; salary $23. W 269 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, competent young woman desires position; is well educated, reliable, accurate; three years' teaching experience. S 304 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; long experience; technical, commercial, executive ability; initiative; progressive. W 550 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with perfect knowledge of French and Russian, with University education, seeks position. R 622 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman with child 15 months, desires position; live in as housekeeper or helper; no menial work. Write A. B., 856 9th Av.

STENOGRAPHER; knowledge bookkeeping; capable; high school graduate; two years' experience. R 573 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' practical experience; reference former employer; $18. R 602 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; 13 months' experience; understands office work; references; $12. G 607 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY; expert; banking, accounting, commercial; highest credentials; $22. R 628 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; high school graduate; four years' experience; $20. G 615 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly experienced law; capable and efficient. Stagg 3640J.

STENOGRAPHER and typist. Pearl Cooper, 10 East 110th St.

YOUNG WOMAN and young girl desire positions as housekeeper and chambermaid, together or separately, with refined people; first-class references; place where five-year-old boy could be with his mother would be preferred. Mrs. Sandleben, 289 Glenwood Av., Bloomfield, N. J.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS, thoroughly experienced servants, excellent cooks, investigated references, seeking places; day workers a specialty. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 W. 59th.

COLORED HELP.—City country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT. — Income tax reports, $5 monthly upward; trial balances; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, 154 Nassau St. Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers $2.50 weekly. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, &c.—Accounting student, six years' bookkeeping experience, desires steady position as junior accountant or head bookkeeper. W 183 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, (junior,) expert bookkeeper, public accounting experience, desires position with accountant or reputable concern; army discharge. G 580 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Monthly, yearly audits, reports, statements; books opened, closed, written up, systematized; moderate. Pace, 200 Broadway. Cortlandt 3118.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, credit man, 18 years' experience, capable young American, good education, personality, appearance; salary $2,000. G 611 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, audited, systematized, tax reports, bookkeeping arrangements. Bernstein, 45 West 27th St. Farragut 4168.

ACCOUNTANT and auditor wants good, permanent position with large corporation; 3 years' experience public accounting. L 93 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, auditor, office manager; ten years' experience manufacturing costs. W 225 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, employed by certified public accountant, has some open time; good report writer. W 535 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 23, third year student New York University, bookkeeping experience, as junior with C. P. A. firm. L 90 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, bookkeeping experience, accountancy student, desires position with C. P. A. W 558 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, audits systems, part time bookkeeping, income tax. Strouch, 155 Rose St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audited, balance sheet, bookkeeping small firms; moderate charges. Horton Goldman, 302 Broadway. Worth 2814.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., high-grade executive with record for achievement, seeks position controller or corporation executive. H 775 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Books opened, closed, systematized, tax reports, bookkeeping arrangement; $2.50 weekly. Alpert-Barst, 21 Park Row. Barclay 8448.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, Junior, or Experienced Bookkeeper.—N. Y. U. accounting student, honorable discharge U. S. Army, desires concern where knowledge can be used; experienced in every branch of bookkeeping. A 935 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT, 25, university graduate, certified public accountant and bookkeeping experience, knowledge of statistical methods, desires position where advancement is possible. R 590 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, (26,) seven years' experience accounting, auditing, bookkeeping, N. Y. U. graduate, now engaged P. A. work, seeks position commercial accounting. W 169 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, 22, three years' experience, third year at N. Y. U., desires position as junior with C. P. A.; discharged soldier. R 611 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (22;) COLLEGE MAN; LOYAL, NEAT, AGGRESSIVE; HONORABLY DISCHARGED. A 917 TIMES HARLEM.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant accountant, 23, experienced, balances, controlling accounts, statements; university accounting education; salary secondary to opportunity. R 591 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, six years' experience as bookkeeper and cashier; quick, accurate; can furnish excellent references. R 610 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, thoroughly experienced, reliable man, 12 years in present position, desires connection with good concern. P. Siegel, 81 New St., Room 63.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, five years' experience large insurance brokers, manage department, wishes position, any business; best references. R 632 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Eight years' experience; trial balance, controlling accounts, balance sheets; modern methods; typewriting; references. Gussow, 5 East 118th St.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT, six years' experience, university training, credits, collections, &c.; excellent references. R 107 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, experienced, now taking full course, bright, energetic, desires position with advancement. 1,508 2d Av., Box 28.

BOOKKEEPER.—Age 21; 5 years' experience; honorably discharged from army; evening college student. H. Solon, 38 Amboy St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager; ten years' experience; expert controlling accounts; references. W 226 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; trial balances, controlling accounts. Newman, 323 Chester St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; controlling accounts; profit and loss accounts; $25. R 294 Times.

BUTLER, HOUSEMAN, OR VALET; JAPANESE; EXPERIENCED. R 182 TIMES.

BUYER.—Can you use an expert hosiery, general merchandise man with purchasing and selling experience? Communicate L 100 Times.

CHAUFFEUR - MECHANIC, 26, married; thorough Cadillac man, also understanding all other makes; make own repairs; best reference. Chauffeur, care Hanlon, Riverside 5026, Apartment 11-A.

CHAUFFEUR — MECHANIC; EXPERT; AMERICAN WITH 16 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; BEST REFERENCES. W. A. GIFFON, 505 EAST 77TH ST., APT. 37.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, seven years' experience, reference, wishes position private; drives Packard and Pierce-Arrow cars. William Knapsack, 1,014 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young married man, white, desires private position; sober, careful driver; make small repairs; experienced. X 343 Times Annex.

CHEMIST, 23, B. S., thorough training, excellent references, experienced, released U. S. Army, desires opening with opportunity. R 249 Times.

COLLEGE MAN, (20,) qualifications excellent, may interest you; office position. G 564 Times Downtown.

COLLECTING, &c.—Young man, (23,) bookkeeper, would like position to do collecting, or salesman. S 252 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT desires position with progressive concern. M. A. Leister, 128 Linden Av., Glen Ridge, N. J.

COST CLERK, 25, experience, cost, production, payroll; reference; moderate salary. W 192 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, engineer, electrical, mechanical, university graduate, 18 years' experience, switchboard, power stations, industrial plant electrification, Spanish, French; excellent references; temporary work. R 307 Times.

DRESS JOBBERS.

Resigned wear work, energetic young man, (23,) 5 years' all-around, successful jobbing experience, wants inside work with reliable jobber; character excellent; highest credentials. E. Cohen, 977 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDITOR, with trade and general experience, seeks opening. L 39 Times.

ENGINEER, American, desires position; reliable man in every respect for responsible position. Yost, 10 1st St., Woodside, L. I.

EXECUTIVE, Accountant, or Auditor. — By man 30 years of age with manufacturing corporation; 10 years' experience; cost systems and control accounts understood thoroughly; unquestionable references from past employers. L 88 Times.

EXPERIENCED LAWYER.

Salaried position, permanent or temporary, in which expert knowledge of law is required. X 274 Times Annex.

EXPORT-IMPORT.

High-grade executive in the early 30s, with knowledge of foreign banking, exchange, and commercial customs, a chemical and mechanical engineer, with extensive business experience from the American and European Continents, at present manager of pulp and paper mill employing several hundred men, desires connection with export and import house trading in pulp and paper, industrial machinery, chemicals, mill supplies of all kinds, including felt, wire, rope, beltings, &c. X 297 Times Annex.

EXPORT ADVERTISING MAN AND REPRESENTATIVE.—Young Chinese, American educated, high creative ability, can write anything in Chinese and English, knows China from A to Z. C. P. Yeh, 12 Thomas St., Newark, N. J.

EXPORT DRY GOODS MAN,

With clientele in South and Central America, wishes to make connection developing business in Latin-American countries; five years' experience, writes Spanish, traveled abroad; highest credentials. H 705 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORK.—Young Japanese desires position, attend school in spare time. R 180 Times.

MIETZ & WEISS or Aug Mietz oil engine operator and maintenance man, also understands steam boilers, would like to hear from reliable party who can use a man in this line with above ability. L 94 Times.

OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT JAN. 1, 1919. Steward, several years' experience, high-class references, desires position hotel or club, city or country; appreciate interview. R 577 Times Downtown.

POSITION WANTED by active man, with experience in export trade; American graduate engineer and Spanish student. G 620 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT, Salesman, Correspondent.—Young man, 32, executive ability, force, and originality, can relieve busy executive of details; conversant silks, woolens, heavy chemicals, dyestuffs, and mill supplies. A 399 Times.

SALES OR ADVERTISING.—What can you offer an ex-army Sergeant in the sales or advertising name? Something big for a big man. R 222 Times.

SALESMAN, 25, married, has recently closed hardware store, wishes position in same or any line. L 103 Times.

SALESMAN to travel, wants position with reputable firm; thorough experience. G 580 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, traveling, 28, honorably discharged officers' school, interview. Briscow, 676 Beck St.

SECRETARY. — Young man, well educated, efficient stenographer, possessing initiative, executive ability, desires reliable position. R 585 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK and manager, (31,) married, wants position; best references. R 288 Times.

SOMEWHERE IN NEW YORK

there is a manufacturer of high class dresses who would like to connect with an American with large personal following; highest references. W 227 Times.

SPANISH-AMERICAN, with export experience, wants position with reliable concern. G 208 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, 4½ years' experience, competent, reliable, references, seeks position with progressive concern, $25. H 790 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, neat appearing, three years' experience, high school graduate, wishes good connections; $18. Smith, 1,188 Washington Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Man, (24,) wishes work evenings; beginner; salary very moderate. R 210 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 21, 3 years' experience, selling experience, wishes position developing into salesmanship. O 749 Times Downtown.

STEWARD AND WIFE, manage country club; long experience; references. Ansell, 300 West 112th St.

TRANSLATOR, typist, Spanish-English; part-time engagement; A1 references. H 784 Times Downtown.

WAITER. — Japanese houseman willing to help in kitchen private family. R 181 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG LAWYER, business experience, seeks connection with established commercial house. H 781 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, present manager of downtown retail store, desires connection with wholesaler or manufacturer; 2 years' experience covering office details of these fields; I am not looking for an easy job. H 789 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Government employe, inducted, handling office system and details without supervision; experienced secretary-stenographer, available where initiative and responsibility offer advancement. H 796 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) two years' experience in office of export house, wishes connection with house where ability is appreciated; can operate typewriter; best references. Meyer Fain, 1,144 38th St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 21, SELLING EXPERIENCE, KNOWLEDGE OF TYPEWRITING AND STENOGRAPHY, WISHES TO CONNECT WITH RELIABLE FIRM. O 750 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, just discharged, with college education, clerical experience, solicits employment first class concern or individual; give him an interview at least. G 209 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, honorably discharged, educated, having bank experience, desires position as salesman with reputable concern. W 557 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, honorably discharged, high school graduate, desires connection with reliable concern. Marshall, 321 Hopkins Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) versatility type, neat appearance, electro, steam education; two years' outside mechanical service. A 952 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college education, honorably discharged from officers' training camp, wishes position. Mintz, 441 East 16th St.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) five years' experience in manufacture of shirts, also purchasing agent, position with good prospects. L 66 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, seeks position, manufacturing or mercantile, willing to start at bottom, highest reference furnished. S 305 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires position where good work will bring advancement; ability, education; office or outside. R 211 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, desires mercantile connection with opportunities. E. G., 6 West 117th.

YOUNG MAN, 21, released from navy, wishes position with advancement; five years' clerical experience. P. M., 3,201 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position, assistant bookkeeper or ledger clerk. G 613 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly experienced silk line; willing worker; highest references. W 258 Times.

YOUNG MAN, over 18, some bookkeeping knowledge, wishes position; references. R 536 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, married, recently closed hardware store, wishes position. L 104 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, seeks permanent position. Bendet, 60 Columbia St.

YOUNG MAN, 19, honorably discharged, desires position evenings. R 304 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ARTIST LETTERER wanted; good opportunity make money. Cordela Studios, 508 5th Av.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted by a Brooklyn concern; must be accurate and experienced; one who understands double-entry control accounts and can take off trial balances; state salary, age, nationality, experience, and references. O 747 Times Downtown.

ATTENDANT for insane hospital; liberal pay. Call 146 E. 28th St. today at 4 P. M.

BOOKKEEPER for wholesale clothing firm; capable to take complete charge of office, attend to books, supervise correspondence and all other details; only those possessing the above qualifications and giving full details as to experience, age, &c., will be considered. B 270 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — One capable of taking charge of office; must be thoroughly experienced in the conduct of business affairs and correspondence; only those able to produce unquestionable references will be considered. Klenzler Co., Inc., 45 West 17th St.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER. Highly recommended; one experienced in dress manufacturing concern preferred; state experience, salary, references; confidential.

BOX 160, 437 MARBRIDGE BLDG.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer.—Splendid opportunity for one experienced export foods; will pay liberally to right party; reference. W 556 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, with knowledge of stenography; apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience and salary expected. G. E., 605 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert head; conversant with import business; supervising office for two months, substituting for present occupant. R 306 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, capable of handling and checking bills; must be able to do stenography and typewriting. B 271 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Very good position for experienced bookkeeper. L 92 Times.

CLEANER AND MAID (white) to do cleaning and be generally useful; no Sunday or night work; salary $9 the week, ($40 the month,) or for half-day work, 7 A. M. to 1 or 12:30 to 6:30, salary $6. Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

EXPERIENCED COOKS,
EXPERIENCED WAITRESSES,
CHAMBERMAIDS,
BATHROOM MAIDS,
CLEANERS,
GLASS GIRLS,
STOREROOM GIRLS,
LAUNDRY GIRLS,
MANGLE GIRLS,
IRONERS.

APPLY TO THE HOTEL ASSOCIATION,
44 EAST 29TH ST.,
NEAR 4TH AV.,
FROM 8:30 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

FILE CLERK.—Experienced with various filing methods absolutely necessary; give age, experience, salary wanted to start; references; position worth while to one who can fill it. Address "File," 127 Times.

GIRLS.—Good position to sell books; salary or commission. Allied Overseas Veterans' Stories. 145 West 45th St.

GIRL for clerical work. Dilsizian Brothers, 17 Battery Place.

HOME WORKERS.—Ladies to do beading and paste leather buckles; also helper in workroom, part or full time; no experience necessary; extra pay. Call MARTINE, 78 Reade St.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted for medium-sized hospital in Philadelphia, Penn.; applicant must have previous experience in hospital or similar institution. Address, giving experience and salary required. X 355 Times Annex.

KINDERGARTNER, experienced. Apply by letter, Box R, 1,515 3d Av.

MAID take charge of child, 4 years old, from 1 to 6; references. B. Goldenberg, 895 West End Av. Apt. 11.

MAIL DESK, NEAT AND INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADY TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE HANDLING AND DISTRIBUTION OF MAIL; STATE PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. E. T., P. O. Box 97, MADISON SQUARE.

MILLINERY DESIGNER,

WITH CREATIVE ABILITY, IN LADIES TRIMMED HAT HOUSE; SALARY NO OBJECT TO ONE SHOWING ABILITY. WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE, H 777 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MILLINERY DESIGNER.

Good opportunity for woman who has proved success making a tailored hat for city trade for large established house. Box 130, 437 Marbridge Bldg.

MODELS, tall, stylish young ladies; bust size 16 and 18 or small 36 to try on suits and dresses in showroom; apply all week. Morris Kashewitz, 38 East 30th St.

MODEL.—Young lady, 5-36; good features; permanent position; for fashion photographs. Call Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th.

MODELS. — Attractive young ladies for dresses, size 16; long season, good pay. J. M. Silverman, 2 West 33d St.

MODELS wanted; 16 on 36; steady position. Eisenberg & Sommerfield, 32 East 31st St.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR; thoroughly experienced; permanent position. Room 9, 321 Madison Av., corner 42d.

NURSE.—Competent; charge of child 1 year old. Woodbury, 855 Riverside Drive. 157th St., Broadway subway.

NURSE wanted, a night nurse, New York Orthopaedic Hospital. Apply Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

NURSES (graduate) wanted for ward duty in a large N. Y. hospital, centrally located; board, room, and washing and $35 per month. Write, giving reference. B 27 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT with experience; must be accurate at figures and good at details; only well matured girl wanted for calculations and statistical work; one who can operate typewriter preferred; state age, salary, and experience. "Ivory," 804 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

PATTERN GIRL or woman to cut and pin paper patterns. Call after 9:30. S. T. Taylor, 18 West 39th St.

SALESLADIES,

experienced in the following departments: Corsets, gloves, hosiery, underwear, and infants' wear; salary, $16 to $25. I. Berger, 120 West 125th St.

SALESWOMEN possessing ability may secure steady remunerative positions in petticoat departments located in the best stores throughout the country. William Epstein & Bros., 1,239 Broadway.

SECRETARY for Boys' Agricultural School in Lakeville, Conn.; must be efficient accountant and stenographer; salary good, dependent on ability. Call Monday, between 9 and 2, Room 1504, 46 Cedar St.

STENOGRAPHER. — REFINED, BRIGHT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, WITH INITIATIVE; CAPABLE OF ANSWERING GENERAL MAIL WITHOUT DICTATION WHEN FAMILIAR; WHOLESALE NOTION HOUSE; GOOD POSITION; OFFERING OPPORTUNITY OF ADVANCEMENT; WRITE, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE AND NATIONALITY, "R. O.," 1,358 B'WAY.

STENOGRAPHER and Bookkeeper. — Competent and efficient; with automobile experience preferred; good salary, steady position. Apply before 12 o'clock, Grundy Mfg. Corp., 518 West 57th.

STENOGRAPHER, graduate of academic high school course, for publisher's office; about a year's experience essential; must be accurate transcriber and good copyist. D 838 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist. — Experienced; knowledge bookkeeping preferred; opportunity for advancement. Ziberman-Rothschild, 129 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER Wanted. — Experienced; first-class references desired. S. G. Searls, 1,861 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent. Dilsizian Brothers, 17 Battery Place.

STENOGRAPHER with legal experience. Call Room 1214, 299 Broadway.

WAITRESS, chambermaid, also cook, (white,) Jan. 8; wages $40-$45; first-class references required. 72 Prospect St., Summit, N. J. Tel. 180.

WOMAN CAPABLE OF ORIGINATING AND PRODUCING A LINE OF ART NEEDLE WORK FOR A PROMINENT CONCERN IN THIS BUSINESS. ANSWER, STATING SALARY EXPECTED AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL; ALL COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. D. A., 807 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WOMAN, capable, wanted as working housekeeper, Dobbs Ferry; $12 weekly; good home. Telephone Rhinelander 3838.

YOUNG LADY who has had some experience doing mechanical dentistry in private dental office. Inquire by letter only, R. W. B., 140 West 57th St.

YOUNG LADY, knowledge of stenography, to assist in office; good position for right party; state experience and salary. B 267 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN as social director for clubs in settlement house. Write W., 1,515 3d Av.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syl-la-bic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 527 West 151st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILING—INDEXING.

Positions open for our graduates after a month's intensive training. Day and Evening Classes. Visitors welcome any time. Over three thousand graduates. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING. Singer Building New York.

AMBITIOUS WOMEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the woman trained in ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES. Send for Bulletin 19, "Opportunities for Women," and state if training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and references required.

$15

Monday, Dec. 23, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 15-35th St., near 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS! Join our Speed Club—dictation from 80 to 175 words. Any time after 5 P. M. DRAKE BUSINESS SCHOOL, Tribune Bldg. Phone Beekman 3723.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Wanted, two senior accountants; useless to apply unless you have had at least two years' practical experience as a senior with certified public accountants and capable of conducting audits of large corporations; permanent; salary commensurate with ability; excellent opportunity; give phone number and full particulars as to experience, education, age, religion, &c. Apply by letter only. Address Suite 723, 59 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, bond investment experience, by firm of C. P. A.'s. Apply Room 1164, Woolworth Building, 9 A. M. Monday.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR who understands copy; one controlling some accounts preferred; good salary and bonus; New York office; call before noon or phone for appointment. Peck Advertising Agency, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

ARTIST LETTERER wanted, good opportunity make money. Cordela Studios, 503 5th Av.

AUTOMOBILES
BATTERY HELPERS
EXPERIENCED IN LEAD
BATTERIES.
APPLY
WARD BAKING CO.,
148D ST. & CONCORD AV., BRONX.

BINDERY.—Young man, with some experience finishing, also willing to make himself generally useful in department; state salary and all particulars. Write or call, Employment Bureau, American Bank Note Co., Lafayette Av. and Manida St., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, one capable of taking charge of office; must be thoroughly experienced in the conduct of business affairs and correspondence; only those able to produce unquestionable references will be considered. Klenzler Co., Inc., 45 West 17th St.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT. — First-class; familiar controlling accounts, good penman, accurate; steady position; good prospects; state salary; provision business necessary. Reply, stating age, references, and salary expected, Box 60, 163 East 125th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, capable of handling and checking bills; must be able to do stenography and typewriting. B 273 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Man of experience and ability for assistant in busy office. Browning King & Co., 16 Cooper Square.

BOYS

to do messenger work; must be 16 years of age.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St.,
near Worth St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 118.

BOYS.

Large insurance brokerage, Christian corporation, has permanent positions with opportunity for quick advancement to bright, intelligent, well mannered boys of good habits who are public school graduates or have attended high school; address in own handwriting, stating references, nationality; salary to start $9. H 741 Times Downtown.

BOY BY LARGE ADVERTISING AGENCY; OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN ADVERTISING BUSINESS. UNUSUAL CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL OR WRITE, ROOM 712, 381 4TH AV.

BOY, bright, snappy, in office of wholesale dry goods commission house; good opportunity for advancement for right boy; high school graduate preferred; state age, experience, and references. O 708 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, intelligent, in New England department of large insurance company; excellent opportunities for advancement; salary $40 monthly. Address by letter North British Mercantile Insurance Co., 76 William St., New York.

BOY wanted for evening work in Advertising Department of large daily newspaper; hours, 5:30 to 12 P. M.; salary $8 to start. Apply 220 West 43d St., Second Floor.

BOY, OFFICE WHOLESALE SILK COMPANY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR AMBITIOUS YOUTH. H 752 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY to assist in the designing room. Sternfold, 20 West 37th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BUYER hardware, must understand every branch; application by mail only, treated confidentially. Goldberger, Manuf. Corp., 36 East 23d St.

CARD WRITER.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
WEST 34TH ST.,
REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED MAN.

One with department store or specialty house experienced preferred.

Permanent position at good salaries.

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

CLERK, assistant, for sample department; importers of upholstery goods. Call P. S. S. & Co., 20 East 20th.

COOKS, EXPERIENCED;
ASSISTANT COOKS;
PASTRY COOKS;
ICE CREAM MEN;
BAKERS, ROLL, BREAD, AND CAKE;
LUNCHMEN;
OYSTERMEN,
BUTCHERS,
FISH AND CHICKEN BUTCHERS,
COLD MEAT MEN,
VEGETABLE PEELERS,
COFFEE MEN,
PANTRYMEN,
ICEMEN,
PORTERS,
BARTENDERS,
CAPTAINS,
WAITERS,
BUS BOYS,
DUMBWAITER MEN,
DISHWASHERS,
FIREMEN,
POT WASHERS,
SILVER CLEANERS,
HOUSEMEN,
YARDMEN,
CLEANERS,

APPLY TO THE HOTEL ASSOCIATION,
44 EAST 29TH ST.,
NEAR 4TH AV.
FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

COUPLE.—Woman experienced cook, laundress; man to serve as butler or general houseman; wages liberal. Phone Bayside 3048 J.

CREDIT and OFFICE MANAGER, 35-35 years, by large and long established Christian firm; must be a hustler and have good experience; write full qualifications and salary expected. O 748 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER WANTED FOR LADIES' SILK UNDERWEAR BY LARGE WESTERN MANUFACTURER; MUST BE CAPABLE OF ALSO MANAGING ENTIRE FACTORY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT PARTY; IN ANSWERING GIVE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED; HIGHEST REFERENCES REQUIRED, WHICH WILL BE HELD IN STRICT CONFIDENCE. X 345 TIMES ANNEX.

DESIGNER WANTED FOR LADIES' SILK AND WOOL SWEATERS BY LARGE MANUFACTURER; ESTABLISHED BUSINESS; MUST BE CAPABLE OF MANAGING ENTIRE FACTORY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT PARTY. IN ANSWERING GIVE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED; HIGHEST REFERENCE REQUIRED. B 275 TIMES.

DESIGNER WANTED; EXPERIENCED DESIGNER AND PRACTICAL FURRIER FOR A PROMINENT WHOLESALE HOUSE; GOOD POSITION FOR RIGHT MAN. APPLY B 196 TIMES.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER wanted for up-State industrial plant of 3,000 employes; permanent position; only experienced and well qualified man should apply. X 374 Times Annex.

ENGINEER DRAFTSMAN.

Expert in millwrighting and machinery layouts for industrial plants, with knowledge of textiles preferred; whose credentials necessary for position.

LOCKWOOD, GREEN & CO.,
101 PARK AVE.

ENGINEER.—A man capable of taking entire charge of boiler and engine rooms in a rapidly growing plant, not far from New York City; give experience and references in first letter. Address X 370 Times Annex.

ENTRY CLERK, EXPERIENCED, take charges from call notions and fancy goods. T C 806 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER mechanical and electrical, wanted; familiar with electric crane design and manufacture. Cameron Engineering Company, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

EXPORT-IMPORT

SALESMEN AND TRAVELERS.

We want individuals for general export, able to procure business abroad on equal division of net profit basis; give references, experience, prospects, &c. Box 388 Times, 2 Rector St.

FURRIER.

An excellent opportunity for a man experienced in high-class retail furs, capable of taking charge of shop, make patterns and fittings; salary according to ability. Apply, giving full particulars, also present and past employment, which will be kept confidential, B 198 Times.

GILDER AND BURNISHER, first-class, on copper and metal; high salaried; state references and salary expected; good steady job and chance for advancement. Victor S. Pearlman & Co., 128 S. Wabash Av., Chicago.

MACHINIST and tool maker wanted, experienced on covered buttons, &c., by Philadelphia firm. Reply at once, stating experience, salary, and references. Good opportunity. X 372 Times Annex.

MAN capable of managing motor express business; prefer experienced man in long-distance motor trucking. G. C., 605 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Man of wide experience in the actual work of the upkeep of a factory; carpenters, electricians, machine shop, and all repairs to be organized to keep production up to par; a technology-trained man preferred; give references in first letter. Address X 871 Times Annex.

MEN.—Good position for crippled returned soldiers who have been discharged, to sell books; salary or commission. Allied Overseas Veterans' Stories, 145 West 45th St., 10 o'clock.

OFFICE BOY, (16,) large mercantile concern. Campbell, Metzger & Jacobson, 8 East 22d.

OFFICE BOY.—Call Toledano Exporting Co., 81 New St.

OYSTERMEN
FOR NEW YORK CITY HOTELS.

APPLY TO THE
HOTEL ASSOCIATION,
44 EAST 29TH STREET,
NEAR FOURTH AV.,
FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

PHYSICIAN wanted, with Pennsylvania State license, as assistant in advertising medical office. Write Dr. Austin, 211 West Federal St., Youngstown, Ohio.

PRODUCTION MAN.—Piano player roll factory wants experienced production man; new company, excellent opportunity; bonus and life insurance. B 215 Times.

PORTER.—STEADY WORK; MUST HAVE REFERENCES. KRAUSKOPF, 113 EAST 27TH, 6TH FLOOR.

SALESMAN wanted for ladies' dress house; must have at least five years' experience with office and city trade; well advertised house; commission and drawing; must state references; confidential. Write S. S., 614, 1,265 Broadway.

SALESMEN, experienced, to sell sanitary line to drug, theatre, department store, hotels, and steamship compan

DECIES DISCUSSES OUTLOOK IN IRELAND

Attributes Sinn Fein Successes in Elections to Delay of Governmental Reforms.

TELLS ABOUT PROSPERITY

Sees Opportunities for Investment in Manufacturing Enterprises and Reports Good Crops.

Lord Decies, who sailed last week for England after a visit of a few days to his father-in-law, George J. Gould, and his family, said before he left that the reason for his hurried departure was the elections in Ireland, which had given the Sinn Feiners a majority in the Irish Parliament.

Lord Decies, who holds the rank of Colonel in the British Army, has been Chief Censor in Ireland for the last two and a half years. His chief duty was to prevent seditious matter from leaving or entering the country. He said that he had been successful in this through the loyal support of the Irish newspaper men.

"The Sinn Feiners have been successful in the elections," Lord Decies said, "because the British Government has put off settling the Irish question under the excuse that the war was taking up all its time. When the war began in August, 1914, there were plenty of volunteers from Ireland, as there always have been when there was fighting to be done in any part of the world. After a time the enthusiasm began to wear off, and the military could not get any more recruits for the army. When Irishmen were asked for a reason they said that Ireland had not been treated right, and the Government would do nothing for the folks the soldiers left at home.

"The Government has neglected the housing question for the working classes, especially in the large cities, and that is one of the most serious grievances put forward by the people in Ireland today. The educational system is very poor, and should have been attended to years ago. At the present time the school teachers receive $200 a year, and it is impossible to get competent men and women to work for pay on which they cannot live.

"Our only hope in Ireland now is for all the four political factions to get together, and for the Government to give us some kind of home rule, and leave us to work it out to the best advantage. The Sinn Feiners are out for a free republic, which Great Britain will not tolerate for one moment.

"The Ulsterites are independent, and do not want any change in the Government of Ireland. A third party, the South Unionists, are willing to give up something for the good of the country, and the Nationalists, who form the fourth party, have practically lost all their power and must come in. Ireland is more prosperous today than she ever was before in history. There is plenty of food, and men receive high wages to buy it with.

"I wish that some of the wealthy Irish-Americans would come over to Ireland, and see the real conditions firsthand by mixing with all classes of people. There is a fine opportunity to invest money in industrial enterprises, which would pay good dividends. Land can be bought for factory sites, and the waters of the Rivers Liffey and Shannon could be used for electric power plants. Belfast has today the finest linen factories and shipyards in the world, and there is no better country for horse breeding. Then miles of grazing land have been put under cultivation since the war, and have produced fine crops of wheat and oats."

Lord Decies said that his wife was at their castle, Laxlaup, in Kildare, nine miles north of Dublin.

COSIMA WAGNER DYING.

Composer's Widow, Daughter of Liszt, Will be 78 on Christmas Day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 21, (via Copenhagen.)—Frau Cosima Wagner is dying at Munich. She is suffering from senile debility, and can live only a few days. Her son Siegfried has been summoned. Frau Wagner is 78 years old, and until about six months ago she was in comparatively good health; but the catastrophic end of the war greatly depressed her spirits, and repeatedly she expressed to friends the wish that she had not lived to witness such an end. Still, she gathered large circles around her once a week until about a month ago, when she began to stay in bed.

Frau Wagner was born Dec. 25, 1840, and was the daughter of Franz Liszt, the famous musician. She was married to Richard Wagner in 1870. She has one son, Siegfried Wagner, who has achieved some prominence in the musical world, having composed numerous operas, a symphony, and other works, and conducted orchestras.

Soldiers to Act for Wounded.

A special matinee of "Atta Boy," the Aberdeen Proving Ground soldier show, will be held at the Lexington Theatre tomorrow afternoon for 1,500 wounded men from base hospitals in this vicinity. A procession of 150 army trucks carrying the men, accompanied by airplanes and a German machine gun captured at Château-Thierry, will form at Washington Square and proceed along Fifth Avenue prior to the performance.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, silver and gold dials, No. 1 to 24, Saturday, Dec. 21, shopping district Brooklyn; birthday gift from husband in France. Return to Mrs. Nieber, 1,353 50th St., Brooklyn. Borough Park 634-W. Liberal reward.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, on the 3d and Amsterdam Av. car, between 125th St. and 5th Av. and 157th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Dec. 22. Liberal reward, no questions asked, if returned to 15 East 128th St.

LOST—Friday evening, between Knickerbocker Hotel and Harris Theatre, 42d St., lady's platinum bracelet studded with diamonds; liberal reward. Room 601, 1,493 Broadway.

LOST—Diamond and ruby dagger bar pin, Thursday afternoon, between 81st St. and Broadway and 6th Av. and 59th St., or Ritz or in taxi; reward. Circle 5334.

LOST—Sunday evening, string of imitation pearls on East 81st St., between Park and Madison Aves.; satisfactory reward given finder. Bidwell, 106 East 81st.

LOST—Saturday, diamond octagon ring, ruby centre, in vicinity of 42d St. and 5th Av.; reward. Return to Room 306, 500 5th Av. Phone Vanderbilt 4847.

LOST—Diamond ring, initialed "G. W. to R. S.," on Sunday, 50th St. subway or Lenox Av. train; liberal reward. Mrs. Winchel, 1,851 7th Av.

LOST—French lady's wrist watch, engraved "Paris, August 1st, 1914"; souvenir commencement of war; liberal reward. X 328 Times Annex.

LOST.—Small lady's gold watch, black leather wrist band, near 34th St., Broadway; valued as heirloom; reward. X 378 Times Annex.

LOST—$25 reward; between 84th and 88th Sts., on 5th Av., gold octagonal wrist watch, marked B. S.; return Room 702, 2 West 47th St.

LOST—A gold bracelet watch, mother's picture on face; reward. Dorman, 558 West 164th St. Phone 6810 Audubon.

LOST—Bracelet watch, Dec. 15, monogram L. E. W., valued for associations; reward. Jessie Robertson, 111 West 72d St.

LOST—Diamond wedding ring, Public Library; liberal reward. Lanthier, 309 West 90th St.

$100 REWARD for diamond horseshoe pin lost at Waldorf-Astoria Thursday evening. Return to cashier. No questions asked.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

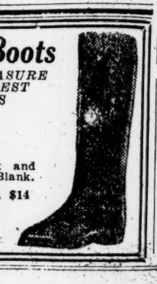
LOST—Washington Heights, large collie, golden brown hair, white ringed neck; reward if returned Major, 675 W. 177th.

Where There's a Will

there's very generally a safe deposit box. The individual who owns property, sufficiently valuable to warrant a statement of its disposition to others, is the individual whose will usually finds its way into our safe keeping.

THE MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
Established 1870.
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Military Boots
MADE TO MEASURE FROM THE BEST LEATHERS
$30
Write for Booklet and Self-Measurement Blank.
Shoes to Measure, $14
E. VOGEL, INC.
64 NASSAU ST.



Just in Time

for the festivities of the New Year. Your new evening clothes. They must be a perfect fit or they'll be a perfect fizzle.

You Get Them Made Here

as correctly in the minutest detail as the highest priced tailor-made of English Drape, silk lined throughout.
The exclusive Fifth Avenue Tailor says $110. We say $65. What do you say?
Samples and Portfolio of Fashions Mailed on Request.
Army and Navy Uniforms Made to Order or Ready to Wear Away at Reasonable Prices.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
39 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*Each month their value will increase*
A lasting source of joy and peace—Give W. S. S.
Arnheim Axioms

The Only Present He ever Liked

He did his Christmas shopping very late; to be exact the day after Christmas, last year.

Came in with a Holiday smile and told us his family, after twenty years of failure, had given up trying to find a gift he wanted, and had raised a fund to buy one of our Gift Certificates.

Said it was the first time since he had left college that he'd had a chance to spend someone else's money, and he meant to make the most of it.

He certainly did enjoy selecting that gift. His general specifications were: something he couldn't afford—had always wanted—and would really enjoy after he bought it.

We have forgotten what he finally selected, but we recall that most of the things that interested him would never have been picked out by his family.

After all, the perfect gift is what a man wants, whether it is a hat, a pair of gloves, a silk shirt, an umbrella, fine neckwear, sox, or a good bathrobe, and a Wallach Gift Certificate is the best means of getting it.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
8d Ave., cor. 122d
Hats, Haberdashery and Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

GIFT APPRECIATED.
Your friend living distant from New York, by a year's subscription for The New York Times, would be afforded gratification 365 times. Daily and Sunday, $11.00. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

Fuel Economy— An Expression of Appreciation

It is gratifying that all restrictions upon the use of electric signs and other illumination have been removed by the United States Fuel Administration, in advance of the approaching holidays. This will do much to add to the attractiveness and the Christmas atmosphere of our city

May we take this occasion to express our appreciation for the cordial support the public has given our efforts to meet the wishes of the Fuel Administration in its endeavors to conserve the coal supply of the country

While the fuel used in the power plants of this Company differs from the coal used for domestic purposes — our own being soft coal, the other being hard or anthracite coal—the war demand for fuel justified every effort toward the utmost economy in its use, whatever the type. This elimination of all war restrictions upon the electric service of this city will in no way affect the supply of coal available for domestic use

Now that active hostilities have ceased, it is a source of satisfaction to know that practically without exception the users of electric light and power in New York City have so fully co-operated with the Government in its fuel conservation efforts. With former conditions restored, we may enjoy brightened streets, attractive show windows, and brilliant shops all the more, knowing that when sacrifice and economy were called for, the response of all our people was so ready and unanimous

The experience of the war has taught the necessity of employing only the most economical and effective means available to accomplish a given result. Our experts are at the service of any user of electricity, whether for light, heat or power, wishing to know whether present methods are the best, or how to modernize older methods which invention and manufacturing progress have made obsolete. Without cost, or other obligation, such service is gladly rendered

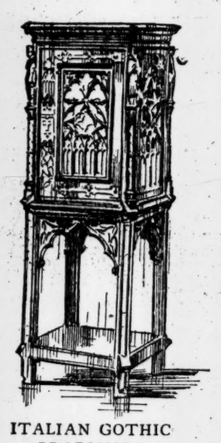
The New York Edison Company
At Your Service
Irving Place and 15th Street—Stuyvesant 5600
Branch Office Show Rooms for the Convenience of the Public

Address	Telephone	Address	Telephone
424 Broadway	Canal 8600	151 East 86th Street	Lenox 7780
126 Delancey Street	Orchard 1960	15 East 125th Street	Harlem 4020
10 Irving Place	Stuyvesant 5600	362 East 149th Street	Melrose 9900
124 West 42d Street	Bryant 5262	Tremont & Monterey Aves	Tremont 6900

Night and Emergency Call: Farragut 3000

Thrift and War Savings Stamps on sale at all our offices

The Columbia Shop
GRAFONOLAS AND RECORDS



ITALIAN GOTHIC GRAFONOLA
A design of exquisite beauty reproducing in miniature the characteristics of this most artistic period.

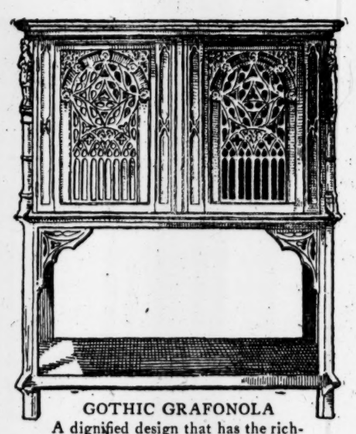
We have the Grafonola you want at the price you want to pay

HERE in the fascinating Fifth Avenue Columbia Shop we have a line of beautiful Grafonolas. The regular models are priced at $20 upward. Period designs at $250 upward. Every Grafonola is good value for the money. Whatever you pay, you get your full money's worth—get it in quality and volume of tone, in beauty of design and finish, and in convenience and reliability.

In the Period Grafonolas, superb tone is combined with exquisite beauty of design. For genuine musical quality no phonograph at any price surpasses these handsome Grafonolas. Their designs represent all artistic periods from Gothic to Chippendale.

ITALIAN RENAISSANCE GRAFONOLA
A handsome design expressed in the true spirit of the Italian Renaissance.

ADAM GRAFONOLA
A cabinet executed in the best style of the Brothers Adam.



GOTHIC GRAFONOLA
A dignified design that has the richness in color and carving of some wonderful antique.

They are worth a special visit to the Columbia Shop, where you will be welcome to play any Columbia record or any Grafonola.

The Columbia Shop
Fifth Avenue at 37th Street

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE CO., 411 Fifth Ave., New York

SEND THIS COUPON
for illustrated catalogs of Standard and Period Grafonolas
THE COLUMBIA SHOP
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street Telephone, Vanderbilt 4974
Please send me your illustrated catalogs of Standard and Period Grafonolas.
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MOUNTAINS OF PURITY

Mason's Chocolate Cocoanut PEAKS

Made from the finest selected Cocoanuts, shaped into sirupy mounds and dipped in Chocolate. Two flavors, Molasses and Vanilla. Each individual piece wrapped in wax paper and tin foil, assuring their cleanliness and retaining their freshness. A Patriotic Confection.

The calory is the energy unit by which experts measure food value. Mason's Chocolate Cocoanut PEAKS has been submitted to experts for Chemical Analysis, and their report shows each individual piece contains 200 calories, or 2000 calories to the pound. PEAKS is a Candy and is not made or put on the market as a Food. But just compare the food value of Mason's PEAKS with Food products.

Calories per pound

Mason's PEAKS	2000
Whole Milk	315
Cream	881
Whole Eggs	695
Beefsteak	1090
Corn	1685
White Bread	1180
Corn Bread	1175

Mason, Au & Magenheimer
Confectionery Mfg. Company
Established 1864.
22-28 Henry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.